28 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 1.
1-12.

VOL. XXX — ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING. APRIL 17, 1898. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. High. J. M. High.

Spring Merchandise, **Beautiful, Artistic, Worthful.**

Just a hurried stroll through the store and a cursory survey of the displays will bring to light many interests marvelously tempting. The trade spirit pervades the aisles. Trophies that are peculiarly desirable abound. Every available shelf and counter space is enriched with bargains. The whole store is finely a-flower these warming April days. Novel and brilliant creations for personal and domestic adornment and utility, fairly charm the economic soul and aesthetic taste of the frugal and practical. The excitement and nervousness of war preparations have not diverted the public mind from our efforts to provide money-saving chances. Business was cumulative last week—grew better and better with each day. The news that follow will sustain the quick activity. The supremacy of this store is positive. This claim is verified and emphasized every hour of the day. Our business is brisk and snappy and absorbing while others are fretting about "dull times." No dull times here—we can't afford them.

An April Sale of Silks.

An extensive stock that is almost wholly new. The prettiness and cheapness of all our original Silks accelerated their departure. The quantity we bought to meet a full season's demands was nearly immediately depleted. Women couldn't resist the dual charm of quality, loveliness and price-lowness. Our calculations were clearly knocked awry. However, the second buying proved the best buying. The markets were surfeited with goods and there was a dearth of purchasers. Ideal conditions to influence costs in your favor. These few hints sound the measure of the many extraordinary values now ready and waiting.

69c For $1.00 Taffeta Checks, Plaids and Stripes, all the popular colors and the latest designs.

98c For $1.50 Ombre Striped and Novelty Plaid Taffetas, rich and handsome.

$1.25, $1.39 and $1.50 for elegant Taffeta Silks in Ribbon, Cluster, Spiral and Roman Stripes and swell Block Plaids. The early season price of these goods was up to $2.75. Exquisite for Waists or full costumes.

75c for $1.00 Plain Taffetas.

98c for $1.35 Satin Duchesse.

These Silks include all the scarce colors—tomato red, heliotrope, turquoise, coral, cerise, argent, lilac, emerald, jean blue, lake green, empire, and India red, bronze, sapphire, and twenty other tints.

Black Cashmere finished Alexander Gros Grain Silk, 24 inches wide, worth $1.50, at 97c

Black Taffeta Riche

89c for $1.25 quality, 22 in.
98c for $1.35 quality, 24 in.
$1.25 for $1.65 quality, 25 in.

Black Satin Duchesse

Thirty pieces Black Satin Duchesse, 24 in. wide, would be great value at $1.50, our price 97c

49c for 75c Colored Dress Goods.

This is the offering that should attract hundreds to the store tomorrow. Magnificent All-wool and Silk-and-wool fabrics, worth 75c, will be distributed indiscriminately and without limit at 49c. There are Coverts, Cheviots, Tailor Checks, Scotch Plaids, Fancy Stripes, Novelty Suitings, and scores of other bright fancy effects.

Three Exceptionally Big Values.

All-wool Navy, English Serge, 46-in. wide, worth 75c, our price 50c

Mohair Brilliantine, staple shades, for Skirts, 42-in. wide, worth 75c, our price 50c

Imported Irish Poplins, 48-in. wide, six exquisite colors, worth $1.50, our price 98c

Printed French Organdies

If your thoughts turn toward Printed French Organdies, the name "High" should instantly flash to mind. We are selling these dainty weaves in all their variations at 29c. The identical qualities, colorings and designs that are advertised elsewhere at 39c, 45c and 50c.

As a companion bargain, we offer swell 35c Imported Zephyr Ginghams at 25c. They are the styles that retailers say are very hard to find; clear, bright colors, warranted staunch.

Monday Bargains in Black Goods.

At 50c; Worth 75c.

48 in. All-wool Foule Serge.
46 in. Bayadere Brilliantines.
46 in. Leptra Suitings.
48 in. Imperial Serge.
40 in. Silk Finished Henrietta.
40 in. All-wool Tamise.

At 75c; Worth $1.

44 in. Assoria Suiting.
46 in. Cheviot Serge.
46 in. Clay Serge.
46 in. Silk Finished Sicilians.
46 in. Silk Finished Henriettas.
45 in. Silk Warped Clairettes.

39c for 50c All-wool Bedford Cords, 40 in.
39c for 50c All-wool Crepons, 46 in.
39c for 50c All-wool Cashmere, 38 in.
39c for 50c All-wool Bourettes, 40 in.

Specials in Wash Goods.

3,500 yards Zephyr Ginghams, in remnant lengths, colors perfectly fast, worth regularly 10c, at 5c

2,500 yards French Figured Batistes, choice floral and Dresden designs, worth regularly 15c, at 8½c

3,000 yards Ginghams in Scotch Plaids and Checks, adapted for children's dresses and women's shirt waists 10c

2,000 yards American Printed Organdies, lace stripes, plaids and floral patterns, worth 20c; at 12½c

Bargains in Women's Shoes.

Women's tan or black Dongola Oxford Ties, soft, flexible soles, all leather, cloth and silk top facings, new coin toes, worth $2.50 $1.50

Women's black or tan hand-sewed Oxford Ties, silk vesting tops. Very fine and meant to retail at $2; our price $1.25

Women's black or tan hand-sewed Dongola Sandals, patent leather vamps, one strap, regular and spring heels, worth $1.50; at $1.00

Women's best made hand turned Oxford Ties, silk and leather tops, Dongola and patent leather tips, worth $3.50; at $2.50

Women's fine custom-made Oxford Ties, black and various shades of tan and oxblood, cloth, leather and silk tops, worth $3.00; at $2.00

J. M. High. J. M. High.

GALPHIN'S.

Black Dress Goods.

36-inch Black Grenadines, five new patterns, the real 50c value .... 25c a yard

40-inch Black Brilliantine, Silk luster, 65c kind .... 39c a yard

45-inch Black Silk finished Henrietta, fine even twill .... 49c a yard

46-inch Black Silk warp Henrietta, full $1.25 value .... 89c a yard

Colored Dress Goods.

27-inch Novelty Suitings, all the newest colorings .... 10c a yard

42-inch Novelty Suitings and all wool Cheviots .... 19c a yard

38-inch Fancy Mohair Suitings, newest spring shades .... 25c a yard

40-inch Imported Novelty Suitings, full 65c values .... 39c a yard

Wash Goods.

32-inch Parisian Organdies— .... 7½c a yard

32-inch Organdie Orleans— .... 10c a yard

32-inch Madras, newest plaids— .... 12½c a yard

32-inch Scotch Ginghams— .... 25c a yard

White Goods.

32-inch Checked Nainsook— .... 5c a yard

32-inch fine Sheer Dimities— .... 10c a yard

32-inch White Piques, half price— .... 10c a yard

10-4 fine Marseilles pattern Crochet Quilts, $1.50 value .... 98c each

GALPHIN'S, 18 West Mitchell St.

GALPHIN'S.

New Silks.

10 pieces new Taffeta Silk in all the popular shades, the 75c kind .... 49c a yard

5 pieces Black Brocaded Taffeta Silk, 75c value .... 49c a yard

10 pieces Fancy Brocaded Silks, 50c kind .... 29c a yard

5 pieces New Plaid Taffeta Silk, usual $1.25 kind .... 75c a yard

New Ribbons.

Sash Ribbon 5 inches wide, newest colorings, $1.00 value .... 69c a yard

Sash Ribbons 4 inches wide, newest colorings, 75c value .... 39c a yard

Plaid All-silk Ribbons, 3½ inches wide, special value .... 25c a yard

All-silk Baby Ribbon in all colors at .... 1c a yard

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' new clasp Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, white, tan, oxblood or black .... 75c a pair

Ladies' Foster hook or clasp Kid Gloves in all the new Spring shades and black, every pair warranted .... 98c a pair

Ladies' finest Kid Gloves, black and all new Spring shades, $2.00 kinds .... $1.48 a pair

Ladies' Kid Gauntlets, for driving or bicycling .... 48c a pair

New Ginghams.

50 pieces Staple and Dress Ginghams, fine, smooth thread, fast colors, 8c value .... 5c a yard

42 pieces "Toil du Noird" Dress Ginghams, newest plaids and colors, 12½c value .... 8¾c a yard

15 pieces Taffeta Silk Ginghams, newest thing for Waists, 19c kind .... 12c a yard

10 pieces imported Scotch Ginghams, newest colorings, 48c kind .... 25c a yard

GALPHIN'S, 18 West Mitchell St.

GALPHIN'S

Separate Skirts.

50 Ladies' Black Mohair Skirts, $1.25 value .... 69c each

97 Ladies' Fancy Colored Skirts, $2.50 value .... $1.48 each

167 Ladies' Black Brocaded Mohair and Novelty Skirts, they are worth $3.00 .... $1.98 each

276 Ladies' Finest Black Brilliantine and Imported Novelty Suiting Skirts, $5 value .... $2.98 each

Wide Sheeting.

10-4 fine Sea Island Sheeting, good weight, 15c value .... 10c a yard

10-4 Pepperell Sheeting, everybody knows its worth .... 15c a yard

10-4 Utica bleached Sheeting, none better, 27½c value .... 22½c a yard

4-4 Lonsdale bleached Sheeting, 10 yards to a customer, 8 to 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. .... 5c a yard

Shoes Free

from every fault or flaw are the Shoes we are selling; made of the best material the markets can produce, by the masters of the shoe builders' art—perfect in fit, finish and style; wear warranted. Prices hard pan.

144 pair ladies' fine custom made chocolate or black vici kid button or lace Shoes, heel or spring heel, $2.50 value, at $1.48 pair.

172 pair men's fine custom made vici kid or calf, Goodyear hand-sewed, chocolate or black Shoes, congress or bal, at $2.50 pair.

360 pair misses' fine custom made vici kid, chocolate or black, button or lace shoes, patent leather, toe caps to match, full $1.75 value, at $1.25 pair.

160 pair boys' fine custom made satin calf lace shoes, new coin toes, at $1.50 pair.

172 pair infants' fine soft hand-turned, chocolate or black, button Shoes, special at 46c pair.

GALPHIN'S, 18 West Mitchell St.

'98 Hartford Bicycles

$50.00

Second Only to the Columbia.

Has the Columbia self-oiling bearings and chain, Columbia sprocket and tires. Your choice of handle bars and saddle. New departure automatic brake. These machines are made at and guaranteed by the famous Columbia factory.

EASY PAYMENTS

COPELAND & BISHOP, Agents,

Telephone 1206. Columbia Building.

RIDING SCHOOL IN THE BUILDING.
THE FINEST REPAIR SHOP IN THE SOUTH.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the

Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society

For the six months ending December 31, 1897, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, pursuant to the laws of said state.

INCOME.		
Premiums and other payments	$ 85,125 02	
Interest	5,456 48	
Total income		$ 90,581 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses, claims and premiums refunded	$ 76,502 78	
Commissions, fees and other agency expenses	16,378 68	
All other disbursements	14,601 54	
Total disbursements		$ 107,483 00
ASSETS.		
Cost value of bonds owned	$189,195 36	
Cash in office and bank	15,330 74	
Loans on first mortgages	3,500 00	
Bills receivable	2,781 94	
Agents' balances	6,701 75	
Due from members for claims not yet assessed	23,000 00	
Premiums due and unpaid	332 27	
Reserve from unpaid claims	600 00	
Interest due and accrued	4,426 02	
Market value of bonds over cost	970 22	
Premiums in hands of agents	1,162 85	
Total assets		$ 248,001 15
LIABILITIES.		
Losses in process of adjustment (3), reported (4), resisted (4)	$ 23,000 00	
Bills payable	10,000 00	
Advance insurance fund	4,058 96	
Total liabilities		$37,058 96

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No.	Amount.
Policies written during last half of 1897	2,725	$3,191,950 00
Policies in force December 31, 1897	4,411	8,827,100 00
Losses paid during last half of 1897	29	76,900 00

BUSINESS IN GEORGIA.

	No.	Amount.
Policies written during last half of 1897	12	$ 29,500 00
Policies in force December 31, 1897	111	295,000 00
Losses paid during last half of 1897	5	17,000 00

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK.—Personally appeared before the undersigned Charles I. Westerfield, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.
CHAS. I. WESTERFIELD.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of March, 1898.
MARK A. FOOTE.
Commissioner of the state of Georgia resident in Chicago, Ill.

Good Agents can secure the best contracts offered to write insurance on the English plan. Write or apply to A. S. J. Gardner, 237 Equitable Building.

LADIES Relief at Last

DR. MARTEL'S **French Female Pills** Safe. Always reliable. Ask your druggist for them. Insist on having the Genuine. Put up only in metal boxes with the French Flag on top in Blue, White and Red, or send to FRENCH DRUG CO., No. 381 & 383 Pearl St., New York, N. Y., for Dr. Martel's Book, "RELIEF FOR WOMEN," containing full particulars and testimonials—sealed letter by return mail free. Mention this paper.

INVESTMENTS

Our markets offer good inducements right now for conservative speculative investments in wheat, coarse grains and provisions. Write for information, market letter and book of instructions, free. Orders executed on Chicago board of trade. E. R. Lynch & Co., No. 711-12 Western Union telegraph building, Chicago.

THE GRAND

Thursday and Friday May 5 and 6. Matinee Friday.

Grand Operatic Festival

By the

Boston Festival Orchestra

50--Musicians--50

MR. EMIL MOLLENHAUER Conductor.

And the following eminent Artists:
Miss Rose Stewart, Prima Donna Soprano.
Miss Janet Spencer ...... Contralto.
Miss Minnie Little .... Pianist.
Mr. William H. Rieger .... Tenor.
Mr. William J. Lavin, ... Tenor.
Mr. W. A. Howland .... Baritone.
Signor Alfonso Rosa .... Basso.
Mr. Alex Heindl, Violoncello Virtuoso.

And the world renowned baritone,
Signor Giuseppe Del Puente.

Change of concert programme and artists at each concert.

Each performance to conclude with an elaborate production of the principal scenes of Rossini's greatest opera,

"The Barber of Seville,"

With costumes and special scenery.

The greatest musical treat ever given Atlanta.

Dr. Goldsmith's Tansy Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, 50c, perfectly reliable. For sale by Dan Goldsmith Pharmacy, cor. Hunter and Whitehall.

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver at Stilson's.

Geo. J. Dallas, candidate for County Treasurer. Primary 21st April.

THE RED Trading Stamps

ARE GROWING IN POPULARITY!

The list of merchants named below are all reliable and leaders in their lines. They have contracted with us to give to each Cash Purchaser of Ten Cents or multiple of Ten Cents, one Red Trading Stamp, but you must ASK FOR THEM.

DON'T FORGET---You must call for Red Trading Stamps at the time of purchase. We redeem all Stamps as soon as presented. They are worth one-half cent each, and are just as good as money at High's Basement. We defy any dealer in Crockery, Bric-a-Brac and Art Goods to duplicate the inducements we will offer every day this week.

GROCERS.

Tappan & Co., 66 Peachtree.
G. S. Prior, 75 Peachtree.
E. A. Moore, 134 E. Hunter.
R. A. Broyles, 241 Cooper.
W. L. Barer, 97 Glenn.
Stowers Grocery Co., 464 E. Fair.
Childress & Andrews, Peters and Humphries
W. R. Harris, Harris and Marietta.
Johnston & Bedingfield, 212 Edgewood.
T. D. Martin, Rhodes and Haynes.
Mrs. L. S. Edgerly, 233 E. Fair.
H. C. Thompson, 445 Edgewood.
D. I. Gilbert, 262 Edgewood.
T. I. McAndrews, 191 E. Georgia avenue.
John T. Adair, 108 Edgewood.
Waddell Star Grocery, 125 Edgewood.
G. W. Cooley, 275 Whitehall.
Dudley & Morrison, 165 Glenn.
J. D. Maddox & Bro., 134 Peachtree.
J. E. Guillatt, 64 Decatur.
F. S. McGaughey, 238-240 Whitehall.
J. D. Maddox & Bro., 122 W. Peachtree.
J. A. Landrum & Co., 220 Houston.
E. Wimbish, 232 Auburn avenue.
Dixie Grocery Store, 177 Walker.

AN ORDER FOR
RED TRADING STAMPS
. . will be in every Sack of . .
C. W. O'CONNOR'S
Snow Flake Flour
In addition to what you get from your grocer, an order will be in each
25 lb. sack for Six Red Trading Stamps.
48 lb. sack for Twelve Red Trading Stamps.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

R. B. Blacknall, 121 Whitehall.
W. R. Calloway & Co., 163-165 Edgewood.
G. F. Haas, 248 Houston.
B. F. Byfield, 473 W. Hunter.
Peter Eskridge, 185 Auburn.
Joe Wineberg, 250 Decatur.
A. F. Kuhns, 539 S. Pryor.
Joe Humphries, 183 W. Hunter.
R. C. McGee, 53 Highland.
Adamson & Son, 306 Decatur.
L. N. Trouten, 364 Decatur.
R. A. Stephens, 380 Decatur.
O. T. Camp & Co., 292 Decatur.
L. L. Ewing, 167-169 Decatur.
J. J. Duffy, 493-495 Peachtree.
John T. Hogan, 238 Decatur.
C. S. Fisher, Foundry and Elliott.
R. S. Stephenson, 240 Piedmont avenue.
E. L. Florence, 164 Peters street.
T. L. Easterlin, 333 Piedmont.
S. E. Hodges, 106 Spring.
R. Holmes, 50 Johnson avenue.
James S. Billings, 211 Piedmont.
A. M. Hollingsworth, 248 Highland ave.
R. E. Jinkens, 199 Greensferry ave.
O. C. Lewis & Co., Curran and Emmett.
J. P. Gilleland, 1100 Marietta.
E. Barnett, 33 Hampton street.
S. F. Crymes, 403 Luckie.
J. C. Green, 577 Marietta.
D. M. Walker & Co., Emmett and Hemphill ave.
William McCandless, 341 E. Fair.
W. L. Bridwell, 24 Elliott.
S. W. Sullivan, 166 Rhodes.
C. T. Printup, 673 S. Pryor.
A. M. Patterson, 154 Williams.
Mrs. Ella Stapleton, 213 S. Pryor.
A. Z. Stewart, 377 E. Hunter.
W. H. Burrough, 76 Ridge ave.
Caldwell Grocery Co., 125 Gordon st., W. E.
C. W. Weddington, 24 W. Mitchell.
D. I. Gilbert, 262 Edgewood.
Johnson & Bedingfield, 212 Edgewood.
H. H. Bentley, 580 Decatur.

MEAT MARKETS.

John H. Holland, 236 Howell.
W. A. Mauldin, 448 Edgewood.
James S. Billings, 211 Piedmont.
The Fulton Market, 15 Marietta.
L. E. Wheeler, 240 McDaniel.
L. E. Wheeler, 25 W. Georgia avenue.
W. L. Campbell, 462 E. Fair.
W. O. Merritt, 51 Grant.
J. C. Purcell, 234 Marietta.
W. J. Walton, 191 E. Georgia avenue.
C. A. Rauschenberg, 2 S. Broad.
Pink Cherry, 115 Peachtree.
F. C. Wilkinson & Bro., 140 Peachtree.
T. W. Kirkpatrick, 165 Edgewood avenue.
J. N. McIntyre, Fort and Cain.
J. J. Duffy, 493-495 Peachtree.
H. H. Bentley, 380 Decatur.
W. J. Dean, 74 Foundry.
C. W. Weddington, 24 W. Mitchell.
C. T. Printup, 673 S. Pryor.
A. M. Patterson, 154 Williams.
C. H. Forrester, 718 S. Pryor.
D. J. Sneed, Emmett and Hemphill.
W. A. Mauldin, 448 Edgewood.
John H. Holland, 236 Howell.
E. L. Florence, 164 Peters.
Caldwell Grocery Co., 125 Gordon st., W. E.
J. T. Pylant, 33 Piedmont.
Wm. Wolport, Jr., 57 Rawson.
W. S. Shields & Son, 141 Marietta.
R. E. Powell, 122 Marietta.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.

J. M. High, Whitehall, Hunter and Broad.

STOCK FEED.

J. P. Gilleland, 1100 Marietta.
C. S. Fisher, Foundry and Elliott.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Tappan & Co., 66 Peachtree.
R. B. Blacknall, 121 Whitehall.
G. S. Pryor, 75 Peachtree.

SAVE YOUR
Star Bread Leaven . . .
. . . WRAPPERS.
The Star Manufacturing Company authorize us to redeem the wrappers of STAR BREAD LEAVEN.
Two Red Trading Stamps for Large Size.
One Red Trading Stamp for Small Size.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

JEWELRY.

Abraham Holzman, 71 Whitehall.

SODA WATER AND ICE CREAM.

Atlanta Soda Co., at Dan Goldsmith's Drug Store.

INPORTED MILLINERY AND BONNETS.

Miss Mary Ryan, 45 Whitehall.

PAINTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

F. J. Cooledge & Bro., 12 N. Forsyth.

BICYCLES—BARNES' WHITE FLYER.

H. W. Post, 15 Edgewood.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Simon's, 49 Whitehall.

COAL AND WOOD.

Dunn & Francis, 39 Marietta.
Smith & Head, 239 Edgewood.
T. H. Cain, 132 E. Hunter.
Randall Bros., Central Railway and W. Alabama.
Randall Bros., 176 Whitehall.
Randall Bros, 648 Marietta.
T. D. Davies, 369 Peters.
R. O. Campbell, 36 N. Broad
R. C. Campbell, 95 Magnolia.
Mitchell Street Coal Co., 69 W. Mitchell.
Corona Coal Co., 243 Decatur street.
Stocks Coal Co., 85 Peters and 12 Auburn.
Owen Coal and Lumber Co., 8 E. Wall.

BAKERIES.

William Specht, 105 Peachtree.
Eugene Schurr, 142 Peachtree.
J. J. Duffy, 493 Peachtree.

BASKET MAKER.

C. Berbusse, Forsyth and Peachtree.

LIME.

T. H. Cain, 132 E. Hunter.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRS.

Lee B. Hutcheson, Forsyth and Peach tree.

HARDWARE AND STORES.

Hightower & Graves.

TAILORS.

Joseph Gross, 3 E. Alabama.
Atlanta Tailoring Co., 108 N. Forsyth.

DRUGS.

Dan Goldsmith, Whitehall and Hunter
W. F. Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.
A. L. Curtis, Peters and Haynes.
A. L. Curtis, Forsyth and Mitchell.
Dr. W. S. Belyeu, 168 Edgewood.
C. M. Green, 808 Marietta.
Pansy Pharmacy, 245 Houston.
Hood Pharmacy, 431 Marietta.
Moran Pharmacy, 131 Decatur.
C. M. Green, 808 Marietta.

FISH AND GAME.

Donohoo Fish Co., 2 S. Broad.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Cable Piano Co., Whitehall.

BOOKS.

Orr Stationery Co., 104 Whitehall.
Delbridge & Rice, 95-97 Peachtree.
The Columbia Book Co., 81-83 Whitehall.
John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta.

BARBERS.

J. C. Klein, 25 Marietta.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Shaw Bros., 56½ Whitehall.
C. W. Tidwell, 55½ Whitehall.
T. E. Hudson, 36½ Whitehall.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

The Gay Co., 18 Whitehall.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

H. C. Beermann & Co., Peachtree and Decatur.
E. D. Smith, 70 Peachtree.
W. M. Lewis, 45 Marietta.
C. R. & B. A. Robinson, 45 S. Pryor.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

Charles W. Thurmond, 68½ Whitehall.
Sam Walker, 10 Marietta.
H. W. Yarbrough, 40½ Peachtrree.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

Mrs. J. F. Sanders, 134 Marietta.
Mrs. W. C. Martin, 214 Marietta.

ELECTRICIAN.

Carter Gillespie Co., 36 North Broad.

FURNITURE.

R. S. Crutcher, 53 and 55 Peachtree.
T. J. Fambro, 87 and 89 Peachtree.
Brown & Catlett, 45 Peachtree.

WALL PAPER.

T. H. Porter, 82 North Broad.

SHOES.

J. M. High, Whitehall.
John M. Moore Co., 30 Whitehall.
R. C. Black, Whitehall.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. High, Whitehall.
Sam Schwam, 117 Walker.
T. L. Bond, 512 Decatur.
David Waxelbaum, 20 Decatur.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND LEATHER GOODS.

Foote Trunk Factory, 17 E. Alabama.
L. Liebman, 92-94 Whitehall.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. F. J. Crowell, 73½ Whitehall.

Bring in Your Wrappers

CAUTION. SEE THAT COVER OF CAN
SEAL BRAND
JAVA MOCHA
COFFEE
CHASE & SANBORN
BOSTON

From Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Famous BOSTON COFFEE. Finest picked Mocha and Java. We give free for Wrapper from 2 lb. cans 6 Red Trading Stamps; Wrappers from 1 lb. 3 Red Trading Stamps.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

J. H. & J. E. Cooke, College Park, Ga.

CROCKERY.

F. D. High, High's Basement.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

Langston Liquor Co., 43 Peachtree.
Carroll & Long, 16 Marietta.

Forrest High, High's Basement.

GERMANY SURE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Officials Are Now Certain That War Cannot Be Avoided.

MR. M'KINLEY IS CRITICISED

Popular Sentiment Was with United States, but Has Changed.

KAISER WILL TAKE NO PART

Minister for Foreign Affairs Has an Understanding with United States Ambassador White.

Berlin, April 16.—In German official and political circles it is held that an outbreak of actual hostilities between the United States and Spain is merely a question of a brief time, as both countries have gone too far to recede.

There has been a strong revulsion of popular sentiment here. Last week the preponderance was in favor of the United States; today the reverse is true. President McKinley's message is considered disappointing, and its import is regarded as anti-peace.

Even the liberal press strongly disapproves of it. A carping spirit is shown throughout the press. The attitude of the government, however, differs widely from it.

Will Remain Neutral.

Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, had a long conversation this week with United States Ambassador White of the situation, and Mr. White empowers the Associated Press to say that the minister gave him the strongest assurances that Germany "in the event of war, will maintain the most strict and loyal neutrality, without any arriere penseo," and that it was "due to Baron von Buelow's personal inspiration that the semi-official North German Gazette printed its declaration to this effect."

Germany's care to avoid a possible misinterpretation of her designs is shown in the fact that orders given some time ago to the home fleet to proceed early in May to Spanish waters for maneuvers, have been countermanded so as not to excite false hopes upon Spain's part.

The German government and a portion of the press are discussing the probable extent to which German interests will be affected by the war. A high official of the navy in an interview said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"There is a possibility, nay a probability of the arrival of a Spanish fleet off New York or some other northern harbor, or harbors, and thus a bombardment must be considered.

"The bombardment of New York would create a financial panic, which would react especially strongly on Hamburg and Bremen. Hence we are vitally interested."

The authorities here and the public also are greatly concerned about privateering, and it is not believed the United States will sanction it.

Denounces Privateering.

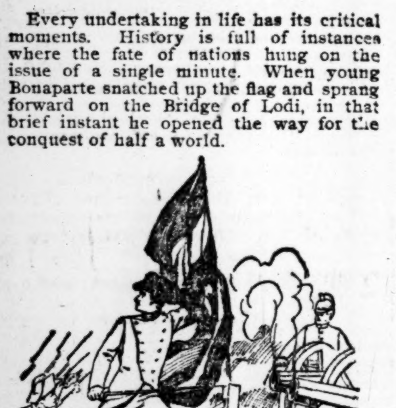
The Cologne Gazette, in an article which was directly inspired by the government and mainly addressed to Spain, has strongly denounced privateering as being piracy, adding that Germany, under no circumstances, will submit to have vessels under her flag searched for contraband of war, or otherwise molested by privateers.

On the other hand, the officials of the Spanish embassy admit that Spain means to do as much damage as possible to the United States by privateering. One of the officials said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"War is war, and every means allowed by usage will be employed by Spain if this unjust war is forced upon her."

CRITICAL MOMENTS.

Every undertaking in life has its critical moments. History is full of instances where the fate of nations hung on the issue of a single minute. When young Bonaparte snatched up the flag and sprang forward on the Bridge of Lodi, in that brief instant he opened the way for the conquest of half a world.



Nearly every man and woman can recall some individual experience when an instant's decision has made months or years of happiness or misery.

There are times when a man's health is at stake upon the care he gives to it within twenty-four hours. He may be up and on his feet, and going about his work, but his system has become run-down and weakened to that point, that a few hours are as critical as if he were at the turning point of a dangerous fever, but he doesn't realize it.

It is the same way when a man's liver has been out of order so long, and his blood so choked up with bilious poison that his lungs begin to be affected and he feels that he is going into consumption. This is the critical moment. He may not be in consumption at all at that time; but a few days or even hours may put him into it.

A great many cases of wasting disease which have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have been diagnosed by doctors as cases of consumption, when they were really severe cases of bilious poisoning and malnutrition, accompanied by a hacking cough. Dr. Pierce's remarkable "Discovery" gives the liver power to throw off bilious secretions; enables the stomach and blood-making organs to digest food and convert it into wholesome nourishment and healthy blood which heals the inflamed lungs and bronchial tissues and builds up flesh and strength.

This natural process of restoration comes at a critical moment when the lungs are just on the verge of being overwhelmed and broken down by bile-poisoned blood. There are well authenticated cases in which this "Discovery" has restored health even after the lung tissue was seriously impaired. In these cases, according to the diagnoses of eminent physicians, it has actually cured consumption, for many of the cases cured had been pronounced consumption by the best physicians obtainable; but in the majority of instances, it would be more correct to say, that it saves people *from* consumption.

It is, to say the least, a thoroughly well established fact, that the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures weak lungs, bleeding from the lungs, obstinate, lingering coughs, bronchical affections, and all those derangements and morbid conditions, including emaciation, or wasting away of flesh, which, if neglected or improperly treated, lead up to consumption.

The case of Mr. Harrison Smith, of Gapcreek, Wayne Co., Ky., shows the marvelous operation of this wonderful remedy. In a letter to Dr. Pierce, he writes:

"I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely. I tried several of our best physicians here, and they gave up all hope of my recovery; they said that I had consumption and could live but a few days or weeks. Mr. Jas. Lorton, a neighbor, came to me and told me to write to Dr. Pierce—that he could cure me. I did so, and he wrote me what kind of medicine to get. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now I am sound and well. I feel better than I have in ten years."

But long before disease has progressed to any such desperate point is the time when the "Discovery" is of most universal benefit. Its strengthening aid should be obtained at the first sign of failing appetite, impaired digestion, or a constipated tendency.

For thin and debilitated women and puny children, it is the best possible flesh-builder, and strength promoter. For those whose blood is impure and skin in an unhealthy condition, this blood-renovating "Discovery" is far more effective than lotions or cosmetics. It is not a mere temporary stimulus; it does not make flabby fat. For this reason it is far preferable to malt extracts and nauseous cod-liver oil emulsions. It creates hard, healthy flesh and permanent vigor.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser will now be sent absolutely free for the mere cost of mailing only, twenty-one one-cent stamps, which should be inclosed to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or ten stamps extra, if a heavier, cloth-bound copy is desired.

BRITAIN SALUTES AMERICA.

English Captain Fires Thundering Salute to American Patriotism.

Brunswick, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The British steamship Saint Fillans, dipping the American flag and firing a salute to American patriotism, made a sight and sound today in Brunswick harbor that sent the bay wild with cheers.

The Saint Fillans is a Britisher which plies regularly between Brunswick and the continent. She is commanded by Captain Stabb. Stabb is a loyal Englishman, but admires that pluck and brawn of America, and particularly Brunswickians. Today he cleared for Liverpool. Just before casting off the ship's lines, he held a hurried consultation with Chief of Police Beach. This resulted in Stabb getting permission to fire a salute. Down the bay the Britisher steamed, and when he let loose the demonstration along the bay he eclipsed all previous local war records.

Today the war clouds lowered over Brunswick with great force. On the morning train Engineer Cooper, of the United States corps, arrived. Carriages were brought into play and one hundred laborers secured. It soon became known that the batteries for St. Simons and Jekyl islands were en route. Cooper is here to build the emplacements. Later lighters loaded with men and munitions of war were being towed to the islands. A demonstration ensued at this. The battery consists of three ten-inch guns and four six-inch guns. While this was en route Chief Engineer of the Navy Charles H. Inch was on board the Passaic, with Lieutenant James S. Wright, examining her boilers. He at once closed a contract to have the Passaic put in fighting trim within ten days. In the meantime the expressman delivered a case of officer's pistols to Lieutenant Wright, and telegrams came to Lieutenant Aiken to order his signal corps to be ready for instant call. Tonight a letter was received by Lieutenant Wright, of the torpedo division, from Robert W. and Bolan G. Brumby, of Marietta, who want to enlist in case of war with Spain. Their enlistment will follow. With the excitement following these, The Call's extra and The Times' bulletins lent to general interest and all business is being retarded in consequence.

NO TROOPS ON MEXICAN BORDER.

Spaniards Are Still of Opinion That South Would Revolt.

City of Mexico, April 16.—The correspondent of The Associated Press called tonight on Minister of War General Berriozabal, who says that so far from increasing the troops on the border there are fewer soldiers on the Rio Grande than for some months. Troops have been moved about lately, and that probably gave rise to rumors of increased military operations.

The minister showed great interest in the war news, and requested to be kept fully informed on everything.

Many hot-heads and many resident Spaniards believe that if they were allowed to enlist a few regiments among their own countrymen and invade Texas, the southern states would welcome them and begin a rebellion against the federal government, and that the southern leaders would agree to give Mexico back her territory lost in the war of the American invasion.

Some time ago at a dinner at a Spanish club in this city, it is reported that this quixotic plan was broached to a general in the Mexican army, a veteran of several wars, who tried to reason his Spanish hosts out of their absurd notion, while they tried to persuade him to head a little army of invasion which they would form. He refused, but it was boasted that the Spanish colony would make a rear attack on the United States while war was in progress. Moderate and sensible Spaniards here have discouraged these absurd notions; but it is impossible to convince a majority of their fellow countrymen that the United States would not be quickly whipped. They boast that within three weeks the Spanish flag will float over New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Boston.

The lower classes here bitterly hate the Spaniards, and when war breaks out there may be some trouble, but the government will give ample protection to resident Spaniards. A Mexican politician of eminence said tonight that Spain had made a tremendous blunder in not recognizing the independence of Cuba before asked to do so by the action of the United States.

READY FOR THE BATTLE.

Tennessee's Adjutant General Makes a Good Report of Men on the Field.

Nashville, Tenn., April 16.—(Special.)—Tenneseeans are ready for the fray. Adjutant General Sykes tonight said that the entire national guard of 3,800 men could be concentrated at any given point within seventy-two hours. If Tennessee is called on for a larger number of men than this, he says two provisional regiments of 2,400 men can be got together within the same time as the national guard.

"In addition to this, I have on file," said General Sykes, "the applications of 40,000 volunteers which were received some time ago. But within the past two days, since the publication of the statement that Fitzhugh Lee would be given a division, thousands have written and telegraphed, begging for the chance to enlist under him. The statement that General Weyler is to be returned to Cuba has also created an intense desire to fight, and by telegraph and mail have come other thousands of applications from men imploring to be enlisted that they might march against the butcher. There are now 100,000 Tennesseeans ready to shoulder arms."

Warlike Easter Gift.

London, April 16.—The czar presented the prince of Montenegro with an Easter gift of 30,000 repeating rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

BACON AND CLAY FOR RECOGNITION

Both Georgia Senators Agree Against the House Resolutions.

SPEECHES WERE CLEAR

Independence of the Cuban Republic Is Given Strong Support.

BACON SPEAKS AT LENGTH

The Entire Georgia Delegation Stands with the Two Senators Who Spoke for Every Member of Both Houses on the Question.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, April 16.—(Special.)—Both Georgia senators took active part in today's debate over the Cuban resolutions. Their speeches were clear statements of their position in favor of the recognition of independence and particularly in opposition to the resolutions which the house passed.

Their position on this latter proposition was a distinct indorsement of the votes of the eight Georgians against those resolutions in the house on Wednesday. Both senators were emphatic in their declarations that under no circumstances would they vote for the house resolutions.

All the Georgia delegation stand with the senators in favor of the senate resolutions as they passed tonight and the senate resolutions reflect the position that has been held by the entire delegation from the first.

Senator Bacon's speech was limited to fifteen minutes, and naturally there could be but a brief summary of the reasons which impelled him to favor recognition and to oppose the house resolutions. After calling attention to the shortness of the time at his disposal, Senator Bacon said:

He Is Not Hostile to President.

"If I had, however, but one minute, I would wish to say this, to which I am moved particularly by what has fallen from the senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, the senator from Michigan, Mr. Burrows, and the senator from Connecticut, Mr. Platt. I think it is the greatest injustice on the part of senators to attribute to unfriendliness and a hostile spirit, everything which may be said by senators not in accordance with what may be recommended by the president of the United States. I desire for myself to disclaim any such design or any such spirit. The president of the United States has his prerogatives and we have ours; he has his duties and we have ours, and each is responsible for the proper discharge of the same.

"Mr. President, I have not been one of those who desire war. I think it is very greatly to be deplored. I know that it means death to many of the present generation and that it means a grievous burden of debt to the next generation.

"Therefore, I have entirely sympathized with the efforts of the president to avert war, and if he had not come to congress and said that his efforts were at an end, I would be willing, if he desired it, to give him still further opportunity to avert war. It is apparent, however, that war must come, and it only remains to shape the issue properly.

"But, Mr. President, that desire for peace does not relieve me from the necessity of passing upon the grave questions which are submitted today in view of my constitutional obligation to decide upon the question as a member of the senate whether there shall be war, and if war, in what manner it shall be waged.

"Unfortunately, I differ from the president of the United States in his recommendations.

"The president of the United States asks that congress shall clothe him with the power to wage war at his discretion. I think it would be unconstitutional to grant him that power, and consequently I cannot agree with him.

"The resolutions passed by the house of representatives, in my opinion, practically propose to confer upon him this power. Therefore, under no circumstances could I, in view of my constitutional obligations, vote for these resolutions. But that is not hostility to the president.

"In the same way I regard the recognition of the independence of the Cubans as an essential in case of intervention. The president of the United States thinks it should not be accorded to them. The difference does not sonstitute hostility on my part or on the part of those who agree with me.

"In addition to a great many other reasons which I cannot stop to go over, I think the question as to whether recognition either accompanies or precedes the act of intervention, will have a most material bearing upon the possibility, to put it no stronger, of this government, being made liable for a part of the Spanish-Cuban bonds in the future, and I only remind gentlemen who discuss the legal question involved, that that is a question not to be decided in courts, but it may have to be decided at the cannon's mouth.

Taking up the important question of recognition, Senator Bacon said:

"The senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, yesterday made a very long and elaborate and able argument on the subject as to where resides the prerogative of recognizing the independence of a nation. I would have been glad, and had intended, to submit some remarks in reply. It is a subject upon which I have bestowed much labor in its investigation, and upon which I have very fixed opinions. But it is manifestly impossible now for me to do so.

"I desire simply to say one thing, which is that the assumption that it is exclusively an executive prerogative implies necessarily that the power is lodged in one man to decide with what people of the world this country will maintain, or will not maintain, diplomatic relations.

"I say, not to go into the argument, that is a position which is absolutely abhorrent to the genius of our institutions and absolutely inconsistent with the letter and spirit of our constitution, and that it can only find proper place in monarchial and absolute governments, where the voice of the people and of their representatives is neither heard nor heeded.

"But, Mr. President, I cannot go into it. However, I desire to submit one further reflection in this connection. There are two ways in which a declaration of independence may be regarded—one where there is no dispute about the fact of independence, the other where there is a dispute about the fact. In the one case, recognition is a formality, in the other case it is the highest act of governmental power.

"The illustration of the latter case is to be had in the declaration of our own independence.

"When we say that a people are free and independent we not necessarily mean that there is no dispute over it or that there is no contest over it.

"We mean to say that thereafter sovereignty shall rest in the new nation and that we dispute that it rests, or that it shall thereafter rest, where it formerly rested.

"When the people of the colonies decided in 1776 and proclaimed that they were free, they did not pretend that there was no further dispute about that fact, but they simply meant that thenceforth they repudiated and denied the sovereignty of the government which had theretofore been over them. When France three years thereafter recognized the government of the United States as free and independent, it did not mean to say that all doubt as to whether that independence had been established was removed, but it simply meant to say that thereafter France recognized the sovereignty of this people and denied that thereafter there was or that thereafter there should be, in the recognition of France, any sovereignty in the British government over this territory.

"Therefore, when we say today that we recognize the independence of the Cuban people, we mean to say that we deny that thereafter there is or shall be, in our recognition, any sovereignty of Spain in that island.

"Mr. President, one word more on the subject of the rules with reference to what shall justify a government in recognizing the independence of a new government. All the rules with reference to what shall justify a government in recognizing the independence of another nation are made for the benefit of the parent nation from which the new government is to be sundered.

"It is to prevent injustice to that government, and therefore the particularity with which it is laid down that so long as there is a possibility, if you please, that that government can restore its authority independence of the new government shall not be acknowledged.

"Mr. President, one half of the argument of the learned senator from Wisconsin yesterday was devoted to that question. While I would gladly reply in detail, I think it can all be disposed of with one single comment, and that is, that applying as it does only to the question of maintaining the right due to the parent nation to see that no injustice is done to the sovereignty of the parent nation, it has no place in a consideration where we avow at the same time our purpose to strike down the power of that nation. In that connection I want to say one thing more. There never was a man who sat in the presidential chair more zealous of the executive prerogative than Andrew Jackson, and here is what he said about it in his message to congress about Texas. I cannot read all of it, only a part of it.

Quotes Andy Jackson.

"'It is to be presumed, that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the executive and legislative in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution and most safe, that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to congress which represents in one of its branches the states of this union and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country and a perfect guaranty to all other nations of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.'

"And thereafter he sent a message, the last message he ever sent to congress, in which he said he recognized the republic of Texas in response to the resolutions which had been passed by congress recognizing it as he said as a decision of the question. Utterances to the same effect are found in other state papers and the doctrine has been repeatedly asserted by congress, in one or the other houses thereof."

Aside from the legal aspect of the case Senator Bacon contended that such recognition of the republic was a matter of simple justice. Speaking of the record the Cubans have made, he said:

"There has never been a more heroic struggle for liberty than has been made by that people. There have never been greater sacrifices made by a people to obtain their liberty than have been made by them.

"They have not made the ordinary sacrifices that other contestants for liberty have made. Many of us in this chamber have known what it was to face the dangers of battle, but no one here has ever faced a danger of battle such as the Cuban patriots through long years have faced. No man here has ever entered battle knowing that if he escaped the bullet and became a captive he would meet with death by execution. Yet that has been the case of the Cubans in their ten years' war as well as in the present war. I read from the American encyclopedia, on page 555, as to the execution of Cuban soldiers between 1868 and 1872. I have not the record for a later period.

"'According to official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States minister, 13,600 Cubans have been killed in battle up to August, 1872, besides 43,500 prisoners whom the Spanish minister admits to have been put to death.'

"My God, Mr. President, can we turn our backs upon men who have shown such heroism and such heroic sacrifice? For one, I will not, either by my voice or my vote.

"The senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt), who has just taken his seat, sneers at Gomez. Mr. President, if there is a certain fact, that fact is the independence of Cuba, and as certain as is the independence of Cuba, so certain will it be that in the future the name of this man Gomez will be found on the list of those immortal names that were not born to die. It will go down with the names of Washington and Bolivar, as the great liberators of men from the bondage of tyranny and oppression."

At another point in his speech Senator Bacon spoke particularly of the sacrifice which the south will necessarily have to make in this coming contest.

"In the history of peoples," he said, "a time comes for sacrifice. Such a time seems now at hand. I doubt not that the north is equally ready to make sacrifice with the south; but in the condition of things the sacrifice to be made in this war must be more serious in the south than in the north. The great volume of money which is to be spent in carrying on this war will be spent in the north and west, and will quicken all their industries. We have few or none of the factories at the south which make the munitions of war and necessary to furnish the clothing and supplies for the armies, nor the we the large producers of the food crops which will be needed to supply them. On the contrary, our enterprises will be largely paralyzed by war, and our great product of cotton is to be put to a price that will not only be remunerative, but be an absolute disaster to the man who produces it.

"If communication with Cuba through those who come and go brings the yellow fever to our shores, the south will be the principal sufferer from this cause. The first hostile gun that is fired will find its echoes in our hills and valleys. If disaster should by possibility come, the seaports of the south will be those to be ravaged.

"Nevertheless, Mr. President, our people will not be laggard in the struggle. But we do ask this.

"If we are to make this sacrifice, let it not be a sacrifice in the interests of the holders of Spanish bonds, but let it be a sacrifice in the interest of humanity.

"If this sacrifice has to be made, let it not be for the purpose of invasion and conquest, but let it be because the great clock of the world has tolled the morning hour when there shall be born to independence and freedom a new and a heroic people."

At this point the vice president notified Senator Bacon that he had one minute left of his time.

"Utilize that moment," replied the senator, "by asking that there may be read from the desk what I desire to have placed in the permanent records as a piece of evidence relative to the question whether the Maine was blown up by torpedoes furnished by the Spanish government. I desire to call attention simply to the fact that what is to be read by the secretary are extracts from two Spanish newspapers published in Madrid.

"One of them is an interview with the former minister of marine under the ministry of Canovas, which of course preceded the time of the explosion of the Maine. The other is the comment of The Imparcial upon the publication of that interview and expressing regret for it for the reason that it might give rise to the very use which I now make of it."

The secretary read the following extracts:

"Madrid, April 11.—El Heraldo De Madrid publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, former minister of marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish navy to win in the event of a war with the United States.

"'There is no fear,' says Admiral Beranger, 'of our Cuban ports being exposed to a night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Clenfugas, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba are defended by electric and automatic torpedoes, with a large radius of action. The late Senor Canovas Del Castillo, who paid attention to these matters, decided, in accord with myself, to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes, which must have been placed in those harbors. Chacon, the well known torpedo expert, undertook to convey and place these engines.

"'I have already said that by sea we shall be victorious. I will give you my reasons. The first is the excellent discipline maintained on our ships; the second is that on board the American vessels as soon as firing is opened a panic will set in, since it is common knowledge that their crews comprise men of every nationality. Pitted ship against ship, we have nothing to fear.'

Imparcial Regrets the Confession.

El Imparcial, commenting on the interview, says:

"That these torpedoes should be sent in case war should break out is very natural, but as much should be admitted at this moment constitutes a two-fold imprudence; in the first place, because it warns the enemy, and the enemy being warned, it will do its best to cripple those defenses; and secondly, because the jingoes, availing themselves of the evidence afforded by the minister of marine of the late Senor Canovas, will assert that one of the torpedoes he described caused the Maine explosion."

Senator Clay Speaks Briefly.

Senator Clay had not intended to speak, but thought it best as the debate progressed to clearly define his position, in view of the fact that he had but a few days before spoke at some length on the general Cuban question. He did not, however, occupy but about ten minutes this evening. He began by stating that he did not agree with the underlying principle of the president's message, which was in effect a request that the whole matter be left to his decision. He believed that all possible means to a peaceful solution of the difficulties with Spain had been exhausted and that the time had come for the formulation of a firm and decided policy in order that the dignity, the honor and the integrity of this country might be upheld.

Senator Clay said he believed the so-called insurgent government was the real government of Cuba and that the United States should have the hearty co-operation and assistance of that government in terminating the conflict which has become a nuisance at our doors. Congress ought not to transfer to the president such power belonging to the legislative branch of the government as would enable him to use the army and navy of the country in carrying out the declared policy of the government or not, just as he might himself see fit.

Senator Clay read and analysed the three sets of resolutions which were pending before the senate. He condemned that passed by the house, which meant intervention, but might not mean independence, and declared that he would never vote for the house resolutions. This country could not afford to intervene and go to war simply to continue Spanish rule in that island. He would not favor intervention unless its purpose, clear and beyond the possibility of misconstruction, was to give the Cubans absolute freedom and independence. He argued for the minority or Turpie resolutions recognizing the republic of Cuba. That, he said, was the rightful government of Cuba and recognition of it was not only justice, but was the safest course for this government to pursue. He explained tersely and forcefully his reasons for opposing the house resolutions and of supporting those which contained a distinct and unmistakable provision for Cuban freedom. All of the resolutions meant war; if we must have war, the time has come, he said, for an end to vacillation and equivocation. He believed that all of this would have been prevented if belligerency had been granted a year ago, but events have moved us past that stage now. Recognition of the republic is now the proper policy and he hoped the government would lose no time in formally declaring it.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and find its food in the soil where it is rooted. It's so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will feed the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, does away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."—S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

America's

Greatest Medicine is the Best

Spring Medicine

It is the medicine to which the millions naturally turn when spring comes on—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is the bridge on which many people safely cross from winter to summer.

It is constantly kept on hand in thousands of families and is resorted to as a spring medicine blood purifier almost as universally and naturally as food for hunger.

It gives rosy cheeks to children, strengthens and refreshes tired mothers, energizes the man of business, affords endurance and stamina to the laborer and to the aged it literally gives a new lease of life.

It is no wonder that such a medicine is popular. Its popularity is based upon merit and its merit is due to the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the result of careful study and patient experiment, guided by thorough pharmaceutical knowledge and verified by unqualified success in actual experience.

As an illustration of how Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and builds up those who are weak and worn out, nervous and rheumatic in the spring just read the following letter:

Polk Station, Tenn., December 29, 1897.—C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Dear Sirs: I had been troubled with impure blood all my life. The climax came when one of my limbs broke out from my knee to my foot with very bad sores. I received medical treatment, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and I finally became so that I could not walk. My foot and limb were badly swollen and I was almost helpless for ten months. The physician who was attending me was going to Nashville and he promised he would talk with the doctors there about my case. When he came back he said they told him I had better take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My husband went right away and got me two bottles. Before I had finished taking the first bottle the sores began to heal, and my friend as well as myself and my husband

Were Delighted

with the effect Hood's Sarsaparilla was having in my case. I kept on with the medicine until I was well. The sores were completely healed and my general health was much better than before. I believe the cure is permanent, as I have not been troubled with sores for two years. Since then I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla when troubled with rheumatism and it cured me. It keeps my blood pure. I have great confidence in it, and we take it for almost everything and recommend it to others. We think it is the best blood purifier in the world. I am taking it through the critical period of my life with good results. It quiets my nerves and builds me up."

MRS. SARAH BRAMLETT.

Excellent Blood Purifier.

Atlanta, Ga.—"I take pleasure in expressing the great benefit I have derived from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has proven to be as recommended. I have taken it as a blood purifier and have found it highly beneficial." Julia Cavedo, 244 Simpson St.

A Wonderful Medicine.

Augusta, Ga.—"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me a great deal of good. My father and I are both taking it for indigestion and have been benefited very much. We regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine." Fannie Williamson.

Could Not Sleep.

Augusta, Ga.—"I was suffering with nervous prostration and could not sleep at night. I tried four different doctors but did not get relief. Hearing so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try it. I took three bottles and was completely cured." Emma J. Linkfield, 604 Washington St.

Torpid Liver.

Augusta, Ga.—"For a long time I was afflicted with torpid liver and none of the medicines which I used did me any good until I began taking Hood's Pills. I am now entirely cured and I write this in the interests of other sufferers." Mrs. R. H. Sikes, 1632 Fifteenth St.

Savannah, Ga.—"I was troubled with what my physician pronounced to be a catarrhal cough. There was a very unpleasant discharge from my nose. One day I took up an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and saw it was recommended for catarrh. I decided to try it. I have derived more benefit from it than from any other medicine, and I regard it as an excellent blood purifier and catarrh cure." Miss F. H. Carter, 422 W. President St.

Savannah, Ga.—"My trouble began with a pain in my thigh which caused me much distress. The disease seemed to have taken full possession of me, and in a short time I was completely prostrated. I was told that my disease was rheumatism, scrofula and malaria. I bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and four boxes of Hood's Pills and followed the directions. I am thankful to state that I am now entirely cured and am today as well as I ever was in my life. I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, s. w. corner Whitaker and Jones streets."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

s America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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SENATE VOTES TO FREE CUBA

Resolution Declaring the Island An Independent Republic

BY A DECIDED MAJORITY

Entire Day Was Given Up To Debate and Speeches Were Interesting.

GALLERIES CROWDED ALL DAY LONG

Only Twenty-One Members of the Upper Branch of Congress Opposed the Proposition To Absolve the Island Wholly from Spanish Rule.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, April 16.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles, the "fairest land the sun ever shone upon."

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord—almost forboding in their tone—were sounded.

This was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:30 o'clock tonight the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of speeches except in specified instances to fifteen minutes, every senator who desired had an opportunity to express his views.

Great Speech of the Day.

Before the voting had actually begun—after 7 o'clock tonight—the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White, of California, who had been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort and attracted profound attention from every auditor. No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while under the rule elaborate arguments were not possible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in the halls of the American congress. It was not until the first vote—that on the resolution of Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, providing for recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic—had been taken that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action. The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsion, with whom he was paired,

THE SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS PASSED AFTER HOT DEBATE

The resolution passed by the senate will go to the house tomorrow. If the house should adopt them the matter will be settled. Should the house fail to adopt them, a conference will be held by committees from the two branches of congress looking to an agreement.

Washington, April 16.—The action of the Senate leaves the Cuban resolution in the following status:

The house heading, number and enacting clause, the senate preamble (resolution), the Turpie amendment and a fourth paragraph proposed by Mr. Teller. In full it is as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and Republic of Cuba, Demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have on the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States, in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of congress assembled,

"First, That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba, as the true and lawful government of that island;

"Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect;

"Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert their determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

THESE ARE THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE

"Whereas, The government of Spain, for three years past, has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than two hundred thousand innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coast and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen;

"Resolved, etc., That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

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that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would therefore release him in order that he might vote.

Assemblage of Grand Men.

In the semi-circular area back of the senators' desks were seated and standing men, many of whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land. Over all were floods of electric light softened by the multi-colored glass in which were lined the coats-of-arms of the forty-five sovereign states of the union.

It is no detraction from the brilliance of the debate of the day to state that the great and notable utterances of the closing hours of debate were made tonight. Mr. Hale, of Maine; Mr. Gorman, Maryland; Mr. Allison, of Iowa; Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar, of Massacuhsetts, all impressed by the magnitude and possible awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only from profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The Test Vote Comes.

The test vote quite naturally was on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of fourteen, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas, republicans 11; democrats, 28; populists, 7; silver republicans, 5.

Nays, republicans, 32; democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas, republicans 24; democrats 31; populists 7; silver republicans 5. Total 67.

Nays, republicans 19; democrats 2. Total 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the senate recognizes the independence of the people and republic of Cuba; demands that Spain relinquish its authority and government over the island and authorizes the president of the United States to enforce the demands.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, opened the debate this morning. He spoke for sharp intervention, stating that the surest way to peace was through the gates of war.

In accordance with his previous notice, Senator Teller offered a substitute for the ending Cuban resolution, including a distinct disavowal of any purpose of conquest on our part.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, protested against "interference of the powers."

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, supported the position assumed in this crisis by the president and argued against the recognition of the present republic of Cuba.

Platt Has a Half Hour.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who in accordance with the agreement reached last night was accorded a half-hour's time, devoted it to a strong and eloquent expression of his hope for peace and a defense of the president.

A strong appeal for recognition of the independence of the present Cuban republic was then made by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia.

Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, followed Mr. Bacon. He said he was thoroughly satisfied that there was no good reason for the United States going to war with Spain. No war could be justified at any time by any nation unless all diplomatic agencies had been exhausted and he could not see that result in the message of the president.

"I will vote for peace, I will stand for peace as long as peace is possible."

Upon the question of responsibility as to the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Wellington passionately said that he could not think that Spain blew up our vessel.

"If so, then the responsibility rested upon General Blanco, in command at Havana, and I cannot believe that General Blanco would sanction such an outrage. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, even though the kinship is with a Spaniard."

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, in order to make perfectly clear the resolution reported by the minority of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution to insert after the word "independent" the following: "And that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

Caffery Against Recognition.

Mr. Caffery argued against congressional recognition of Cuba. That, he said, was purely an executive function. He praised the dresident's course.

Mr. Caffery then sent to the desk a clipping from a Washington newspaper sharply attacking him and charging him with having been one of the agents of the Louisiana lottery.

"It is rarely I notice newspaper articles referring to me," said he. "There is nothing in this that I care to make a statement about, except the charge that I was an agent of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The grotesqueness of the lie is the one thing that attracts my notice. I fthere is any one thing in my life that I take pride in, it is the part I took in destroying that infamous institution—the Louisiana lottery.

Mr. Caffery then entered upon a discussion of the Cuban situation, declaring it was manifest that the power of Spain was slowly dying in Cuba, and that her sovereignty without our interference would be swept from the island. Mr. Caffery maintained that recognition was an executive, and not a legislative function.

"The adoption by the senate of the resolutions reported by the minority of the foreign relations committee," he declared, "would be to stultify ourselves, and the president would be blind to veto those resolutions."

Can't Be Made Like Paper Money.

Mr. Caffery, speaking of the recognition of the insurgents, said:

"States cannot be made like paper money, in which counterfeits must necessarily play a most important part."

He thought the war feeling must be exceedingly strong to justify the acceptance of a counterfeit, even under the sweep of patriotism and enthusiasm.

"What fight is it?" he vehemently asked, "in which we are going to participate? It is not our fight, but a fight between certain insurrectionary factions in the island of Cuba and the Spanish crown!"

He then paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom, the patience and the high patriotism of the president.

Even without intervention on our part it was the opinion of Mr. Caffery that the island of Cuba would be free.

Before the very nature of things Spain would have to relinquish her hold in the western hemisphere.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, pronounced the message of the president as one of the great state papers which would be justified in the light of history. He criticised the resolutions as presented, and thought to all intents and purposes the house resolution more nearly reached all the phases of this complicated question than any reported.

Californian Sustains President.

Mr. White, of California, said he stood before the senate to address himself to the most momentous question which had ever been brought to the attention of the American people. It was disagreeable to dissent from the common view, to set aside the popular feeling. The plaudits of the people were always inspiring, but the senate was confronted by a solemn duty, a solemn responsibility, and so far as he was concerned he could no more give up his convictions than he could yield up his life. The senate was here to face a war which now must come upon the country, but he thought it not amiss to carefully consider the situation which confronts us.

"The record here made," said he, "will live as long as reason and justice."

Nobody doubted, he said, that the government of Spain had failed of its duty, and had misgoverned the island of Cuba. No one doubted the issue of the coming war between Spain and the United States. That the triumph of this country would result, was certain.

"But," said Mr. White, "our nation, with its 80,000,000 of people and vast resources, is great enough to do exact justice. It has been well and thoughtfully said that no more sublime spectacle has ever been presented than that of a great antion sacrificing for justice its passion and its pride."

Mr. White declared that in view of the recent action of Spain in making a large appropriation for the relief of the reconcentrados and in abolishing the edict of concentration she had met the only argument of many senators in favor of hostilities. Spain had swept their footing from beneath them and they no longer had standing in court. In a significant peroration, he said:

"Those of us who dissent from the majority do so from dictates of conscience, but whatever resolution is passed pledging this country to a declaration that history will have to decide whether right or wrong, you will find no deserters in the camp. We have our opinions deeply rooted, perhaps, and firmly set, but we are all Americans. When that judgment is rendered there is but one action that can be taken. Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, we will march forward with equal step to vindicate the conduct of that government which we believe to be the best Almighty God has ever permitted on the globe, and on the morrow when this crisis shall come upon us from every housetop in the United States, let there be flung the stars and stripes."

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, introduced and asked immediate consideration of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized, in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States not otherwise ordered by congress."

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, asked what the effect of such a resolution would be.

Mr. Hoar remarked that it would put a stop to the export of coal and prohibit that going to Spanish ships, which was of more value to them than powder.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, said that such a procedure was against law, and he thought that so radical a measure must be ordered by congress, and that congress should not invest the power in the hands of the president.

Mr. Hoar, realizing the force of the objection, changed the resolution into a bill, but it went over upon an objection of Mr. Gorman, of Maryland.

Bate Urges Recognition.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, addressed the senate for fifteen minutes in a speech urging the recognition of the present Cuban government as independent and said that he would support the minority amendment.

Mr. Pasco, of Florida, spoke in favor of recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. He believed, too, that when our troops were landed in Cuba they ought to act in concert with the forces under General Gomez.

The other senator from Florida, Mr. Mallory, said none desired war if that calamity could be averted and he regretted that the president had suspended diplomatic negotiations, for through them war might have been averted.

Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, thought only one of two courses were open to the country, either to submit to the indignities, insults and crimes of Spain, or that the American congress should make such an utterance as would remove every doubt about our intention to present the question for arbitration by the sword. The mailed hand of oppression must be lifted from the emaciated shoulders of Cuba.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, spoke in favor of the majority resolutions.

"We want less oratory and more powder; less rhetoric and more rams," he said. "Patriotism is higher than business interests; love of country dearer than the dollars."

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, followed Mr. Wilson and attacked the house resolution as being unconstitutional. He insisted that congress had the right to declare war and said that the president was in his high office to execute the mandate of congress. He bitterly arraigned the president's senatorial advisers, saying that the senate was the executive's adviser, not his senatorial friends.

More Advisers Than Necessary.

Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, said he would vote for the recognition of the Cuban republic, closing his remarks with a tribute to a re-united country as is being witnessed today.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, supported the majority resolution.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, read a number of autograph letters from Cuban military commanders showing the high patriotism which actuated them in their struggle for liberty.

Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, said it was plain war was inevitable and could not be avoided. His reasons in opposing recognition briefly stated were: The insurgents had not won their independence as nations seeking recognition always have; the insurgent government is by its constitution only temporary and such recognition was contrary to American doctrine for a hundred years. He thought the resolution as presented by the foreign relations committee ought to be amended so as to provide that the recognition should be given by the president—the only party that could give it.

Mr. Elkins declared that the United States ought to take Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine isles in order that we might have some compensation for an enormous war debt. If afterwards it was desired to give the Cubans their independence he was willing, as he had always been, that they ought to have.

In conclusion Mr. Elkins paid a high tribute to the president.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, said he was anxious to see the question adjusted without war, for the people of the south did not want war; but as war was now inevitable, he believed in making it upon the best resolutions offered. These, he thought, was the ones submitted by the minority.

Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, contented himself with announcing after a brief eulogy of the president that he would support the house resolution.

Perkins Disagrees with Colleague.

Mr. Perkins, of California, announced himself in favor of recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, who followed him, declared his intention to vote to recognize the republic of Cuba. He was a republican, and he had been urged by every republican influence to vote against the independence resolution because it was of democratic origin. But in this matter he was more than a republican; he was an American citizen.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, defined his position briefly, giving his reasons for declining to concur in the minority resolution to recognize the independence of the republic. His position was not misunderstood by the Cuban people. His views had been submitted to President Palma, and were concurred in by him. He said we should not recognize the independence without a stipulation which would prevent the possibility of General Gomez making a treaty with Spain that would leave us in the lurch.

After Mr. Kenney, of Delaware, had stated his position in favor of the recognition of independence, the debate came to an abrupt close. Senator Hale and several other senators who were scheduled to present their views refrained.

When the bell rang for a vote at 7:30 o'clock p. m. there was a great stir in the senate and in the galleries. Senators came trooping from the cloakrooms and the spectators, many of whom had been in the galleries for twelve hours, leaned over impatiently.

Adoption Wins Easily.

The first vote was taken upon the amendment of the minority of the foreign relations committee, which provided for the recognition by the United States of the "republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

It was adopted, 51 to 37, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nevada), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White and Wilson—51.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillin, Morgan, Morrill, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott—37.

Mr. Davis then offered an amendment as an additional section, as follows:

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

It Pleased the Members.

"That's right," came in chorus from all parts of the chamber when the amendment was read and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Frye moved to strike out of the first section declaring that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent," the words "are and of right."

On motion of Mr. Davis the motion was laid on the table—55 to 63.

Mr. Morgan then offered his substitute for a declaration of war. It was laid on the table—yeas 83, nays 5. The nays were Messrs. Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Turner and Wilson.

The supreme moment had come. Mr. Hale, of Maine, who has been the mainstay of the opposition to radical action on the Cuban question arose. His first words sounded a warning.

"The action of the senate is about to take," he began, speaking slowly and impressively, "places it in deadlock with the house and the president of the United States. It is a remarkable spectacle we are presenting to the civilized world—"

But he got no farther. Mr. Teller and Mr. Wolcott were both on their feet.

The latter declared passionately that Mr. Hale's statement was most important. He said a republican demanded to know upon what authority it was made.

"I ask the senator if he was authorized by the president to declare that our contemplated action will place us in deadlock with the president?"

In reply Mr. Hale said he did not pretend to speak by the authority of the president or to know in any contingencies of his future action.

"But I do know if the motion of the senator from Minnesota prevails," he continued, "it will bring the senate into deadlock with the president as shown by the message he has submitted to us."

Hale Grows Interesting.

Continuing, he commented upon the remarkable spectable the senate presented.

"We are not asked to legislate," he continued, "upon ordinary matters, but upon a grave national question that involves war. It is proposed here to disregard the leadership of the chief executive. He has left us in no doubt as to the lines of policy which may compel us to enter upon war if such it is to be, with Spain. He has told us that the conditions in Cuba are not such as will premit our recognition of the republic of Cuba. He has blazed the policy. The war in Cuba must stop. Nothing is plainer than that intervention is to be resorted to and he asks to be instructed to use the army and navy for that purpose. And now here today with this policy marked out, with everything we desire about to be consummated, with freedom to Cuba assured and intervention by arms if necessary decided upon, the president is to be confronted by the senate's effort to define another policy. We are to thrust this resolution in his face, a resolution he has declared he does not believe in and does not want. The chief executive is the nearest approach to a ruler this country knows. Shall he be opposed?"

Proceeding, Mr. Hale expressed the deep sense of regret with which he had in the last few days witnessed the melting away of the spirit of conservative sentiment in the senate. Senators who had opposed the recognition of the independence of Cuba had one by one and day by day come into line for that declaration. He said he had wondered why it was so and he had found the solution of the problem in a banquet given on last Wednesday night in this city to the Hon. William J. Bryan. With great sarcasm he proceeded to read from an account of the speech made on that occasion by Mr. Bryan and to allege that it was responsible for the sudden unanimity of sentiment upon the democratic side of the chamber. Many of the democratic senators gave manifestation of their disapproval as Senator Hale was reading the account of the speech. The solidification of the democratic party, Mr. Hale continued, was not to be attributed to any caucus or convention action, but to this symposium.

He Blames Democrats.

But all this attempt to make politics of the situation, he continued, would not succeed. If war came it would not be conducted by the democratic party. The country would not turn to that party and the flag of the United States would not be carried by that party, but by that gallant soldier and statesman, the president of the United States. He would conduct the war and bring it to a successful conclusion.

The democratic senators and democratic party, which now seemed so intent upon hostilities with Spain, would be found, when war was actually upon us, obstructing the course of those who were now seeking to avert war with all ith horrors, but who would then be in the fore-front fighting for the honor of their countdy.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, followed Mr. Hale and by his manner, by the vehemence of his utterances, showed how greatly he felt the gravity of the situation. He counseled a temperate policy and invoked that the rancor of the debate be eliminated from the occasion. He criticised the attacks made by senators upon the president as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and forcibly declared that party politics should give way to a higher duty in the determination of the question. He questioned the wisdom of the resolution as adopted and hoped that wiser counsel would prevail.

The message of the president, he said, read to him as a declaration of a man who had exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring peace out of chaos and now came to congress for authority to strike the blow that would give the Cuban people freedom from years of misrule.

Gorman Grows Eloquent.

"Eevery loyal democrat," he said, "would be found behind the president, not as a democrat, but as an American citizen upholding the hands of our great commander-in-chief in the war now almost upon us."

He said that the criticism of the president was to be deprecated and he wished the record as made might be blotted forever and only a united people shown uppermost to the world. He closed amid profound stillness and the occasion was worthy a place in the history of nations. He said:

"I pledge myself to forget that McKinley was elected by the republican party, because I know and believe that as president of a united people he will bear his country's flag aloft and that no nation, Spanish or otherwise, will receive from him aught else than that the fair, manly and brave treatment of an American president."

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, seemingly laboring under intense excitement, said no man could doubt his loyalty to the country nor the flag, but he seriously doubted the wisdom of doing that which had been a question of controversy since the days of Washington down to the present time, the assumption of congress to declare the independence of a nation in contravention of the well-known principle of international law. He said the amendment had been forced into the resolution in the face of the fact that the president did not counsel or even advise such action, but on the other hand had declared emphatically against it. He said the present Cuban republic was but a skeleton government and under the forms prescribed might, with entire propriety, in its own good time, enter into a convention with Spain to the exclution of the United States. He argued that the republic of Cuba should be recognized by treaty, the initiative to be taken by the president, as is his lawful right, thereby making a case for ourselves that the nations of the world could not question. He outlined the disagreement probable between the two houses and guardedly hinted at the conference which would be necessary and from which would come a resolution upon which the representatives of all parties could unite and which in the light of history now making would stand the assaults of international law.

Aldrich Predicts Agreement.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said while he could not vote a resolution embodying recognition of independence, he believed that in some way—somehow—a resolution would within forty-eight hours be presented that would be satisfactory to the president, congress and the people.

In reply to Mr. Aldrich and to others who had just spoken, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, declared that it was the wish of a large majority of congress and the people that the resolution adopted should recognize the Cuban republic's independence, and the re-

Continued on Fourth Page.

Beauty and Health.

When a woman is in good health there is brightness in her eyes, a blush on her cheeks, roundness in her figure and laughter in her face. But when a woman's health is bad—when she has any trouble in the delicate organs that make her a woman, her freshness and beauty vanish in a night. The flesh withers, the eyes grow dull, the pink in the cheeks fades away. Pains take the place of pleasure.

When you see a "good-looking" woman you nearly always see a healthy woman. Beauty is really health. It is the attractiveness of face and form that comes naturally when weakness and pain are absent. There is little excuse for what people call "homely" women, because female troubles are at the bottom of homeliness, and there is no excuse for female troubles at all. Wine of Cardui is a pure vegetable wine that makes women beautiful by making them healthy. It relieves all those dragging pains and weakening drains which thousands of women endure. It keeps them young. Nothing can stop the flight of years, but Wine of Cardui checks the ravages of time. It keeps the wrinkles away. It makes women well all over.

Women should take Wine of Cardui when the head aches, when the back aches, when there is any dizziness, when there are menstrual discharges, when menstruation is too free or suppressed. Take it before and after the baby is born. It is the best medicine ever made for every trying crisis in a woman's life. A few doses of it every month will keep a woman healthy. It will help her live as long as nature intended her to live.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 24th.—I was quite an invalid before I used Wine of Cardui. I looked so bad I hated to see a mirror. The trouble was irregular menstruation and headache. It got worse from month to month. I felt good for nothing and couldn't give proper attention to my house or children. I used a little Black-Draught with Wine of Cardui, and seemed to be entirely cured. I feel and look better than I have for five years.

MRS. G. A. PHILLIPS.

A Big Trade....

Is the best evidence of appreciation of good values and reliable goods.

We have distanced sales of all previous years to date this year, and by continuing to offer the best and most substantial Bargains in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, we hope to continue to do a thriving business. Our expert salesmen will be pleased to show you the latest styles and colors. Don't let anything interfere with your inspecting our stocks, as it PRESENTS THE BEST BARGAINS IN SHOES THAT WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO OFFER FOR THE MONEY.

R.C.BLACK
LEADING SHOE HOUSE
35 Whitehall St.
SIGN OF BRASS TRACKS.
sun wed fri

Dainty Dishes for Ladies' Luncheons,

and choice tid bits for the fastidious epicure, will be found in our select stock of canned soups and fish, potted meats, preserved fruits, jams, jellies, olives, pickles, sauces, etc., and for lovers of a good cup of tea or coffee our stock of first pickings of the best brands of teas or coffees can't be excelled.

A. W. FARLINGER,
325 and 329 Peachtree.

MISS SUSIE NIX, Chiropodist, Manicure. Hair Dresser. Parlors well appointed and private, 73½ Whitehall street.

Sent Free to Men

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 175 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SPANIARDS STONE AMERICAN CONSUL

Mob Attacks United States Representative in Malaga.

GENDARMES PATROL STREETS

Shield Carrying National Court of Arms Is Dragged Through the Town.

PREFECT ATTEMPTS TO SECURE ORDER

The State Department at Washington Is Advised of a Gross Insult Offered the Union in Queen Regent's Country by Her People.

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here today, resulting in an attack upon the American consulate, the demonstration being the parading of small crowds through the streets shouting.

But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets.

The prefect was summoned, and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order.

Afterwards the streets were patroled by gendarmes.

As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

Information Received at Washington.

Washington, April 16.—It is thought here the trouble as reported as having occurred in Malaga today is the culmination of some disturbances which occurred there yesterday, news of which reached the state department late last night.

This news is not surprising to the state department officials, who are rather expecting such occurrences in view of existing conditions. All consular officers of the United States in Spain have been told to vacate their posts in case they consider themselves in any danger, but they have not been ordered to leave. If any have left, the department has not been informed of the fact.

Give American Consul Satisfaction.

Madrid, April 16.—Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, has instructed the prefect of Malaga to give the American consul satisfaction and to arrest the ringleaders of the outbreak.

SENATE VOTES TO FREE CUBA

Continued from Third Page.

sults up to the present situation fully justified the friends of independence in assuming the position they had taken. The president had disappointed the people by not saying he intended the independence of Cuba.

The vote on Mr. Davis's motion to strike out all after the resolving clause of the house resolution and insert the senate resolutions as amended, was carried by a vote of 60 to 28. The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Faulkner, Foraker, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, Nevada; Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White, Wolcott—60.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson—28.

Mr. Hoar then took the floor. He said he could not vote for the resolutions as amended because they undertook to rob the president of a constitutional prerogative. Furthermore, to carry the resolution into effect, the American forces in Cuba would be under the command of the insurgent officers. Otherwise, the presence of our troops there would be hostile to the insurgents.

At 9:05 o'clock the third and final reading of the resolution, as amended, was begun.

Immediately afterwards came the question:

"Shall the resolution pass?"

There was a general demand for a nay and yea on the question, and a roll call was ordered in the midst of a profound calm, and it proceeded.

Not a Single Pair.

Not a single pair was announced. All the senators, with the one exception of Mr. Walthall, were present, and he had released Mr. Spooner from his engagement to pair with him.

The roll call resulted in the passage of the resolution by a vote of 67 to 21, and was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeldt, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kennedy, Lyle, Lodge, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, Wilson and Wolcott—67.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore and White—21.

Adjournment Was Quick.

There was some confusion but no demonstration when the result was announced. The title and preamble of the senate resolutions were then substituted for the house title and preamble without division.

Mr. Davis moved that the senate should insist upon its amendments and ask for a conference. This request was met with cries of "No! no!" and it was soon made manifest that many senators considered that there was a possibility that the house would concur with the senate resolution if this motion were not entered in the senate.

Upon this suggestion Mr. Davis withdrew his motion, and in its stead entered a motion to adjourn.

Before the motion was put and announced at 9:15 p. m. that the senate stood adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, half the senators had left their seats and fifteen minutes afterwards the great white capitol which had been such a scene of life and such a center of interest for the long day was deserted by all save the newspaper workers and a few employees.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

Nebraskan Is Given an Ovation in the Massachusetts Metropolis.

Boston, April 16.—Fifteen thousand persons crowded into Mechanics' hall tonight to hear William J. Bryan discuss the question of bimetallism.

Mr. Bryan was cherred to the echa when he was introduced. He said he realized that we are in a time of international complications which might cause us to forget for a time party questions, and rally to the support of the national honor.—(Great applause.) He then read a bulletin which had just been handed him by an Associated Press representative announcing the passage of the Turpie Cuban recognition resolution by the senate.

The announcement caused the wildest enthusiasm, and as Mr. Bryan waved a silken Cuban flag, which had been thrown to him; men and women all over the hall cheered and yelled their indorsement of the senate's action.

Mr. Bryan then expressed the hope that the spirit of the famous Boston party and the courage of Lexington and Concord were still alive in the people who live within the shadow of Bunker Hill to drive a foreign foe from off our shores. In answer, the audience again rose to its feet and wildly cheered. After further remarks in a patriotic strain Mr. Bryan proceeded to a lengthy discussion of financial questions.

Mr. Bryan was entertained at a banquet this afternoon by the Bimetallic League. He was introduced amid a storm of cheers. He said:

"We stand in the presence of war. When it comes the democratic party will be as loyal as a republican can be. When the end comes to this political struggle and democracy has triumped, as I fully believe it will, if not in 1900, at a later time, we will write on legislative halls and courthouses that forgotten maxim, 'Equal rights to all; special privileges to none.' "

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

How One Woman Rescued Her Husband From the Wretched Life He Led.

A TRIAL PACKAGE OF THIS MARVELOUS HOME REMEDY MAILED FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE FOR IT.

Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

There is a cure for Drunkenness that has shed a radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate firesides. It does its work so silently and stealthily that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. The discoverer of this grand remedy, Dr. Haines, will send a sample of the remedy to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently.

The effort of a devoted wife in Mt. Airy, N. C., that saved her husband from the terrors of alcohol is well worth recording. She secured a remedy known as Golden Specific, a powder to be mixed with coffee or food, and this she secretly and faithfully gave to her husband. In a short time a wonderful change overcame him and she wrote to Dr. Haines as follows:

"I feel it my duty to thank you and to thank God for inspiring some one with the knowledge to cure that awful habit of drinking. I am glad to say tonight that my husband has not touched any whisky of no kind since the week I got that Golden New Life (as it should be called), for it gives new life to any one. It has worked wonderfully, I am glad to say that my husband has made profession of religion since that time, so you may know that he is a new man. I can't thank you as I desire. I feel that I owe you many thanks, and also to God for leading me to get it, because we have had many a dollar, where we would not had cents, since that time. I gave it to him secretly for a while, then I told him of it, so I don't mind letting my name be published. I am going to recommend it far and near, so with many thanks, I close. Respectfully,

"AMANDA CARTER."

And such cures as these remain so permanently, even the worst cases, where the habit seems to have blotted out the last remaining spark of self-respect. There are thousands of women who would make almost any sacrifice to throttle the rum demon.

Tears and prayers are of no use. Pleading, pledges, loss of social or business positions are unavailing to stem the tide of absolute depravity. This famous remedy, Golden Specific, discovered by Dr. Haines, has reunited thousands of scattered families. It has saved thousands of men to social and business prominence and public respect; has guided many a young man into the right road to fortune; has saved the father, the brother, the son and in many cases the wife and daughter, too. Such a God-send to the fireside should be known to everyone. Dr. Haines is not a philanthropist in his own estimation, and yet he is one of the greatest benefactors to the family we know of. Upon application to Dr. J. W. Haines, 488 Glenn building, Cincinnati, O., he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a trial today. It will brighten the rest of your life.

ITS PASSAGE WAS AWE INSPIRING

No Demonstration Followed Note On Cuban Independence.

THE SCENE WAS DRAMATIC

Senators Urged Their Convictions Upon Their Associates With Eloquence.

DEMOCRATS WERE FOR NEW REPUBLIC

Speeches Made During the Day Were Full of Wisdom, Caution, Patriotism and Fight—Senate Galleries and Floor Were Crowded.

By Jos: Ohl.

Wahington, April 16.—(Special.)—The senate has declared for the republic of Cuba by a vote so large as to leave no question of its sentiments. Tonight that body adopted the Turpie-Foraker resolution, calling for direct recognition, and thereby put itself on the side of right and justice.

It was a magnificent victory for the real friends of Cuba, and it was all the more noticeable because the vote by which it was attained was larger than anybody had expected.

Yesterday it looked as if the cause of recognition was losing ground. Today, however, under the influence of clear and clean-cut statements of those who argued for that cause there was a change and all the ground that had been lost was regained.

The climax came shortly before 8 o'clock this evening. The scene attending the proceedings will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

It was known that a vote would be reached tonight, hence the senate chamber, which had been comfortably filled throughout the day, was packed to its fullest capacity soon after the sun went down.

Every senator save one was in his seat and the cane bottom chairs which had been brought in and placed in the space back of the desks were occupied by members of the house of representatives and other persons enjoying the privileges of the floor.

The seating capacity was not equal to the demand, and members of the house stood against the wall and crowded the space between the desks of senators on the back row.

The galleries presented an unusually attractive appearance, a majority of the occupants being ladies. Official and resident society was fully represented in the diplomatic and the reserved galleries.

It was apparent that the senators appreciated the gravity of the situation and realized the importance of the step they were about to take. Under the circumstances, Vice President Hobart had no difficulty in maintaining order. Senators remained in their seats and followed the proceedings closely.

Davis the Central Figure.

Senator Davis, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was the central figure. He deserted his own desk on the back row of the republican side and came down and occupied the seat of Senator Gallinger in the front row—immediately in front of the vice president's desk. From that point he directed the movements of one of the greatest and most momentous battles ever fought in the United States senate. Just behind him sat Senator Hoar, Senator Aldrich and Senator Hale, three of the most consistent members of the peace party. Senator Hanna was almost lost to view in the back row by the throng of curious congressmen assembled in the vicinity of his desk. Senator Spooner, who distinguished himself in the debate yesterday, occupied a cane bottom chair in the middle aisle next to the venerable Stewart, of Nevada. On the back row, just behind Senator Hale, sat the eloquent Foraker, the sponsor for the resolution providing for the independence of the Cuban republic. His face was lighted up by a smile of confidence that he was about to score a triumph over the administration by the adoption of his amendment to the committee's resolution.

Close beside him was Senator Cannon, the youthful senator from Utah, who has been an able and faithful ally to Senator Foraker in the battle for Cuban liberty.

Gorman the Democratic Leader.

On the democratic side Gorman, the leader of the minority, looked calm but serious, for he would gladly see a war averted if it can be done without sacrificing the nation's honor. To his right sat Jones of Arkansas, and the two democratic chieftains conferred together at frequent intervals. Immediately in front of Gorman sat Senator Morgan, the most extreme advocate of intervention in the body. He would have gladly rejoiced to see his resolution providing for a clean-cut declaration of war against Spain adopted by the senate. The senate, however, was not prepared to go to that extent, a subsequent vote showed.

Daniel of Virginia, White of California, and Turpie of Indiana, were also conspicuous figures on the democratic side.

By 8 o'clock the storm of discussion and debate had practically exhausted itself under the fifteen minute rule, and there was an earnest disposition on the part of the war party to force a final vote.

The commanding officer gave the word and within the next hour the peace party was completely routed and the senate placed itself on record in favor of a resolution practically declaring war against Spain.

Senator Davis called up the various amendments to the committee resolutions and allowed them to be disposed of. The principal fight came, of course, on the independence resolution, reported by Senator Turpie on behalf of the minority of the committee. A death-like stillness passed over the senate as the momentous roll call commenced. As the vote progressed the result could easily be read in the face of the imposing forces. There was a smile of satisfaction on the faces of the democrats and of those republicans who had determined to defy the recommendations of their president.

No Demonstration Followed.

When the last name on the roll call was announced, the stillness was broken by a buzz of excitement which permeated the entire chamber. Hundreds of persons had followed the roll call closely so that the result was instantly known and the importance of it fully realized.

Vice President Hobart declared the Turpie amendment adopted by a vote of 51 to 37.

The advocates of Cuban independence on the floor and in the galleries exchanged congatulations upon their victory, but there was no demonstration because of the threat made early in the day by Senator Cockrell to clear the galleries should there be any manifestation of approval or disapproval of the proceedings.

Encouraged by the vote just taken there was a disposition on the part of the anti-administration forces to press forward to a final settlement of the conflict.

Senator Morgan demanded a roll call on his substitute providing for a declaration of war. He could only muster four recruits, so his proposition was snowed under by a vote of 83.

The senate resolution having been perfected by the vote on the Turpie amendment, Senator Davis called up the house resolution. In doing so he gave notice that his intention was to substitute the resolution of the senate for those which passed the house Wednesday. The vote was then taken on the proposition to substitute the senate resolutions for those of the house, and the result was that the senate resolutions were accepted in place of the house resolutions by a vote of 60 to 28.

Hale Makes a Strong Plea.

Then followed the most exciting incident of the day. Senator Hale arose and proceeded to arraign those republicans who had rejected the advice of the president. With great earnestness and with suppressed indignation he said that the unfortunate spectacle was presented of a deadlock between the senate on one side and the house of representatives and the president on the other. The rejection of the house resolutions, which were known to be inspired at the white house, was a direct attempt to embarrass the president of the United States.

Senator Wolcott demanded to know what basis there was for Hale's statement of the president's position.

Instantly Senator Teller, Senator Turpie and several other senators were on their feet calling the senator from Maine to order. Excitement ran high, and for a moment it was feared that sharp personal words might be indulged in.

Senator Hale calmly appealed to the vice president to permit him to complete his statement in order. The senator from Maine endeavored to convince those republicans who had deserted the administration that the democrats had been united on the side of the Cuban independence at the instance of William Jennings Bryan, and read from the newspaper report of the Jefferson dinner given in this city a few nights ago, at which all present declared that the people of Cuba should be free.

Jones Resents Charges.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, resented the charge of Senator Hale, and Senator Gorman also deprecated the attempt to drag politics into the consideration of such a serious question.

Senator Allison and Senator Aldrich also took a hand in the debate against the recognition of Cuban independence and Senator Aldrich predicted that a resolution will be brought forward within the next forty-eight hours which will command the united support of both branches of congress and the president of the United States, but it will not provide for the recognition of the Cuban republic.

Several other senators desired to speak on the same line, but they were cut off by cries of "Vote! vote!" The final vote on the adoption of the senate resolution as amended was then taken and the result was 67 ayes and 21 nays.

Senator Davis immediately proposed that a conference between the two houses be authorized. There was a chorus of objections on both sides of the chamber so the senate adjourned without ordering the conference.

Tried To Affect the House.

The speeches of Hale, Aldrich and Allison, while apparently made for the purpose of affecting the action of the senate, were in reality, like that of Spooner yesterday, made for the purpose of giving the republicans of the house backbone and trying to force them to stand to their original propositions.

It has been the general belief that the house would adopt whatever resolution was sent over from the senate. A lot of those republicans who had been talking for Cuba have so declared, but it is very evident that the full pressure of party is to be brought to bear upon them and if by any possibility they can be forced to stick to their original proposition, this course will be followed. It is difficult to predict exactly what will result.

The house meets on Monday at 10 o'clock and a strong effort will be made to get the house to indorse the resolution adopted by the senate tonight.

All the democrats will of course vote for concurrence. Whether this will carry will depend upon whether or not there are any house republicans possessing the courage of present convictions. There ought to be enough of these to carry recognition through, but there may not be—if not, there will be a conference, and that in all probability will result in the adoption of the senate committee resolutions as a compromise. In any event, there will be action on Monday.

WOODFORD STILL WORKS FOR PEACE

Spain May Ask United States To Restore Order In Cuba.

POLO WON'T BE RECALLED

Changes Occurring In Washington Are Closely Watched In Madrid.

SPANISH PAPERS NOT PLEASED.

The Press Asserts That the Government Should Lose No More Time but Make Ready for War with the United States.

Madrid, April 16.—The week closed with unrelieved tension, all awaiting action at Washington. United States Minister Woodford is still working for peace and is still hopeful of securing it.

Important negotiations were held today. It is learned that if the United States congress finally agrees on a resolution simlar to that passed by the house of representatives, Senor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish minister at Washington, will not be recalled and General Woodford consequently will remain in Madrid.

Furthermore, it is not unlikely, in the event of a resolution on those lines passing that the friendly offices of the United States will be invoked to assist in the restoration of permanent peace in Cuba. Another important factor in the situation which also tends toward peace is the official news that a conference has been arranged for tomorrow between General Maximo Gomez and two Spanish generals in Cuba.

Wants a Quick Settlement.

El Liberal insists that the time has come for the settlement of the quarrel between the United States and Spain, declaring that Spain is bleeding to death, while the United States gains strength daily. The theory of international rights being under the safeguard of the powers is very fine in principle, and the powers protect the weaker nation against the stronger is very humanitarian, but does not work in practice.

Spain, El Liberal adds, must bring matters to an issue herself, and should the fortune of war be against her, though defeated, she need not blush.

El Liberal lays stress upon the fears of the United States of action in Mexico should war occur, lest the Latin races in America make a united stand against Anglo-Saxon domination.

America Is Abused.

The Imparcial, independent, says:

'Never did a nation pursue a policy more contemptible than that of America today. So false and low are the pretexes for war that the stomach, as well as the heart, of Europe is moved. Three parts of the original scheme are now blended in one. The Cubans, unless they are blind, must see the fate that the liberators reserve for them. Hence the rumors of Maximo Gomez's willingness to accept the existing legality. The rumors are unconfirmed, but Senors Gibarga, Dolz and Vioeny are about to start for the provinces.

"Senor Garcia's attitude, the New York junta's disgust and the foreign bourses' rise all give hope that the rebels will resist annexation; and we will shortly see whether American greed dare face the opposition of the whole of Cuba and Europe, unless Cuba has lost her common sense, Spain her courage and the old world its self-interest."

MATANZAS RIOTS THREATENED.

Advance in Price of Provisions Leads to Street Demonstrations.

Havana, April 16.—Advices received here from Matanzas say there was much alarm in that city yesterday, owing to a new tax on provisions. The stores were all closed and as the bakers were not working, there was no bread in town. In addition there was a scarcity of other food of all descriptions. This aroused the people and groups of the inhabitants paraded the streets, shouting against the tax. The police eventually interfered, charged the rioters and made several arrests among the merchants of the town.

The Spanish steamer Montevideo arrived here today from Barcelona. She had on board 300 soldiers to re-enforce the troops here and fourteen deported men.

The value of Spanish money is going down and the prices of provisions are going up. There is more and more anxiety expressed to know the result of the crisis. Business is slow and the state of uncertainty causes depression among all classes. Everybody here seems eager for a quick solution of the question, one way or the other.

The evening papers continue their attacks on Consul General Fitzhugh Lee in most violent terms.

Tomorrow is the day appointed by law for the elections.

A CUBAN COURIER IS KILLED.

Next Steamer from Jamaica Will Bring Advices.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 16.—President Octave Law, of the Jamaica junta, has received dispatches from General Calixto Garcia, which will be forwarded from Jamaica by the next steamer.

The dispatch suggests a plan of operation in eastern Cuba in conjunction with America.

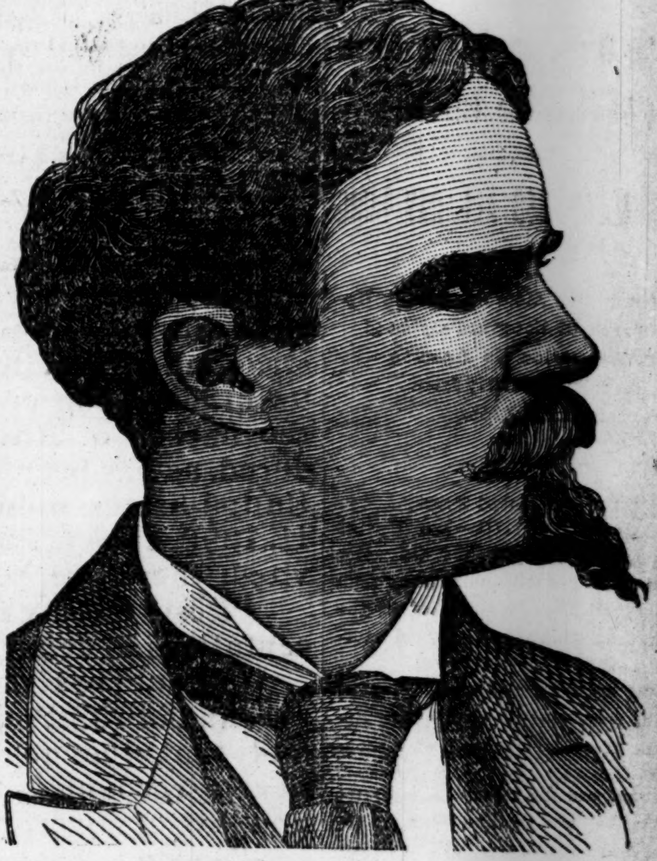
A Cuban government courier with other dispatches was caught by Spaniards a few days ago at Crispo, near Santiago de Cuba, and killed. His body was left in the road, but the letters he bore were taken.

Ex-Governor MacCorkle

RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA AS A CATARRH REMEDY AND SPRING TONIC.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH, ALSO CALLED SPRING FEVER, CAUSING THAT TIRED FEELING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO THOROUGHLY ERADICATE IT FROM THE SYSTEM---A SHORT COURSE OF PE-RU-NA WILL DO IT.



Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, Ex-Governor of West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., March 9, 1898.
The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—Your Pe-ru-na as a tonic is certainly unexcelled, and in a number of cases that have come under my observation, where it has been used for catarrh or any disease which had its origin in that malady, it has been of very great benefit. Pe-ru-na has my hearty commendation, both as a tonic and catarrh remedy. Very truly,

W. A. MacCORKLE.

Systemic Catarrh.

Mrs. M. M. King Waterloo, N. C., cured of catarrh of 25 years' standing by Pe-ru-na.

In systemic catarrh there is more or less catarrh of every organ in the body. The catarrh may have originated in the head or throat, but it has finally pervaded the whole system. It produces a wretched condition. The mucous membranes of the whole body refuse to do their work properly. Sight, hearing and taste are slightly affected. The lungs are weak; the voice husky. The tonsils are red and inflamed. The stomach does not digest food well. The liver acts sluggishly. The bowels are either too loose or too costive. The kidneys are out of order. The bladder fails to perform its function properly. The urine is scant and high colored at times, and again pale and in large quantities. The female organism is affected—leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, morbid desires, great restlessness and depression.

Systemic Catarrh.

Mr. Abe Miller says: "I began taking Pe-ru-na the 20th of February, 1897. I was all worn out. My weight was 134 pounds. I was weak and almost ready to go to bed. I had catarrh, asthma and kidney trouble. I have taken ten bottles of Pe-ru-na and weigh 161 pounds. I feel as if I could do as much work as any man on earth. I had tried seven doctors; some as good as were in the state. But none of them did me any good. At last I saw Pe-ru-na advertised. Then I began taking it and it has cured me."

Mr. Abe Miller, Stilesville, Ind.

Catarrh of the Bowels.

Mr. N. Ashcraft, Shibboleth, Kan.

Mr. N. Ashcraft writes: "I take this time to inform you of what Pe-ru-na has done for me, being satisfied that I am cured of chronic catarrh of the head, bronchial tubes and bowels. As to my bowels, I did not mention this to you in my previous correspondence, for I had no idea that my trouble was catarrh. But being troubled with looseness of the bowels for fifteen years, only checked occasionally and with care as to diet, yet in reality growing worse; and now to have a permanent cure by taking Pe-ru-na! What else can I conclude than that it was catarrh of the bowels?"

Two Physicians Failed.

Mrs. Adelina Gregger says: "I again thank you for your good advice and medicine. Two physicians gave me up and there was no hope for me. Pe-ru-na has done me so much good that I am able to do my house work again. I keep Pe-ru-na in my house all the time. My neighbor also has great faith in Peruna."

Mrs. Adelina Greger, Bagby, Tex.

Catarrh of the Bowels.

Mr. Moritz Huebner, Killeen, Tex.

Mr. Moritz Huebner writes: "I can report to you that I am completely well. My bowels are regular; I have a healthy complexion. It is now smooth and soft, where before it was raw, yellowish and at times blue-red. I followed your advice as to diet strictly and used the medicines regularly. I am now well, for which I thank your medicines. I give you many thanks for your free advice."

Female Weakness.

Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill.

Miss Lizzie Peters writes: "I would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is. I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained 37 pounds since taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look so bright and healthy. Before I knew what Pe-ru-na was I had told my parents that I would never get cured, and that I could not live much longer. It was Pe-ru-na alone that brought me back to health."

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Mrs. Mary Allen writes: "I am glad to be able to tell you that I am well of catarrh of the stomach, for which I am sincerely thankful to you for your advice. If it had not been for Pe-ru-na I would never have been well. I had three physicians. One of them told my husband that he could not cure me. I had been sick about nine months when a friend asked me to try Pe-ru-na to gratify her; so I commenced taking it. I wrote to Dr. Hartman, describing my case, and he said Pe-ru-na would cure me, so I determined to give it a fair trial."

Mrs. Mary Allen, Southall, Tenn.

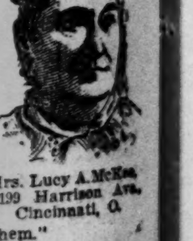
Made Young Again.

Mrs. Ellen Davis Sweet Home, Ark.

Mrs. Ellen Davis writes: "I have used two bottles of Pe-ru-na and am prepared to say that I am much better than I have been for years. The medicine is all that you have recommended it to be. I thank God for such men as you are." Pe-ru-na has never been advertised as the elixir of life. It is no magic compound. It performs no miraculous cures. It is not a cure-all. It does not even cure many diseases. It cures chronic catarrh wherever the catarrh happens to be located. This is all that is claimed for it.

Spring Eruptions.

Mrs. Lucy A. McKee says: "I suffered for many years with a breaking out caused by kidney trouble and poor blood. I feel it my duty to let the world know what Dr. Hartman's remedies did for me. I took Pe-ru-na and am entirely well of my difficulties. I think Pe-ru-na and La-cu-pi-a the most powerful medicines in the world. I am sure I would be dead now if it had not been for them."



Mrs. Lucy A. McKee, 2199 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Catarrh of the Larynx.

Mr. Friedrich Wullrodt, Alma, O.

Mr. Friedrich Wullrodt says: "It was about 15 years ago that I took a severe cold, so that I could scarcely talk. I took different kinds of medicines, but they did not cure me nor do me any good. I thought I was waiting for the grave. I had catarrh and dyspepsia and was so nervous that I could scarcely walk. Nine years ago I was [illegible] years old, and at that time every one thought that would be my last birthday. I received one of Dr. Hartman's books and bought a bottle of Pe-ru-na. After taking half of it I felt that I was getting better, so I continued it until I was cured. If I live until the 2d of next June I will be 75 years old. People wonder at me. I am well and happy, and Pe-ru-na did it."

FREE BOOKS.

To all who are afflicted with catarrh in any form or location, a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book is an invaluable guide. For the catarrhal affections peculiar to women, send for a free copy of "Health and Beauty." Sent to women only. An illustrated book of testimonials sent free to any one. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

CANDLER'S DAY IN FITZGERALD

The Doughty Statesman Roasts Judge Atkinson.

RING TURNED LOOSE ITS PACK

But the People Will Show That They Are for Honest Methods.

MUST BE AN END TO TRICKERY

The Magic City Gives the Ex-Confederate Colonel a Grand Demonstration and Assures Him of Its Support on Election Day.

Fitzgerald, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Just after Colonel Candler concluded his speech here today, and while the echo of the cheers of 5,000 people were still creating discord in the balmy pine-scented atmosphere of this wonderful city, th etrains brought in the morning newspapers containing Judge Atkinson's latest published letter to the colonel.

It was a curious coincidence. The judge's many-worded attacks upon the colonel arrived just when every last one of them had been nailed as campaign fabrications, and when the letter itself, although it had never been received by the colonel, had been given an answer so straightforward, honest and manly that even its authors would have conceded, had they been here, that it failed lamentably of its purpose in Irwin county—and the whole state, too, would have marveled at the audactity of the men who could have put such a communication in print, had they heard the colonel's speech.

Judge Atkinson's Letter.

In the judge's letter the colonel was accused of saying one thing in private and doing another in public. He was accused of denouncing national banks as a candidate for office, and of favoring them as a private citizen. He was charged with using money corruptly in politics and buying votes, while he was preaching the doctrine of honest methods and clean politics on the stump. He was accused of so many things that some few of his hearers, who have known him for about half a century, are looking on the manufactured record tonight with honest doubt as to whether or not it is worth one's while to sacrifice the position he holds in the minds of decent citizens to become a target for those who do not want the candidates of decent citizens elected.

The colonel did not have time to read the letter before his train left for the north, but he glanced it over hastily. Then he said:

"It's the same old story. These men are trying every possible scheme that long political experience and ingenuity can suggest to misrepresent me in the minds of the people, but against all their skill and their power to print, I place simply my private and public record. I was seven years in the state legislature and eight years in congress, and if they can find a single vote of mine that was not in the interest of those common people whom Judge Atkinson makes fun of, I will retire from the race. They know that in my long public service I have played the part of an honest man, and that if I am elected governor these sort of people will have to take their hands out of the state treasury. They want to continue their present disastrous dynasty as long as possible, and the nearer they get to the brink the more they wriggle. But they will wake up on the morning of June 7th to find that the common people, whom they pretend to despise, will bury them and there tricks and schemes so deep that even judgment day won't resurrect them. The writer of this last letter knows that I have repeatedly shown the falsity of every charge contained in it, but not content with having two speakers constantly out in the state circulating the false insinuations, they are using their newspapers in an effort to give them a still wider circulation. I think the energy they are displaying is rather a compliment to me than otherwise. It shows that the people of Georgia know me and my record so well that every possible agency will have to be pressed into service in the effort to deceive them. But the very men who are doing the work must know by this time that their scheme has failed, and I will be proud in the end to be the man to put a stop forever to such politics in Georgia."

This it what the colonel said when he stepped on his train tonight, and the little group that heard him reached out their hands to him in a grip of silent fellowship. He spoke in no spirit of anger or resentment, but there was a visible tightening of the muscles about his square jaw, and an added wrinkle or two in his broad brow, which showed to those who knew the colonel well that there were breakers ahead for the men who are trying to make the people of Georgia believe him to be a liar and a hypocrite. He is too old a man to make a new record, and he does not want to lose the one he has already made, even with the governorship at stake. I would not be surprised to see the lie returned in a day or two, but the Atkinson letter was the only unpleasant incident of a day that abounded in pleasant ones.

The Day's Reception.

The colonel's reception here was of the heartiest character. The crowd which listened to him was the biggest of the campaign up to date, and his speech was one of the sort that makes votes. It was strong, logical, pointed, dignified and conclusive. Those who heard his reply to the numerous and vindictive attacks of the opposition did not need to read Judge Atkinson's lengthy review of those attacks. They believed Candler. There is something in the words that Candler utters, and in the way he utters them, that is truth itself. A mountain of affidavits or an Atkinson letter several octavo volumes larger than the last one, would not change them a fraction of an inch.

A gathering of fully 5,000 people faced the colonel when he arose to speak this afternoon on the big front porch of the Dempsey house. Back of him were a hundred or more ladies in bright spring costumes, and looking down the broad streets which reached in every direction, one could see a mile or more of flags and bunting, every stitch of it put up in the honor of the one-eyed old man whom Judge Atkinson does not want elected governor. The military band, which had escorted the colonel up from the depot at the head of a long row of gayly decorated carriages, had played iself out, and when the last note died out of the last cornet, Mayor C. C. Goodnow arose to call the vast assemblage to order. The mayor, standing bareheaded in the warm sunshine, made a capital little speech. He confessed, in the beginning, that he occupied his place on the platform because of his municipal office, and that in his northern home he had always voted the republican ticket. But in the south, he said, he and his thousands of fellow emigrants had learned that it was best to vote the democratic ticket in local matters, and that if such men as Allen D. Candler were to be put up for office it would not be long before there were no republican votes at all in the Magic City. He paid a high compliment to the colonel, and when he introduced him as Georgia's next governor, there was prolonged cheering. It was a curious audience which faced the colonel when he arose to respond. Like him, there were men there with only one eye; like him, there were men with grizzled faces and halting gait; like him, there were men who had heard the whiz of bullets and had smelt the smoke of powder, and had yelled the shrill yell of battle while they climbed over the bodies of dead comrades to get at the throat of each other—for most of the colonel's hearers were northern veterans. They wore G. A. R. badges on their breasts, and blue coats with brass buttons. They had done their best thirty-five years ago to put the colonel's other eye out, and he had done his best to locate minie balls in them where they would do the most good. But now they yelled for him, as only old soldiers can yell, and they had one thing in common which will make it unnecessary for either Judge Atkinson or Senator Berner to come down here. They had fought together, and they knew each other's mettle. One good old northerner by the name of Anderson Griffy, himself possessed of but one eye, came up to shake hands with the colonel, and told him he had enlisted from Indiana, the state which furnished most of the troops that were fighting about Jonesboro in '63, when Candler lost his eye. He said if he could see the polling place with his limited vision on June 6th he would vote for his fellow cripple.

Colonel Candler's Speech.

The colonel's speech was devoted largely to repeating and emphasizing his response to the various assaults made upon him by the opposition. In the beginning he paid a high compliment to the energy and enterprise of those who had planned and built the city of Fitzgerald and expressed his admiration at the result of their endeavors. He spoke of Irwin county as the mother of counties in Georgia, and referred briefly to the history of the state, as showing the conservatism of her citizens which had begun a hundred years ago, and had continued since. The state motto of "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation," he said, should guide the people when they came to elect their chief executive, because in these three words were expressed all that was needed as a candidate's platform to stand on before election, and continue to stand afterwards. He thanked Mayor Goodnow for the promise of his vote, and said he came before his audience as a democrat who loved his party as he did his religion, but who respected the beliefs of those who differed with him. As a candidate for governor he said he stood squarely and openly on his individual merits, and that only one thing he asked of his adversary was that they do the same. He said he proposed to wage a clean and honorable war, and that he still hoped his opponents would do the same. He repeated his denunciation of dishonest methods in politics, and said that the determination he had expressed in the beginning to put a stop to them as far as possible, if he were elected, had so alarmed the little political ring that assumed to control the state that they had issued an edict ordering his defeat. He asked if his audience were for him or the ring, and they said they were for him in a tone of voice that ought to have reached the Equitable building. He said the fashion of vote-buying was an imported one, and not native to the Georgian soil. He declared that both the man who bought a vote and the man who sold it ought to be disfranchised, and his audience cheered the declaration. He said the time had gone by in Georgia when a handful of politicians could get together on the eve of election day and parcel out all the offices in sight, and the audience applauded this, too. He said the hope of the perpetuity of the government was a pure ballot, and the old soldiers stood up and whooped when he declared that he would rather lose the governorship than win it by dishonest methods.

The Record of the Opposition.

Regarding his opponents personally he spoke with his usual courtesy, declaring that they were both good democrats. He did not say very much about Senator Berner. The senator, he thought, ought to point out some derelictions on the part of the corporations of the state, in order to justify his violent assault upon them, and until he did this he did not think it worth while to treat teh senator seriously. He said Mr. Berner had been a member of the legislature for twelve years, and not having in that time sought to bring any corporation to account, it was only fair to assume that his present general attack upon them was purely for campaign consumption. In reference to Judge Atkinson, the colonel took up one after another all the different counts in the bill of indictments against him published by the judge in the opposition newspapers some time ago. He said the judge had his full permission to publish any of his campaign correspondence that he might get hold of in any way. Regarding the charge that he used money corruptly in politics while denouncing political corruption on the stump, he gave the judge the lie direct. He said that he had never in his life bought a vote, directly or indirectly, or sought to influence an election illegitimately, and those who looked into his face when he said it knew that he was telling the truth. His audience knew it, and they said so noisily, and at some length. The charge that he opposed national banks in public and favored them in private was, he said, another open-faced, baldheaded, 18 carat lie. He said he had introduced a bill in congress ten years ago to take the tax off state banks, because he believed in competition in money as well as in anything else, and wanted both state and national banks to stand on an equal footing. He said he had declined to become a director in the Gainesville national bank, of which the Atkinson letter speaks, because he could not afford to buy stock in it, and that some time later, when he did become a director in a state bank in Gainesville, the officers of the former institution became his bitter personal enemies. They gave out the impression that the authors of the last Atkinson letter take advantage of.

The "Common People."

He reviewed his political record at some length, and told of his votes in behalf of the common people. He began to explain what the common people were, and quoted the old English law which separated them from the aristocracy.

"You people of Fitzgerald are all common people," he said. "You have no lords and ——"

"We did have one," broke in a voice.

There was tremendous laughter at this reminder of the unhappy Beresford.

"And Governor Atkinson gave him to us," said a second voice.

The colonel laughed, too, and then began the conclusion of his address by telling war stories to the veterans before him. He told a lot of them and he told them well. His final words were an eloquent tribute to the reunited north and south—and when he said that if war should result from our present international entanglements it would find the yankee and the Johnny marching side by side clothed in one uniform, marching under one flag, and following alike the brave generals of the north and the Fitzhugh Lees of the south, there was a round of applause in which a couple of score of crutches played a part.

After the speech the colonel was given a reception at the hotel and his entire audience passed before him and shook his hand. The ladies deluged him with flowers, and he was almost carried bodily over to a photographer's shop to have his picture taken. Later in the day he was driven over town by the mayor and some representative citizens and visited some of the many industrial enterprises in this really wonderful little city. To a number of visitors from Irwinville and Tifton he promised to make speeches in these places the first of May, and by the time he caught his train he was about as tired a man as there was in the state.

Among the members of the committee which received the colonel at the train and looked after him while he was in town were Mayor C. C. Goodnow, G. W. Smith, president of the Irwin county Candler club; Judge W. B. Moore, James G. Knapp, editor of The Fitzgerald Leader; Major Madison Bulce, formerly a partner of Colonel Candler in the sawmill business in north Georgia; Colonel D. B. Jay, T. W. Hayde, one of the colony company directors; B. F. Knapp, publisher of The Fitzgerald Leader; Lieutenant Henry R. Simons, formerly of Brunswick; George Whitman, commander of Colony Post No. 14, Grand army of the Republic, and W. E. Algee, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Prominent among those from Fitzgerald and other parts of Irwin county present were:

Willis Dorminey,
Wiley Whitley, Sr.,
S. E. Coleman,
W. W. Hill,
David Clements,
George Tucker,
J. M. Barnes,
W. M. C. Barnes,
W. W. Hitch,
Van R. Barley,
Wm. G. Dorminey,
Alex McInnis,
Judge D. Ewing,
Byrd Mobley,
Rev. Dr. Harding,
James Barnes,
D. T. Paulk,
J. Y. Paulk,
R. V. Handley,

S. E. Dempsey,
Dr. J. S. McAllister,
L. F. Johnson,
W. M. McCormick,
Anderson Grify,
Captain D. C. Welch,
Col. Thomas Wilson,
Dr. J. L. Merrell,
Dr. C. B. White,
Jonathan Peiper,
Giles Gibson,
E. Anguish,
L. Shumway,
J. W. Huggins,
Judge D. W. Paulk,
S. M. M. Whitchard,
S. Tatel,
Phil H. Harris,
Clifford Grubbs,

The colonel will go from here to McDonough, where he speaks on Monday.

R. B. C.

A Good Official.

From The Sandersville Herald.

Hon. R. T. Nesbitt has made the best agricultural commissioner who has ever served the state. We believe in the rule to keep a good official, and see no reason to turn him down because another man is hungry for the office which he has filled with evident satisfaction.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

Hon. J. L. Hand Announces His Candidacy for Eighth District.

Camilla, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Hon. J. L. Hand, of Pelham, Ga., today announced his candidacy for the state senate from this, the eighth senatorial district, subject to the action of the democratic party, and his announcement carries with it the strongest assurances of success. Mr. Hand is too well known over the state to require a reference to his ability. Mr. Hand is being urged by a great many of his friends to enter the contest for the presidency of the senate, and it is altogether probable that he has the question under serious consideration now.

BERNER IN STATESBORO.

He Repeats His Speech Already Delivered at Other Places.

Statesboro, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Hon. R. L. Berner spoke to a large audience today. It was on the same line as his other speeches.

DISASTROUS FIRE FEEDS ON COTTON

More Than $60,000 Worth of the Fleecy Staple Destroyed.

AUGUSTA LOSES A WAREHOUSE

It Faced the River Beside Historic Old St. Paul Church.

SLOWLY BURNED ALL LAST NIGHT

Insurance Covers the Losses, but It Was Valuable Property and a Landmark of Cotton Row.

Augusta, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The largest fire Augusta has had in several years is still in progress and will probably be burning all night, but it is entirely under control and confined within the walls of a single cotton warehouse.

The warehouse is the property of Mrs. A. C. Vason, and is valued at $6,000. It contained 1,900 bales of cotton, worth about $60,000. Fifteen hundred bales had been bought by J. H. Sloan and 400 by W. H. Gummy, both representing McFadden. The cotton was bought by these buyers and stored in this closed warehouse, from which they made shipments from time to time.

A shipment of several hundred bales had been made yesterday and today men had been employed in the warehouse until 6 o'clock arranging the cotton in tiers from floor to roof.

Tonight when the fire was discovered the whole interior of the warehouse was ablaze. A general alarm brought out the entire department, but it was impossible to do anything more than to hold the fire within the walls of the warehouse. The metal roof was soon red hot, despite the water pouring upon it, and it curled up like a scroll, displaying the bales of burning cotton within like huge coals of fire piled to the roof.

The warehouse faces the river and is next to the church yard of historic St. Paul's Episcopal church. On the other two sides are other cotton warehouses, but the fire will not get outside the brick walls of the Vason warehouse. The loss will be divided among various insurance companies. The largest policies are $11,500 in the North British and Mercantile, and $10,500 in Scottish U. and N. Losses fully covered by insurance.

COUNTY MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

Democrats of Muscogee Get Together and Pass Upon Primary Rules.

Columbus, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The county democratic executive committee met today, and among other things, passed stringent rules regarding the primaries, pursuant to the sentiment to have a clean ballot.

The mass meeting at which delegates to the senatorial and congressional conventions from Muscogee county are to be selected is to be held on June 23d, the committee decided.

This is the date for holding the primary for supreme court judges. On the occasion of the mass meeting a new executive committee chairman is to be chosen, who will select a new executive committee. In regard to the eligibility of persons to vote at the primary, it was decided to adopt the same rules as those adopted by the state executive committee. The following features were embodied in the resolutions adopted regarding a pure primary: That the committee is in hearty sympathy with the movement for honest elections, that it is ordered that no carriages be used in conveying people to the polls, and that no candidate shall directly or indirectly, personally or through others, or any other valuable consideration, pay money for votes or for workers; that if it be shown that any candidate has violated the rules, all votes cast for that candidate shall be counted as void; and that after the election the candidates be required to file affidavits that they did not violate the regulations. It was decided that these rules shall apply also to the selection of delegates to democratic conventions.

APPLING DEMOCRATS ACT.

They Request Populists To Meet with Them and Settle Differences.

Baxley, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Appling county met today, and called a primary to vote for governor the 6th of June. Colonel Candler was unanimously invited to speak here between now and then. Subsequently a resolution was passed requesting all the candidates for governor to speak on separate days. A resolution was passed asking the populist active committee to meet this committee on the 7th of May to confer regarding a settlement of their political differences touching nominations and the election of county officers, etc. Everybody is invited to participate in the primary who would pledge themselves to be bound by the result, participation being regarded as such pledge.

HOUSE HAS A SHORT SESSION.

General Wheeler, of Alabama, Makes a Personal Explanation.

Washington, April 16.—At the opening of the session of the house today General Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama, made a personal explanation in connection with some criticism of a letter he had written to Governor Johnston, of Alabama.

Some unimportant minor bills were passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Dingley, at 1:35 p. m., moved that the house adjourn.

Mr. Bailey suggested the advisability of a recess until 8 or 10 o'clock tonight to await the action of the senate, but on Mr. Dingley's statement that the senate was not likely to act before midnight, he yielded, but modified his motion to make it a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

At 1:40 p. m. the recess was taken.

Georgia Drummers To Be Entertained.

Savannah, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Post A of the Travelers' Protective Association, located here, has made the most elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the Georgia drummers next week on the occasion of their annual convention. The Masonic temple will be headquarters for the knights of the grip and open house will be kept for them. They will be welcomed to the city by Mayor P. W. Meldrim and the response will be by President E. E. Smith, of Atlanta. Mayor Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, will deliver an address upon the shrewdness of traveling men. An interesting programme of entertainment has been prepared, concluding with a big fish supper at Tybee island.

Texas Troops for New Orleans.

Fort Clark, Tex., April 16.—The Twenty-third infantry at Fort Clark (Eagle Pass) has received orders to move without delay to New Orleans, and now await railroad transportation.

BIBB OBJECTS TO THE PLAN

By Which the Uniform Primary for Georgia Is To Be Held.

WANTS THE SYSTEM STRAIGHT

The Move Is in Favor of an Uninstructed Delegation.

TREND OF THE DAY'S DISCUSSION

A Political Move Which Will Be the Occasion of Much Discussion. General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., April 16.—The Bibb county democratic executive committee has taken issue with the state democratic executive committee. The Bibb committee met today and it was thought they would make the necessary preparations for holding the gubernatorial primary on June 6th and would, perhaps, order a primary for the legislature and county officers on the same day, but, on the contrary, the committee simply adopted the following resolutions, which were offered by Mr. W. G. F. Price, and the meeting adjourned until May 7th to await answer from the state executive committee:

"Whereas, At the last meeting of the democratic state executive committee resolutions were adopted prescribing rules for the guidance of the state primaries, in which are found the following provisions:

"'2. That at said nominating primary, the several candidates for the nomination be voted for directly by the people entitled to vote at said primary, the names of the candidates being written or printed upon the ballot.

"'That the returns of said election be made the following day, in each county, to the county democratic executive committee, who shall canvass the same and declare the result, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in each county for the several offices named to be declared the choice of the party for said offices. And thereupon the delegates to the state nominating convention shall be selected by the county executive committees of the several counties, from among the friends of the successful candidates in said primary. The delegates so appointed shall, in the state nominating convention, cast their votes in accordance with the wishes of the party so declared.

Judicial Primaries and Convention.

"'4. That on the 23d day of June, 1898, each county in the state of Georgia shall, by primary, select delegates to said convention for the nominating of judges, the number of delegates to be selected by each county to be equal to double the number of the representatives in the general assembly from each county.

"These provisions do not commend themselves to the good judgment of this committee; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the state executive committee be requested to inform this committee by what authority they exercise the power to prescribe the foregoing, and especially to repeal or amend that portion of sections 3 and 5 which prescribes that the delegates shall cast their votes in accordance with the wishes of the party so declared—so that the delegates may be empowered to vote so as to avoid a deadlock, which might result in obedience to the letter of the instructions and rules. If no such authority exists then the state executive committee is respectfully urged to reassemble and rescind their action as to such matters, and that copies of these resolutions shall be at once sent to the chairman and secretary if carried unanimously."

The resolutions passed without a dissenting vote.

Hon. Buford M. Davis was the only member of the committee who spoke in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions. He thought that the action of the state committee and the rules and regulations promulgated by them relative to holding a primary on June 6th for governor, should be accepted.

There is a disposition with some in Bibb for this county to send an uninstructed delegation to the gubernatorial convention, and the action of the committee today was in the furtherance of this idea. If an uninstructed delegation is sent from Bibb, then, of course, the people cannot vote direct for Candler, Atkinson or Berner, as prescribed by the state committee. In the discussion of the resolutions today it was suggested that if Bibb acted contrary to the direction of the state committee, and sent an uninstructed delegation to the state convention, the delegation might not be allowed seats upon the floor or the right to participate in the deliberations of the convention.

Relative to this very point Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, has thus expressed himself:

"The resolution which was adopted by the committee calling a primary on the 6th of June throughout the state was referred to a sub-committee, and the action of that sub-committee, as well as that of the committee itself, was unanimously in favor of a direct vote in every county of the state for the candidates. This unanimous action of the committee in favor of such a vote could, in my opinion, have but one meaning, and that is that the committee was agreed, without dissent, that the vote on the 6th of June should not be for delegates, but should be an expression by the voters as to their choice among the candidates. It would certainly seem, therefore, that delegates selected in a manner different from that which was unanimously decided upon by the committee, might experience some difficulty in obtaining their seats upon the floor of the convention."

Members of the Bibb committee at the meeting today took the position that the state committee had no right to dictate to each and every county in the state how they should vote. They declared that the state convention which elected the state executive committee gave no such authority or power to the committee. That different conditions exist in different counties, and that each county executive committee is the best judge as to what plan is preferable for the county primary or mass meeting, an instructed or uninstructed delegation. The Bibb committee also took the position that in compliance with the strict construction of the resolution of the state committee, that in he event of a deadlock in the gubernatorial convention the delegates would not be privileged to vote for any other candidate than the one for whom the counties instructed, and thus the deadlock would never be broken. For instance: If Bibb on June 6th voted for Candler, and in the state convention Candler, Atkinson and Berner has enough votes to be nominated and a deadlock ensued, the Bibb delegation would not be authorized to vote for either Atkinson or Berner, or authorized to vote for a dark horse, but must vote continuously for Candler and the deadlock continue forever.

Mr. Davis replied to this argument to the effect that the resolution of the state committee did not absolutely impose this requirement and that when the delegates saw that a deadlock was on and neither Candler, Berner or Atkinson could be nominated, the delegates might then be privileged to vote for some outside person. Other members of the county committee, however, maintained that the state committee's resolution embraced no such privilege, and the delegates might not have the right to change.

During the discussion this feature of the situation was also brought out:

There are two candidates for commissioner of agriculture and two candidates for secretary of state. Will a set of delegates separate from the governor's be appointed for the successful candidate for commissioner and the successful candidate for secretary of state? It was argued that the gubernatorial delegates might not be friendly to the successful secretary of state, and it might not be possible to solicit a representative delegation who would be friendly to each and all the candidates for whom the delegation's county voted. But as there are only two candidates for commissioner and two for secretary of state, there is no chance of a deadlock in the convention on these officers, as one is bound to have a majority before the convention ever meets. If there are uninstructed delegations the situation might be different.

During the deliberations of the county committee's meeting the question was asked who will defray the expenses of the gubernatorial primary and the judges' primary. The committee may not see fit to fix the primary for the legislature and the county officers on the same day as the primary for governor and judges. Then where will the money come from to pay the expenses of the two promaries? There are no gubernatorial clubs in this city or county to be assessed for the costs. A Candler club was formed only in the campaign with a membership of four or five hundred, but it held only one meeting. No Berner or Atkinson club has been organized. So far as is known neither of the three candidates have fixed a date to speak in Macon.

A Big Day.

The Macon Carnival Association has decided to have a drummers' day in connection with the grand jubilee that is to be held in Macon next October for four days, and Mr. Roland Ellis, chairman of the invitation committee, will go to the state convention of the Travelers' Protective Association at Savannah next week and tender an invitation to the drummers to attend the carnival and help make Drummer's day a red letter event. A committee consisting of the following has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the occasion: Messrs. Isaac, Wood, Kendall, Whitman, Carmichael, Coates, Otto, Smith, Binswanger, Hillsman and Weeks.

Speakers' Places.

Today at Mercer university freshman and sophomore speakers' places were awarded for the coming commencement, as follows:

Freshmen Speakers—L. S. Barrett, Washington, Ga.; J. A. Beazeley, Crawfordville; J. W. Bonnell, Macon; J. C. Bryan, Marshallville; J. M. Clark, Augusta; J. J. Harris, Sandersville; Lamar Sims, Jonesboro; O. A. Thaxton, Macon; F. L. Ward, Dixie.

Sophomore Speakers: Newsom Cooper, Columbus; J. D. Harling, Euharlee; B. W. Hudson, Cochran; Clinton Jackson, Hagston; R. P. Jones, Canton; W. L. Lee, Gordon; L. Maddox, Fincherville; A. B. Small, Jr., Macon; S. E. Stephens, Canton; W. C. Taylor, Richland; A. B. Whitfield, Harlam.

Letter from Mrs. Davis.

Colonel Ergar S. Wilson, of Macon, is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, from which the following very interesting extract is taken:

"I am going down to Richmond on the 16th to see a very fine window put in to my husband's memory; I wish you could be there. It is a great joy to me to know that it is to be done. My little grandchild Lucy White Hays, is to draw part of the curtains from it, and General Dabney H. Maury, the other half; I shall then be a few days in Washington and return home, and want to see your child before I go. No late news from Winnie, so I do not know when she will be at home, but perhaps soon, though not in time to be present in Richmond. The war news upsets me like a renewal of the sorrows of 1861-65. The brunt of the war will be borne by our dear people. The contracts which bring money into the country will, of course, all be in the north, and after all is over, we are bombarded and our cities on the sea destroyed, we must pay our percentage of pensions. There must be some outcome for us, but where I cannot see—and all avowedly from sympathy for that miserable mulatto race in Cuba. I should not have minded it so much if the blowing up of the Maine had been the casus belli. Well, I only meant to write a few words and I have written you a screed about the war.

"VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Newsy Notes.

Mr. W. R. Beauprie, superintendent of the Macon division of the Southern railway, has resigned, and may be succeeded by Mr. A. Gordon Jones, at present superintendent of the Anniston division. Mr. Beauprie may enter business in Atlanta. The people of Macon will regret to see Mr. Beauprie leave, and the Southern will lose a valuable official.

The mayor and aldermen of Macon have been invited to visit Augusta on April 25th, as the guests of the mayor and council of Augusta.

Mr. Claud Estes will address the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon.

Only $618.87 remain to be raised of the $3 500 necessary to remove the mortgage on the city hospital.

Chief M. V. Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, is on an official visit to the Macon division and addressed it last night. He found the division here in good condition. He has visited the lodges in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. He goes from Macon to Atlanta.

Dr. M. M. Apfel, who has for the past year practiced his profession in Macon, left this morning for New York, where he goes to report to the surgeon corps of the United States navy, and he will be assigned to duty on some of the vessels of the United States. Dr. Apfel came to Macon from the marine hospital at New York, being forced to leave there on account of his failing health. He is a graduate of the Medical university of Berlin, Germany, and his articles on surgery in the medical journals are recognized as high authority.

Sylva Lamar, a negro woman, dropped dead last night at the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.
Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Sold by druggists, 50c and $1 bottles.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of sick and nervous headaches I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. McENTIRE,
Spring Place, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion. I got more relief and at once, from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines.
J. C. SPEIGHTS,
Indian Springs, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.
J. C. STANLY,
Engineer E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing. I tried a dozen different medicines. None but Lemon Elixir did me any good.
TULES DIEHL,
Corner Habersham and St. Thomas Sts.,
Savannah, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

I fully indorse for nervous headaches, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.
J. W. ROLLO,
West End, Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, my trouble being my liver, stomach and bowels, with terrible headaches. Lemon Elixir cured me. My appetite is good, and I am well. I had taken a barrel of other medicine, that done me no good.
CHARLES GIBHARD,
No. 1515 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

HEALTH CATECHISM.

To Be Committed to Memory by All Dyspeptics, Invalids, Consumptives.

What is the first cause of nine-tenths of all disease?

Imperfect digestion of food.

Why does imperfect digestion cause disease of other organs?

Because blood, nerves, muscles, bone and flesh are derived from the food we eat and digest. If digestion is perfect the blood is pure, nerves and muscles strong, flesh firm. If the digestion is poor, the blood is supplied from half-digested, fermenting food, irritating every nerve and organ. The result is, sooner or later, organic disease, because every organ being poorly nourished the weakest gives way first and we have liver trouble, kidney complaints, heart disease or consumption.

Is not dieting the usual and best treatment to cure indigestion?

No, because the dyspeptic has been starved long enough; what is needed is abundant nourishment, not the lack of it. The stomach and blood demand nutriment, not bran crackers.

What is the best method of cure?

Plenty of wholesome food well digested.

But how can a weak stomach digest plenty of wholesome food?

By taking with the food after each meal certain harmless remedies which are known to digest food and thus nourish the blood and rest the weak stomach.

What are these harmless remedies?

The most valuable are vegetable ferments, pure pepsin, Golden Seal and fruit salts. All of these are now combined in the form of pleasant tasting tablets sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Are these tablets superior to the various liquid preparations so called dyspepsia cures?

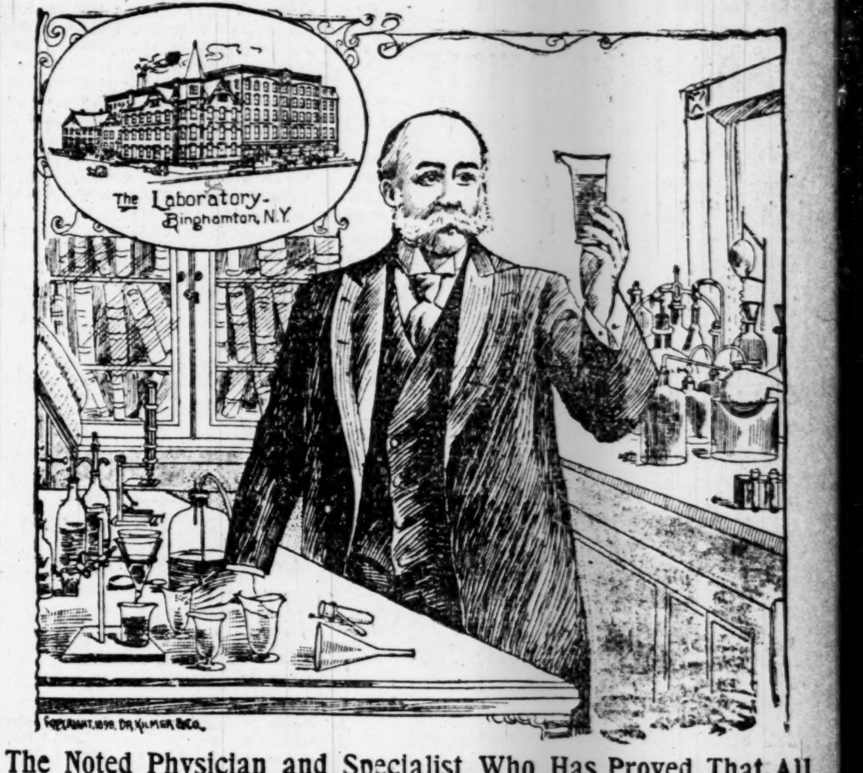
Most decidedly, because all liquid medicines become stale with age and lose whatever good qualities they may have had originally, while the tablet retains its properties indefinitely. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be carried in the pocket, always at hand ready for use when traveling or at daily occupation. They cost but 50 cents, and should be kept in every family. They keep the digestion perfect and save doctor's bills by warding off disease.

Are Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets adapted to all forms of dyspepsia?

Yes, because in all cases the trouble results from indigested, fermenting food. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cause the food to be digested before it has time to ferment.

If you wish to know more about them ask your druggist for a package and try them.

EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S NEW DISCOVERY.



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The Noted Physician and Specialist Who Has Proved That All

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URIC ACID TROUBLES CAN BE PROMPTLY CURED.

To Prove the Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery, Swamp-Root, Every Reader of The Constitution May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

We do not always realize how much work our kidneys are required to do. They are the great filters of the body, separating the poison and waste material from the blood. They work away day and night, whether we sleep or are awake.

There is nothing more dangerous to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

It is easy to tell if we have kidney trouble by observing a few of the more common symptoms.

If you find it difficult to hold your water, or necessary to pass it frequently, or are obliged to arise often during the night, your kidneys are out of order.

As they reach a more unhealthy stage, a scalding and irritation takes place as the water flows, and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are on dangerous ground due to most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now, the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent physician and specialist, and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders and Uric Acid troubles, due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease. It is dispensed by druggists in 50-cent and $1 bottles.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention The Sunday Constitution when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TEACHING OPTICS BY MAIL.

The method of teaching optics by mail in Kellam & Moore's College of Optics is complete. The lessons are so graded as to lead the student step by step to a higher knowledge of optics. Their system of examination questions is so perfectly arranged that the instructor keeps exact pace with the student's progress and understanding of the work. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics, Atlanta, Ga.

COAL MEN SHORT ON PATRIOTISM

United States Battleships Have To Wait for Fuel.

CONTRACTORS ARE CENSURED

Firm at Fort Monroe Loads a Tramp Steamer While Schley Waits.

NAVAL OFFICERS MADE ANGRY

The Philadelphia Contractors Show More Love for Spanish Gold Than for the Country in Which They Are Living.

Fort Monroe, April 16.—All morning and until 2 o'clock this afternoon the Brooklyn, Texas and Massachusetts waited for coal to be served them. This coal had been ordered at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the squadron arrived here and should have been delivered by 8 o'clock. Telephone messages seemed to have no effect, and if sudden orders had come the fleet would have had to put to sea without a sufficient complement of fuel.

Then it was announced taht the contractors for the United States government, William Lamb & Co., agents for Castner, Curran & Bullitt, of Philadelphia, had been busily engaged loading three thousand tons of coal upon the English tramp steamer Hampstead, destined for St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, where the Spanish torpedo flotilla is assembled.

Made Officers Mad.

Officers expressed their opinion freely, Commodore Schley saying that if the rumor was true, it was an outrage, and should be sufficient for the United States to annul their contract with such people.

When the coal lighter arrived off the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley asked if it were true that the English vessel had sailed with coal and was informed that it had not, but was loading.

Half an hour after Commodore Schley had received his report an English tramp steamer, supposed to be the Hampstead, and heavily laden, went by to sea, dipping her colors to each vessel of the fleet as she passed.

A rumor that the government had issued an order stopping the transport of coal was prevalent, but naval officers agreed that the sale of coal to any vessel flying a foreign flag could not be denied or restricted until a state of war was declared, and coal made a contraband article.

Tugboat in Bad Shape.

The Sioux, one of the tug boats of the mosquito flotilla, newly converted, reached here last night and anchored near the squadron. Its commander, a naval cadet, reported to Commodore Schley that the boat was not in seaworthy condition, its boiler not being set to stand heavy seas rolling, but only for smooth water. He was caught in a very hard gale and the boat came very nearly being wrecked. The engine drain tubes are arranged only for smooth water. The engineer of the Brooklyn ordered some improvements made and Commodore Schley said to the young commander "never mind, my boy, when you get to fighting, you will look upon these troubles as mere nothings."

All the vessels of the squadron will be coaled by noon tomorrow. No event of any consequence occurred today and no orders have been received.

PROVIDING MONEY FOR WAR.

Republican Members of Ways and Means Committee at Work.

Washington, April 16.—The republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure which will be passed to raise revenue sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war, and proceeding upon that theory, they have prepared a bill that will raise between $100,000,000 and $120,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

The bill will provide for an additional tax of only $1 per barrel upon beer. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the internal revenue tax will be increased from 6 to 12 cents. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it will probably be $1 on all classes. The proposition which the senate placed on the tariff bill, but which went out in a conference to all stocks and transfers of corporations is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the scheme of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1866, which includes a stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business (mortgages, loans and bonds) a tax on patent and proprietary medicines, and a tax on telegraph messages and express packages is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise $35,000,000. The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be 2 cents on packages or bottles retailing at 25 cents or under, and 4 cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegraph messages will be 1 cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less; 2 cents on all above 25 cents. A duty of 10 cents per pound is placed upon tea, and 3 cents per pound on coffee.

Bottled waters are to bear a tax similar to patent medicines.

For the pressing needs of the government the secretary of the treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year and to bear not to exceed 3 per cent. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to borrow on the credit of the government by popular subscription a loan of $500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the postoffices of the country, the sub-treasuries and government depositories in low rate bonds which are to be sold at par. They are to bear 3 per cent interest and to be redeemable after five years at the option of the government and to be due in twenty years. The principal and interest are to be paid in coin.

RECEPTION TO JAMES W. RILEY.

Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs Receive in Honor of the Poet.

The reception tendered by Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs last night to Mr. James Whitcomb Riley was a brilliant event. Upwards of 200 Atlantians had the pleasure of meeting the gifted poet, to whom they were presented by Mrs. Hobbs.

The residence was tastefully decorated with blooms and palms and ferns.

Mr. Atkinson sang "Old Aun't Mary's," and Mr. Howell played "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry."

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cabaniss, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mr. Darwin Jones, Miss Kathleen Jones, Miss Runkel, Mr. Frank Stanton, Mr. Randegger, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Major and Mrs. L. Mims, Mr. and Mrs. Yeates, Mr. George May, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Read, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weldon, Mr and Mrs. Wilcox, Judge M. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Yeates, Mr. and Mrs. Van Epps, Judge and Mrs. Newman, Dr. and Mrs. Hardon, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Block, Jr., Mr. Hallman, Miss Hallman, Mr. and Mrs. Quinby, Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Mr. Wrenn, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Henry Howell.

Mr. Riley is at the Aragon and he will spend two or three days in Atlanta.

Chartered Vessel Ordered In.

Southampton, April 16.—The American line steamer New York, chartered by the United States government, passed Hurst castle at ten minutes past 5 o'clock this evening, having received urgent orders from Washington to start for the United States without delay. She had no passengers on board.

Hon. R. M. McLane Dead.

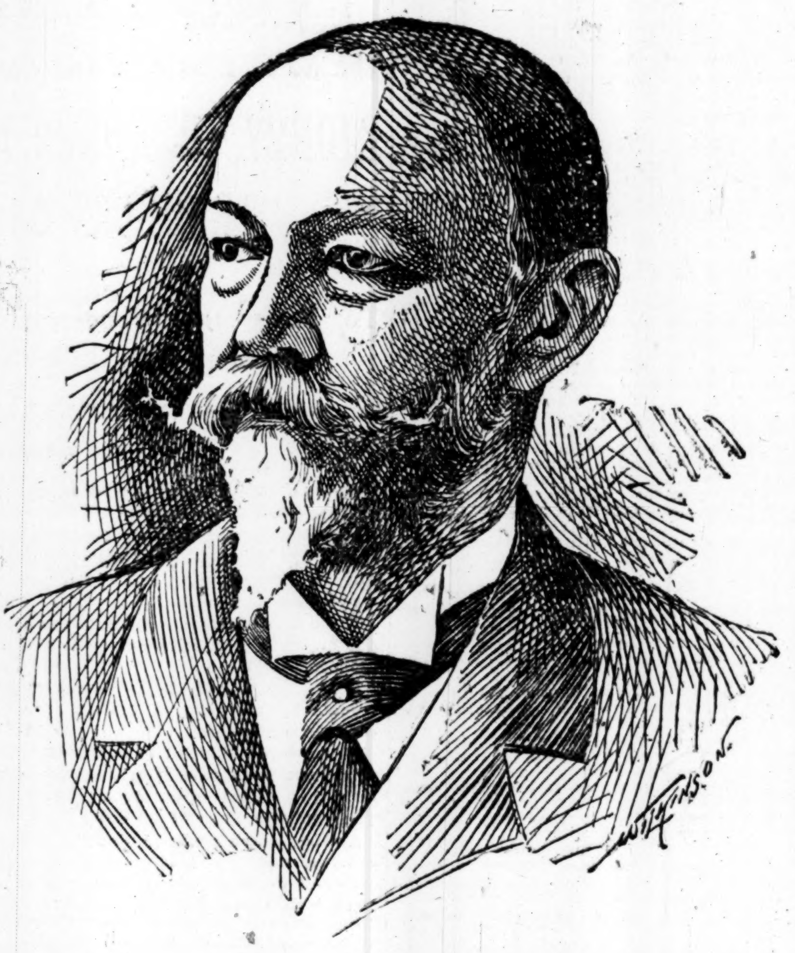
Washington, April 16.—A telegram received at the state department this morning from Ambassador Porter states that the Hon. Robert M. McLane, former minister to France, died at Paris at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for some time and passed quietly away.

Troops Will Start Monday.

Washington, April 16.—General Miles this morning said that the movement of troops to the south, ordered yesterday, will not begin until Monday morning at the earliest. There was no special occasion for haste in the matter, he said, and there were also certain formalities to be observed in arranging with the railroad companies for their transportation.

Senor Polo Is Reticent.

Washington, April 16.—The announcement of the action of the senate was read at the Spanish legation with great interest, but there was no disposition to comment upon it. While the Spanish minister is preserving a discreet reticence, it is known he will remain here until at least the resolutions, of whatever form they may ultimately be, are signed by the president.



DR. H. B. HORLBECK,

Chairman of the Recent Quarantine Convention Held Here, and President of the American Public Health Association.

TRAVELERS GIVE A SPLENDID CONCERT

Local Talent Was Highly Enjoyed by a Large Audience Last Night.

ED BROWN'S JOLLY RECITATION

T. P. A.'s Are Ready for Their Excursion to Savannah.

LEAVE ATLANTA TUESDAY EVENING

A Special Vestibuled Train Has Been Ordered from Washington and Will Carry the Delegates.

The musical concert given by the Travelers' Protective Association at the Grand last night was quite a success and every one who attended it went away delighted. The object of the concert was to raise money for the expenses of the excursion to Savannah next Tuesday, where the travelers go to attend their annual convention. All the artists who took part in the programme are well known to Atlantians and needed no introduction when they came before the audience last night. Every feature of the concert was good and with very few exceptions all who took part were encored. One of the most highly appreciated numbers on the programme was the soprano solo by Mrs. Julia Manning Holmes. Mrs. Holmes has a cultivated voice and sang with unusual sweetness last evening.

The harp solo by Miss Frances Hughes, prima harpist, was very much enjoyed by one and Miss Hughes was called back three times. The last selection played by her was "Dixie," which provoked the inevitable yell from the audience.

G. LeForest Wood's impersonation of foreigners at the fair was unique and comical.

"Something" was defined by Mr. Ed Brown to be "a few lines of story," which Mr. Brown recited in his original and laughable manner. His imitation of a political speaker was loudly applauded.

The programme in full is as follows:

Piano solo, "En Route," Godard—Professor I. M. Mayer.

Dialect reading, selected—Rev. Alex W. Bleare.

Soprano solo, selected—Mrs. Julia Manning Holmes.

Harp solo, "Fantaise," Godefroid—Miss Frances Hughes, prima harpist.

Impersonation, "Foreigners at the Fair"—G. LeForest Wood.

Travelers' Protective Association quartet, selected—Messrs. A. S. Hester, E. Q. Everett, John L. Richmond and Percy Putman.

Mezzo-soprano solo, selected—Mrs. Harry M. Owsley.

"Something"—Mr. Ed L. Brown.

Barytone solo, selected—Mr. Edward Barnes.

Recitation, "Biddy's Trials with the Yankees"—Mrs. Vance Hunter.

Harp solo, "Il Trovatore," Transcription—Miss Frances Hughes.

The Travelers' Protective Association has completed all arrangements for their special train to Savannah and will carry a large crowd of Atlantians to their convention. A special vestibuled train will be brought over the Southern railway from Washington to carry delegates and that route has been selected as the official one by the association. Nearly all the berths on the sleepers have been secured already, the members of the Atlanta posts having engaged a number of them for their families.

The accommodations on the special will be of the first order and as the round trip has been reduced to a single fare, the delegates hope to take a large crowd of Atlantians.

While in Savannah the delegates will be entertained royally by the clubs of that place and a grand banquet will be given in their honor at the Tybee hotel, on Tybee island, by the local Travelers' Protective Association post. The fortifications on Tybee island will be visited by the excursionists while there.

Among those who will go on the special are: George E. Johnson and wife, Joseph Maddox and wife, G. C. Zimmer, E. O. Miles, Harry Silverman and wife, Jeff Foote, D. R. Wilder, J. H. Andrews, T. F. Guthman, J. G. Boligny, Ed Messick, W. W. Hyatt, E. T. Morgan, P. C. Cashman, R. J. Jones, C. T. McCord, C. W. Asbury and R. F. Owsley.

In the Enemy's Camp.

From The Detroit Free Press.

After months of total abstinence Bloker let his foot slip, as the "boys" say, and enjoyed rather a protracted period of dissipation. He had worried over the prospects until he adopted this foolish means of relief. He managed to act successfully as his own guardian until one evening when some friends found him in a state of collapse. Being in a roistering state of mind themselves, they concluded to have some fun at his expense.

They had him removed to a handsomely furnished room, dropped the heavy blinds, turned on a half light and then, arraying themselves in gay attires procured from a costuming establishment, part sat in the room smoking cigarettes while the remainder hung about the outside of the building. Bloker awoke to these surroundings in a state of wonderment and fear.

"Hist! Say not a word," whispered one of his friends who wore a plumed hat and the cloak of a gay cavalier. "You have had a long spell of sickness, old man. The Spaniards have been in possession of the city for three weeks. They force us to wear their former style of clothes and allow no English spoken. You must leave here as quickly as possible, and alone. If challenged don't try to speak in your own language. Say something in Spanish or remain silent, no matter what your treatment. They will not know that you have been hidden away here."

No sooner had Bloker left the place than he was challenged by some of the gaudy conspirators. For a moment he stood mute as they chattered at him and then burst out: "Albuquerque, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Antonio, Hispania." His challengers stepped back with profound salaams, Bloker hurried to his bachelor den and it was hours later before he knew he had been fooled. Now he is busily arranging to spring a mine on the jokers.

SOME PULPIT ANECDOTES.

At a recent church service in Dundee, Mich., several of the congregation annoyed the pastor by turning around in their seats to take a look at the late comers. Finally the pastor stopped reading the service and said: "That was Mrs. ——, the pastor's wife, who just came in. She occupies pew No. 19."

It was Father Ignatius, the "Monk of Llanthony," who once sarcastically remarked to an evening congregation who sang with great vigor a hymn in which occurs the line, "I give myself, my all, to thee," that he had never heard the sentiment more expressively or heartily rendered, but what struck him principally was the fact that their "all," as represented by the collection at the morning service, did not amount to more than 15s 3½d—about $3.75.

The following conundrum and answer were propounded by a Summit, N. J., clergyman: "What passage in the scripture is recalled by a visit to the large department stores in New York?" "All the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change comes."

An amusing incident occurred at King's Stanley, in England, the other day, when both the Baptist and the Church of England congregations were expecting special preachers from a distance. The "church" minister, being mistaken at the station for the Baptist, was escorted home, entertained and refreshed by a member of the Baptist church. The error only became apparent when the guest inquired after "our beloved rector." What would have happened if these two gentlemen had got into the wrong pulpits?

Not all clergymen are credited with being as frank as one who stands in the pulpit of one of the principal churches of Marquette, Mich. A week or two ago he was traveling on a train in company with a local lawyer. The attorney, who is troubled with insomnia, was complaining that he hadn't been able to get any sleep the night before. "In fact," said he, "I can't get an hour's good, comfortable sleep any time." "Is that so?" said the clergyman, sympathetically. "I don't know what a good, restful sleep is," answered the lawyer. "Well, I'll tell you what to do," said the clergyman, leaning over and speaking confidentially. "If an hour will do you any good, come around next Sunday morning and hear me preach."

Discovery at Thebes.

London, April 16.—From Egypt come reports of the discovery at Thebes of the tombs of Amenophis II, who reigned B. C. 1,500, of Thotmas IV, of Amenophis III, and Rameses IV, V and VI. All the bodies are said to be in a splendid state of preservation.

Queen Regent Went Incognito.

London, April 16.—Queen Wilhelmina and her mother, the queen regent of Holland, are in Paris, incognito, on their way to Cannes, where they are to visit the duchess of Albany. This is the first time Queen Wilhelmina has been in Paris, and she is said to be delighted. They will be received by President Faure on their return.

Georgia Coast Batteries.

Washington, April 16.—General Wilson, chief of engineers, has been given an allotment of $65,000 from the emergency fund for establishing temporary batteries on the coast of Georgia, Florida and Texas.

They Killed Each Other.

Middlesboro, Ky., April 16.—On Rough and Ready creek, Perry county, George Whittaker and William Jackson quarreled over a line fence. Both drew revolvers, fired simultaneously, and both were instantly killed.

Spanish Flotilla Seen.

Southampton, April 16.—A vessel which arrived here today reports having seen a Spanish torpedo flotilla in a British channel.

In Various Places.

From The Chicago News.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland one in 520; in the United States one in 2,000, and in England one in 5,000.

The Japanese government has under consideration a plan for the establishment of banks with foreign capital. The plan, as outlined, is desiged to encourage foreigners to become interested in the support of industrial enterprises in Japan. An effort is being made, it is said, to establish a Japanese-American bank, which proposes to introduce more than $60,000,000 of American money on loans hearing 4½ to 5 per cent interest.

The Papuans of the Malay coast of New Guinea are still in the most primitive state. They are wholly unacquainted with metals, and make their weapons of stone, bones and wood. They do not know how to start a fire, though fire is used among them. When a Russian asked them how they made a fire, they regarded it as very amusing, and answered that when a person's fire went out he got some of a neighbor, and if all the fires in the village should go out they would get it from the next village. Their fathers and grandfathers had told them that they remembered a time, or had heard from their ancestors that there was a time, when fire was not known and everything was eaen raw.

Budapest, the progressive capital of Hungary, has no longer any horse cars. On December 27, 1897, the transformation of all horse-car lines into electric roads was completed. The city has the largest mileage of electric roads of any city in Europe. The total length of the tracks is 119 miles (of which sixty-six miles are operated by one company); total length operated with underground conductors, thirty-six miles; number of motor cars, 355; other cars, fifty-eight; central stations, five, with a capacity of 6,500 kilowatts. The entire equipment was completed a full year before the time originally contemplated.

He Turned the Wheel.

From Answers.

A certain eminent professor who had spent nearly the whole of his life in the classic shades of learning, and was about a century behind the times in everyday matters, came up to London last summer to attend some hotel not far from Charing Cross.

In the night he was taken with a violent thirst. He would have made a raid upon the water supplied in his bedroom decanter, but his knowledge on such matters warned him it was dangerous to touch water that had been standing in a room.

Therefore he slipped on his trousers and started out on a memorable expedition to find some water in a filter.

In the hall, opposite the top of the stairs, he found a filter, a new-fashioned filter, though, such as he had never seen before. Instead of a glass or cup there was a neat little rubber hose with a nicely polished nozzle.

"There," said the professor to himself, "now that's what I call a really sensible idea. I had no notion that anything so delightfully simple existed. I'll have one of these fixed at home. Get the water direct without disarranging one's mustache, too. I wonder how the thing works."

Presently his eye fell upon the printed directions, which told him to turn the wheel on the top as far as it would go.

"Ah, that's it," said the professor, and he placed the nozzle in his mouth and turned the wheel.

When the professor came to he found himself one stage lower on the stairs. At least his head was there and his feet were one or two steps higher. The professor sat up.

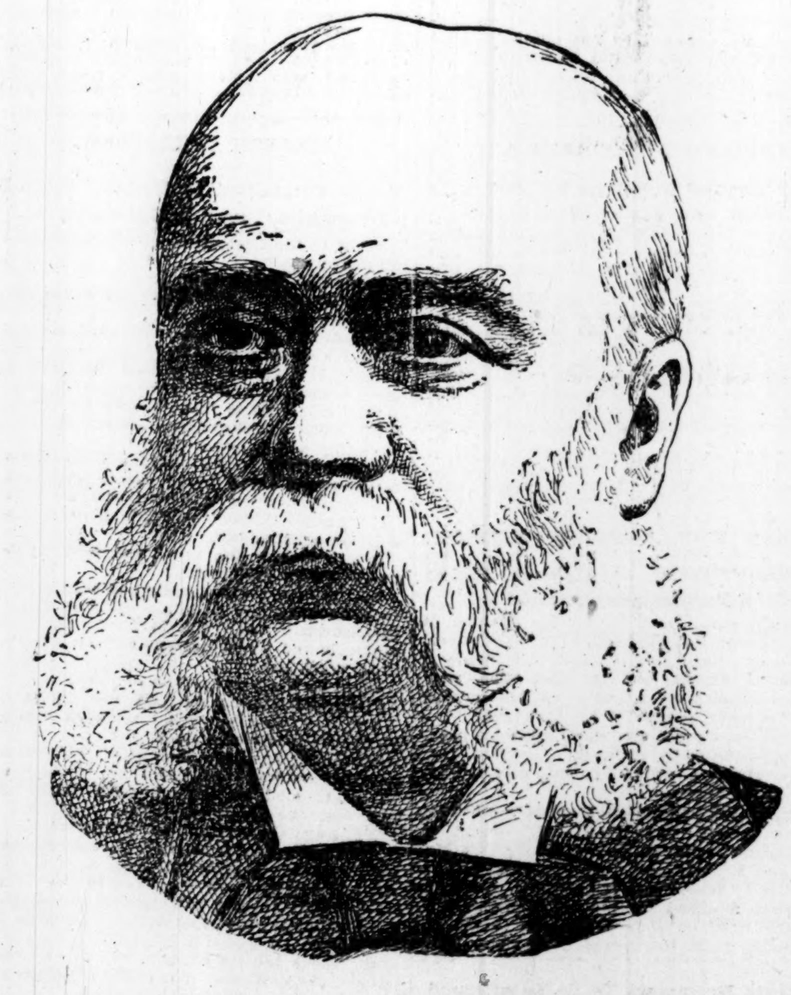
"Did that on my back," he muttered, rubbing vigorously in several places.

Through the balustrading he saw a crowd of boys, porters, housemaids and half-dressed visitors standing around the "filter." The professor heard the manager call from his room:

"What's the matter there?"

"Oh, some idiot has turned on the fire hydrant."

Then the professor scrambled to his feet and crept up to his room, without participating in the general inquiry as to who that idiot might be.



UNITED STATES MINISTER WOODFORD.

Who Is Still Hoping and Working for Peace Between the Two Nations Against Fearful Odds.

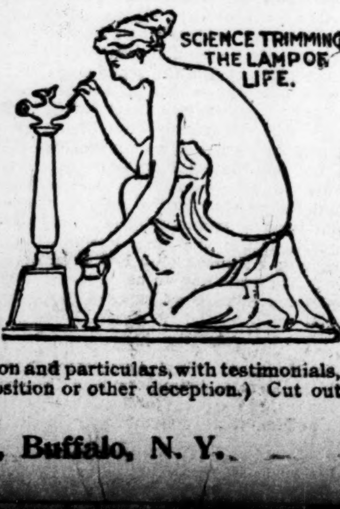
FREE TRIAL TO ANY RELIABLE MAN

Weak Men Restored, or No Expense for Treatment.

A Course of Remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED. Men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any organ, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description and particulars, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Cut out this offer or mention paper. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



SCIENCE TRIMMING THE LAMP OF LIFE.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

"Seventy-Seven" Having Proved To Be a Perfect Cure for

Coughs, Colds and Grip

It behooves you to try DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS for other maladies. They are perfection for cure of rheumatism and lumbago, for dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach, for infants' diseases, croup and whooping cough, and for female complaints they are true medical treaures.

SPECIFIC MANUAL to be found at druggists or sent free. TELLS ALL.

Specifics at all druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25 cents. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

Why You Should Trade at BYCK'S

Because

Our assortment of styles is greater than you can find elsewhere. Our styles are new and graceful, combining comfort, elegance and beauty. Our prices are considerably less than others charge you for same grades.

Here are some Glad Tidings for Light Purses.

About Children's SPRING FOOTWEAR.

Baby's Fine black or brown Vici Slippers or Ankle Ties. The usual price is $1 everywhere. We sell them for 75c

Child's Fine brown, black or Oxblood Vici Slippers, sizes 4 to 8, really worth $1.25, but here they are only . $1.00

Child's black and colored Vici Slippers and Oxford Ties, hand sewed, sizes 8½ to 11. They are cheap at $1.50, but they go for $1.25

Misses' Oxford Ties in Vici Kid, thin or medium soles, black or colors, every pair guaranteed, sizes 11 to 2 . $1.50

Girls' Spring Heel Slippers and Oxford Ties, black or colors, sizes 2 to 6, absolutely reliable, at only . $1.50

Child's black or brown Vici Kid, Butt, turned soles, beautifully made and excellent value for $1.25, at . $1.00

Little Gents' brown Vici Spring Heel Lace Shoes, solid and substantial, others will ask $2, our every day price $1.50

Misses' brown or black Vici Kid, Coin Tip Toe, Lace or Button, real high grade goods reduced to $1.50

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FOOT COVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

Write for New Illustrated Spring Catalogue.

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DAILY and SUNDAY.

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DAILY Without SUNDAY.

Now.....

Is the time to Subscribe for the......

Daily and Sunday

Constitution

ALREADY an interesting State Campaign has begun; at any time the United States might declare War With Spain; a Grand Confederate Reunion is to be held in Atlanta during the Summer. The Constitution is the Only Southern Newspaper that gives all the news with the bloom on it. Our traveling agents for the daily will call upon you some time during the year for the money. Send in your name and we will commence sending you The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

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TA, GA.

STATE TROOPS TO BE ORDERED OUT

Requisitions Have Been Made Upon the State Governors.

GEORGIA SOLDIERS ARE READY

Governor Atkinson Says His Men Are Prepared to Respond.

2,000 TO GO FROM THIS STATE

Every State Is Expected To Furnish Its Full Quota of Men—May Be Sent To Invade Cuba and Rush Orders Are Being Sent Out.

The state troops of Georgia will be called upon today or tomorrow to swell the army of the United States, and every regiment in the state will in all likelihood be ordered out before the end of this week.

Requisitions have been made upon the governors of every state in the union asking for their proportionate number of men. Governor Atkinson had not received his notice from the war department last night, but it will probably come through the mails today. Several of the governors have already been notified of the number of troops expected of them.

General Graham said last night that he expected the state troops to be called out. He said he had no accurate idea as to the points where the Georgia troops will likely be sent. The troops may be made part of the invading army which is being massed on the gulf ready to be poured into Cuba.

Several students of the Technological school here were yesterday ordered to their homes in Savannah and Brunswick by their captains. All of the students who belong to military companies have been notified to get ready for war. The troops all over the state are ready to move at a moment's notice and the boys are anxiously awaiting news. There is an absolute willingness on the part of the young military men to respond to any call that may be made.

About 2,000 men will be expected of Georgia on the first call. This estimate is based upon the number called for from Tennessee and other states. The troops will not likely be sent away until after the final action of congress tomorrow. Governor Atkinson says his men are all in good shape, except for the matter of some necessary equipments. The war department has announced to the Georgia troops that the equipment would be sent for them. It is expected that all necessary supplies will follow the call upon the soldiers.

The Atlanta Artillery Case.

Captain Oscar J. Brown, acting adjutant general of the state, yesterday issued the following order restoring the members of the Atlanta Artillery who were discharged by courtmartial last year:

"State of Georgia, Adjutant General's Office, Atlanta, April 16, 1898.—Special Order No. 34. In view of the recommendation of all the members of the general courtmartial convened by special orders No. 25, A. G. O., March 12, 1897, for clemency, and with the belief that the interest of discipline has been subserved, the disabilities as to enlistment imposed by said general courtmartial upon the following named men, former members of the Atlanta Artillery, are hereby removed: Guy Thurman, T. H. James, W. W. Dudley, J. M. Ebbert, A. M. Flemming, W. A. Hooten, L. Kendrick, J. E. Stevens, W. J. White, W. M. Thebeaut, J. L. Harrison, W. O. Bowden, F. B. Ebbert, J. H. Hannay, G. E. Jarrell, J. M. Moncrief, W. L. Wall, H. G. McCord, W. A. Sanges, J. E. Bowden, J. M. Fluker, Lester Hyatt, Charles Kendrick, J. F. Stewart, Cliff Thebeaut. By orders of the governor.

"OSCAR J. BROWN,
"Acting Adjutant General."

LABOR MEN PASS RESOLUTIONS.

International Association of Machinists Take Action on Candidates.

The labor unions of Atlanta have passed resolutions promising their support to no candidate that does not patronize the union men in getting out his ticket.

The International Association of Machinists have passed the following:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 14, 1898.—Resolved, by the International Association of Machinists Lodge No. 1, That, as citizens, we pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for public office who patronizes non-union shops and we will not vote any ticket that does not bear upon it the union label of the printers and pressmen's unions.

"Resolved second, That all labor organizations are earnestly asked to adopt similar resolutions and live up to them, to the end; that our sister unions may aid thereby and organized labor as a whole receive at the hands of the public the just recognition and consideration to which it is entitled.

"Resolved, That the daily papers of Atlanta be requested to publish these resolutions.

"H. F. GARRETT,
"M. RILEY,
"FRED HOLLAND,
"Committee."

THINK THIS OVER.

A Rational Remedy for a National Trouble.

To say that hemorrhoids or the disease commonly known as piles is a national disease may be slightly overdrawn, but it is quite certain that at least one in every four persons is so afflicted.

Because it is common and not immediately fatal many suffer for years without giving the trouble medic ' attention.

Moreover, the rather general impression that a surgical operation is the only cure, has much to do with delaying attention until the disease becomes deep seated and chronic.

Sufferers from piles should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure is better than a surgical operation, it cures without pain, it causes no detention from business and the cost is trifling, all druggists selling it at 50 cents per package.

The astringent effect of the acids in the Pyramid Pile Cure speedily contracts and restores to their natural condition the blood vessels of the affected parts, and as it quickly dissolves in the rectum, the remedy soothes and heals the irritated surfaces and these two things are the only necessary requirements for a cure.

The principal danger from piles is the liability to chronic ulceration of the rectal tissue, and nervous exhaustion from loss of sleep and the attendant pain and irritation. All these symptoms the Pyramid quickly relieves and the fact that is the most popular and widely sold of any pile cure is quite conclusive evidence of thorough merit. If you suffer from bleeding, itching or protruding piles try a 50-cent package tonight. Ask your druggist for Pyramid Pile Cure.

HUNTING A MISSING WIFE.

Fulton County Farmer Loses His Wife. Says She Was a Little "Looney." Police on the Lookout.

J. R. Payne, a farmer, called at the police barracks last night about 8 o'clock and asked the police to look out for his missing wife.

Payne lives on a farm about a mile and a half west of the city. He said his wife left home about 3 o clock yesterday afternoon and he had made a careful search for her in the neighborhood and had inquired about her all the way to the city.

"About dinner time," said Payne, "I noticed that my wife was sorter looney, but I thought she was just having a passing spell and I went over to see a neighbor. When I got back she was gone. I looked about the farm for her and then made inquiries of all the neighbors, but none of them had seen her."

Payne admitted that his wife had never been insane before and he didn't know any reason why she should have spells.

He left the following description of his missing wife with the police: "A short, stout lady, about fifty years of age, with black hair and eyes."

The police promised if they found her they would let him know.

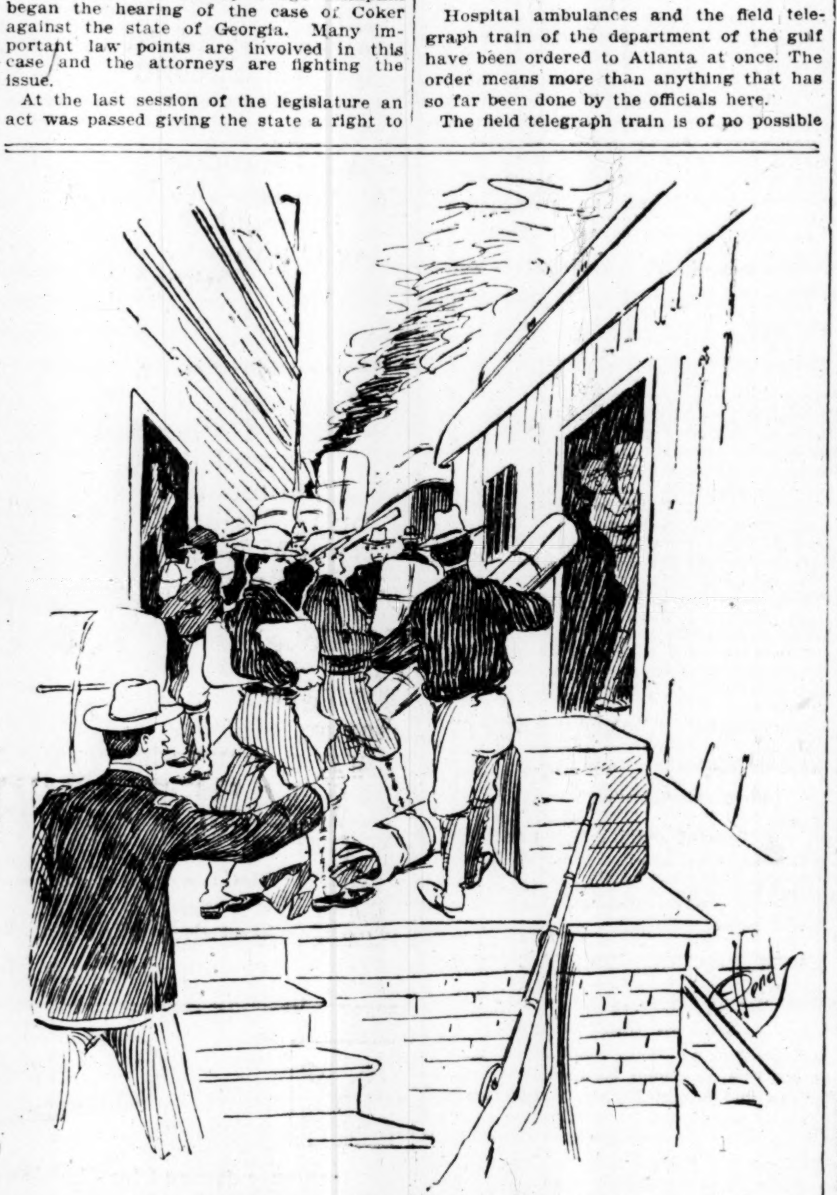
PRIVATE BANKERS IN COURT.

Case of Coker Against the State Taken Up by Judge Lumpkin.

In chambers yesterday Judge Lumpkin began the hearing of the case of Coker against the state of Georgia. Many important law points are involved in this case and the attorneys are fighting the issue.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed giving the state a right to examine private banks. This law is said to be an illegal one by the private bankers of Georgia and the issue is on this point. Attorney General Terrell is representing the state and Messrs. Hopkins & Sons and Washington Dessau the private bankers.

Judge Lumpkin did not deliver a decision on the petition yesterday.



GETTING READY TO LEAVE.
Busy Scene at Fort McPherson Yesterday When the Soldiers Were Loading the Cars Just Before the Train Pulled Out Carrying Them to the Front.

THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the low pressure area was centered over the Platte valley and the high had moved south to central near the coast of Louisiana. East of the Mississippi the pressure had increased slowly during the past twenty-four hours, the low in the northeast having moved off the map.

The temperature had risen at most stations east of the Mississippi, while in the west a corresponding fall had occurred. Throughout the cotton belt it averaged a little below normal. Partly cloudy weather prevailed over the western and lake states. Elsewhere it was clear. Light precipitation had occurred during the day at Detroit, St. Paul and Abilene.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	62
Daily normal temperature	63
Highest temperature	75
Lowest temperature	50
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	8.81

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., April 16, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours.
New York, clear	62	68	.00
Savannah, clear	64	80	.00
Norfolk, clear	64	70	.00
Charlotte, clear	70	76	.00
Raleigh, clear	68	74	.00
Wilmington, clear	68	74	.00
Charleston, clear	64	76	.00
Augusta, clear	72	78	.00
Jacksonville, clear	66	80	.00
Atlanta, clear	70	74	.00
Pensacola, pt. cloudy	68	76	.00
Montgomery, pt. cloudy	72	80	.00
Vicksburg, pt. cloudy	72	74	.00
New Orleans, clear	70	78	.00
Palestine, clear	70	78	.00
Galveston, pt. cloudy	68	72	.00
Corpus Christi, pt.cloudy	72	76	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	44	48	.00
Detroit, clear	56	56	.02
Chicago, pt. cloudy	70	76	.00
Memphis, clear	72	74	.00
Knoxville, clear	68	74	.00
Cincinnati, clear	68	72	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	62	68	.T
St. Louis, clear	76	82	.00
Kansas City, pt. cloudy	78	84	.00
Omaha, pt. cloudy	72	88	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	58	76	.00
Huron, pt. cloudy	60	66	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	58	80	.00
Dodge City, pt. cloudy	68	80	.00
Abilene, pt. cloudy	74	78	.T

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

GRAHAM ORDERS WAR EQUIPMENT

Field Telegraph Train Will Be Brought Here.

MEANS THAT WAR IS COMING

The Train Is Only Used In Campaigns Away From Telegraph Lines.

FIFTH REGIMENT IS SPLIT AGAIN

One Company Left Last Night for Charleston, Another Goes to Fort Barrancas and Four Others to Tampa—Are Ready To Fight Spain.

Hospital ambulances and the field telegraph train of the department of the gulf have been ordered to Atlanta at once. The order means more than anything that has so far been done by the officials here.

The field telegraph train is of no possible use except in a campaign where there are no telegraph lines, and this fact goes to show, say war experts, that an invasion of Cuba is contemplated. The train is the most important part of the signal service department. It consists of a large number of wagons with patent telegraph poles and all material for constructing a telegraph line. The poles are small and thin, and a line can be put up quickly by the use of the train and material. With the train are many telegraph instruments and batteries.

Sergeant William M. Talbott, of the signal corps here, has been sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to superintend the packing of the train. The train will be sent to Fort McPherson, and will be placed under charge of Lieutenant Reber, the chief signal officer. It is a significant fact that the entire signal corps of the Fifth regiment has been left here to act with the field train instead of being sent to Tampa with the troops.

General Graham believes that an invasion of Cuba will come. He bases his belief on the fact that the large bodies of troops going south to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa are of absolutely no use at the cities where they are being concentrated, and can be used for nothing less than an invading army.

Another Company Leaves.

Company E, of the Fifth infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, left for Sullivan's island last night over the Georgia railroad line. This company is under command of Captain Bowen. Lieutenant F. B. Shaw was the only other commissioned officer to go with the company. The troops left at 11:35 o'clock for Charleston, from which place they will go to Fort Sergeant Jasper, on Sullivan's island. The train was a special made up of two passenger coaches and the baggage coaches with supplies.

Company G to Barrancas.

Orders were issued yesterday sending company G, one of the five remaining companies of the Fifth infantry, to Fort Barrancas, instead of to Tampa. This company is under command of Lieutenant Joseph M. T. Partello, and the other commissioned officer is Lieutenant J. F. Madden. Captain Woodruff, of this company, is on duty in Florida. The orders to Barrancas were sudden and unexpected. The company will leave this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The four remaining companies will go to Tampa, under command of Colonel Cook. Colonel Cook's regiment is now split into five parts. One company is at St. Augustine, one at Tybee, another at Sullivan's island, one is to go to Barrancas and four to Tampa. This is just as was predicted by The Constitution a month ago, but at that time it was warmly denied by Colonel Cook.

Buying Meat and Beef Here.

Two thousand pounds of bacon and some corned beef was purchased in Atlanta yesday afternoon for the use of the Fifth regiment. This regiment will carry with it provisions to last until June, and the 2,000 pounds of bacon was necessary to complete the rations. About twenty cars will be needed to carry the four companies to Tampa. They will carry with them all of their equipment and arms, and nothing will be left at Fort McPherson which can be of use in a campaign.

The officers who will go to Tampa are: Colonel H. C. Cook, Major Charles Porter, Lieutenant Walter H. Chatfield, adjutant; Lieutenant J. E. Normoyle, quartermaster; company A, Captain Edward L. Randall, Lieutenants M. J. O'Brien and Frank S. Morrow; company C, Captain T. F. Forbes, Lieutenants Stephen M. Hackney and Americus Mitchell; company D, Captain Hunter Liggett and Lieutenant G. F. Baltzell; company F, Captain George P. Borden, Lieutenants Earl C. Larnahan and M. Crowley.

Lieutenant Edward Sigerfoos will be left in charge of the post here. He will have under him a detachment made up of a detail of two men from each company. They will guard the property at the fort and the families of the officers. Besides these men, the signal corps will be stationed at McPherson. All of the troops were to have left yesterday and today, but it was found to be impossible to move them before Monday, and the troops for Tampa will not leave before tomorrow.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ENTERTAIN.

Organization of St. John Church To Hold Regular Literary Meeting.

The St. John Epworth League will hold its regular monthly literary meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the church. An interesting programme has been arranged and a very pleasant time will be enjoyed by the members of the league and their friends.

The programme is as follows:

Song—Congregation.
Recitation, "Baptism Defended"—Mr. J. E. Wilhelm.
Essay, "Early Methodism"—Mrs. W. H. Preston.
Song, "Sweet and Low"—Quartet.
Recitation—Mrs. R. B. Broyles.
Vocal solo—Mr. H. B. McGinty.
Lecture, "John Wesley"—Rev. T. R. McCarty.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

The Band Played "Dixie."

After the Fifth regiment band had finished its concert at the tabernacle yesterday afternooon, it came to The Constitution building and played a number of stirring selections. The national airs were played and received a rousing cheer from the crowd that quickly gathered.

Dr. Marion D. Shutter.

Dr. Shutter is continuing his interesting discourses at the armory of the Gate City Guard. This morning at 11 o'clock he will lecture on the "Religious Use of Reason." This evening at 8 o'clock his subject will be the "Rational Use of Scriptures."

The meetings are awakening great interest and are being largely attended. The central idea that runs through Dr. Shutter's discourses is that God is a God of love. "The fear of hell" is no "hangman's whip" in his hands.

He preached last night upon the "Authority of Jesus." He said the profound influence of the Savior came from the fact that He had suffered more than any other being, had tasted all the joys and sipped the bitter from every cup of woe; that the Savior was our brother, our friend.

Everybody is cordially invited to Dr. Shutter's meetings. On the invitation of Rev. Dr. Marx he will occupy the pulpit at the Jewish synagogue on the coming Friday evening.

It is said that this is the first time that a minister has occupied the pulpit in a Jewish synagogue in this state other than a Jew.

Troops Ready To March.

San Antonio, April 16.—Orders were received today for the Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry to proceed at once to New Orleans. The six companies of the Eighteenth infantry stationed at Fort Sam Houston, in this city, will leave Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock on two special trains. They will carry 80,000 rounds of ammunitions, rations for thirty days and all available transportation. This movement will leave only the Fifth cavalry in Texas to quell disturbances along the Mexican frontier.

THEY WON'T WAVE THE OLIVE BRANCH

Diplomats Have Abandoned Hope of an Effectual Mediation.

BRITAIN WON'T TAKE PART

Spanish and Austrian Ambassadors Alone Are Still at Work.

THEY HAVE WEARIED ENGLISHMEN

All Representatives Realize That Nothing Can Be Done Without England's Help and That Country Refuses To Take Part.

London, April 16.—The members of the diplomatic corps in this city have now abandoned all hope of effectual mediation upon the part of the powers between the United States and Spain.

The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, however, cling tenaciously to the delusion that they will be able to arrange at the last moment a compromise which will avert war. They have haunted the British foreign office for a week past, calling daily and occasionally more often. They arrived there early this morning and for a long time conferred with Sir Thomas H. Anderson, the secretary of the foreign office, who appears to be wearied of their importunities.

Anxious To Secure British Aid.

So far as can be learned, the ambassadors of Spain and Austria made no definite proposition, although they believe a scheme is still possible by which Spain can be induced to offer real concessions, which they think the United States would accept, provided Great Britain can be persuaded to unite with the continental powers in making further representations to the United States and in endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon Spain. They realize that without Great Britain's co-operation nothing can be accomplished, and it appears to be most doubtful that Great Britain will participate in such a concert. On the other hand, it is certain Great Britain will maintain the policy which she has steadily adhered to, that of refusing to take any step which may be distasteful to the United States.

Mr. Balfour, the acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, remained in the country throughout the week, thus escaping the foreign interviews, Sir Thomas Anderson bearing the brunt of the pleadings. It is understood he informs the ambassadors that he is not authorized to pledge Great Britain to any course, and that he can merely transmit their request to Mr. Balfour.

Takes Vessel to New Orleans.

Galveston, Tex., April 16.—Captain Dennett, of the revenue cutter Galveston, received orders Friday to leave for New Orleans with his vessel.

DEBATE AT THE TABERNACLE

Blackburn and Branan Meet Tomorrow Night.

WARM CHALLENGES ARE ISSUED

Mr. Blackburn Wants Colonel Felder To Appear with Him, but He Respectfully Declines.

There will be a warm political meeting at the tabernacle tomorrow night when Mr. Charles I. Branan and Mr. B. M. Blackburn, candidates for congress from the fifth district, will meet in joint debate on the issues of the day.

It has been announced that Colonel Livingston will be there. It is stated on authority, however, that Colonel Livingston will not be in the south on this occasion. Colonel Thomas B. Felder has also been challenged by Mr. Blackburn to appear on this occasion. Colonel Felder, however, has courteously refused.

In answer to Mr. Blackburn's challenge Colonel Felder had the following to say yesterday:

"Yes, I have read the announcement in The Commercial that Colonel Livingston would engage in joint debate with Messrs. Branan and Blackburn on Monday evening. I am positive Colonel Livingston will not be in Atlanta at that time, as he sent out circulars under date of the 14th instant stating that he would not be here before the primary in Fulton county. He is under challenge to meet me in joint debate when he comes to the district, and I stand ready to meet and discuss the issues with him at any time. I have declined a joint discussion with Mr. Blackburn for the reason heretofore assigned, and for the additional reason that he is politically without any considerable support in this county or the balance of the district. This statement will be verified in the primary on next Thursday. If I carry this county then I will be the next congressman. Almost every paper in the district is supporting me; besides I have the warmest assurances of support in every county of the district. It therefore remains for the people of Fulton county to say whether they prefer to be represented by a county man or one who resides out of the county."

GETTING READY FOR ATLANTA.

The Alabama Ex-Confederate Veterans Will Be Here.

Birmingham, Ala., April 16.—(Special.)—Birmingham will be represented at the reunion of confederate veterans in Atlanta this summer, and already preparations are being made for the trip. When Birmingham entertained the reunion there were many members of the organization and others to come over from Atlanta and Georgia, and the people here intend to reciprocate. The Confederate Veterans intend going in large numbers. The entire camps of Hardee and Jefferson Davis, of this city, Bessemer and Coalburg camp, will go, and besides, there will be many more from this county who do not belong to the organization. Camp Hardee, the camp which entertained the reunion here four years ago, will have nearly one hundred uniformed men on the trip, and they intend to present an appearance second to none. Badges have been ordered already and other preparations have been begun.

The Confederate Veterans of Jefferson county will have a reunion near Birmingham on May 20th. On that day the trip to the Atlanta reunion will be thoroughly discussed, and an approximate guess will then be made as to the number that will go. It is believed that a great many citizens will also go over to Atlanta. Society people will attend in large numbers, and the Gate City will see more Birmingham folks than went over during the exposition a couple of years ago. It is believed here by the Confederate Veterans that the largest reunion ever held will take place in Atlanta, in as much as that city is the most centrally located in the southern territory, affording an opportunity to people living in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and other southern states, to visit the affair as well as the people from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. It is believed that Atlanta is the middle way, and therefore the veterans will take the chance of meeting their old comrades once more. Commander W. H. Reynolds, of Camp Hardee, of this city, in speaking of the reunion in Atlanta, says that one of the largest crowds that ever left here to attend any meeting will go to Atlanta to witness the convention of old confederate veterans.

Troops Moving Through Texas.

Houston, April 16.—The Southern Pacific has made arrangements to move troops from west Texas points to New Orleans. Company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, has left Fort Duncan, near Eagle Pass, and another company of the same regiment will leave Fort Clark tomorrow.

THE PEOPLE IGNORED.

HIGH TAXES, UNNECESSARY ROAD WORK.

Captain W. A. Fuller Discusses Record of Commissioners Brown and Adair.

Editor Constitution—Early after Mr. Forrest Adair was installed in office as county commissioner, he voted to repudiate the purchase of the Hope farm, and made reference to his determination to oppose all such trades, which he characterized as illegal, "unless submitted to a vote of the people."

In his efforts to consummate a trade with the city, involving $250,000, he not only failed, voluntarily, to assume a like position, but he refused to consider a proposition to submit this matter to a vote of the people, which has been held by the supreme court to have been an illegal transaction.

The People Were Ignored.

The voters of Fulton county, at two elections, refused to authorize the board of county commissioners to issue bonds for the purpose of building a new jail, yet, after the last vote upon the question, when Messrs. Brown and Adair had been installed in office, in the midst of the most distressing financial depression the country has ever known, these gentlemen voted for a special levy of $100,000 to be made for the purpose of building a new jail. In spite of the fact that a great majority of the people cried out against this levy, and the financial conditions instead of improving were growing constantly worse, this special levy was soon followed by another for $100,000 to be used in the erection of a new courthouse, and the people of Fulton county were put on notice, through the public prints, by Commissioner Adair, that a courthouse to cost $250,000 would be built, even if it should become necessary to make another special levy of $150,000, and a resolution was passed at a meeting of the board of county commissioners, which was voted for by Messrs. Brown and Adair, against which no contrary action has to this date been taken, whereby it was placed upon the records of this board, that such would be its policy, and said additional $150,000 levy would be made, if necessary.

Not until it becomes necessary for Mr. Adair to again seek votes from the people of the county, does he find it expedient to repudiate this policy. If indorsed, it would be, of course, his right and privilege to enforce the collection of the $150,000 extra tax.

Unnecessary Road Work.

An examination of the records will show that of the work done in grading and paving roads of the county during the past three years, a very large proportion, both in cost and extent, has been through or near properties either owned or controlled by the commissioners who are now offering for re-election. Much of the work done has been of a character entirely useless to the public and particularly beneficial to these parties as I am assured, while other portions of the county, where work was sorely needed, have been wholly neglected.

Still for Higher Taxes.

Now these commissioners, after their records have been made, come forward and claim to be in favor of low taxes and a just distribution of the road work, and yet they have failed to rescind a resolution now on record declaring that their policy would be to levy another tax of $150,000 to build a courthouse. It is easy to understand why it is now to their interest to assume this position, but the people will not be misled. On this subject of taxation, the last grand jury said: "We want practical performance and not political promises."

Is it strange, therefore, that citizens of Fulton county desiring that its affairs should be administered economically and justly, in the light of these facts, should refuse to indorse these candidates for another term of four years?

Taxes Should Be Reduced.

I have a notion that the same, or similar authority that increases tax may lower it. I also think that the better way to reduce taxation, is to reduce it.

Then, regulate the city and county service, according to the means in hand. "It is the part of the good shepherd to shear, not flay his sheep."

The gentlemen whom I now appear to oppose have always been friends of mine and I have voted for them heretofore, but they have hurt me by high taxation, and what is believed, or at least claimed to be true, is that much that has belonged to the county has been, to say the least of it, unwisely and unnecessarily apportioned.

W. A. FULLER.

A Deserving Compliment.

Monroe, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The democrats of Walton met at the courthouse here today to elect their executive committee for the next two years. The members of this committee from the town district is always made chairman. Hon. Allen J. Arnold was elected in place of Mr. George M. Napier, and will be chairman. The following is a list of the others: Allen's district, W. L. Blasingame; Broken Arrow, Thomas L. Evans; Buncomb, Trion Smith; Brooks, John M. Ammons; Tanners, G. W. Woodruff; Cut Off, Charles H. Smith, Sr.; Mountain, Thomas Hearn; Good Hope, John M. Mitchell; Social Circle, F. B. Jones; Vinegar Hill, C. M. Booth. After the committee met and fully organized it was decided that a meeting would be held again the first Tuesday in May for the purpose of arranging for campaign work, etc.

SWIFT'S
THE ONLY PURELY VEGETABLE BLOOD REMEDY

Is needed by every one at this season of the year. The lack of energy and depressed, listless feeling which takes possession of the system every spring and summer is caused by an impure condition of the blood. The accumulated impurities of a year combat nature's effort to throw them off, a struggle to which the system is unequal, unless properly assisted. Boils and pimples and an incessant weariness tell the story. The appetite fails just when a good one is needed, the energies relax, and an unspeakable languor pervades the wornout body. Every one knows the importance of thoroughly cleansing the blood and purifying the system and thus avoiding the deadly typhoid fever and other dangerous diseases which crowd the path of summer. But it is equally important that the right remedy be taken at this critical period—one which will purify and build up the system at the same time. For this purpose nothing can compare with Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) A few bottles just now will thoroughly cleanse the blood and renovate and strengthen the system, improve the appetite, and impart new life and vigor to the entire body. It is the best system-builder because it is the best blood remedy—the only one, in fact, which is purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain not a particle of arsenic, mercury, potash, or chemical of any kind. S. S. S. is far ahead of other blood remedies, for it does so much more. It promptly reaches and cures deep-seated, obstinate blood diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. cures Catarrh, Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancer, and Contagious Blood Poison, even in its worst stages. Insist on S. S. S., and do not be imposed upon by accepting an inferior article without merit or reputation. A larger profit to an unscrupulous dealer will induce him to offer you a substitute composed of harmful drugs and chemicals. S. S. S. is nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from nature's store-house. It is not a drug-shop preparation, and no tinkering drug-clerk can imitate it by mixing a few chemicals from his stock. Remember that there is no substitute for S. S. S., the only real blood remedy. It is truly the *greatest purifier*.

A SYSTEM BUILDER

The Greatest Purifier

THERE IS NOTHING HALF AS GOOD

SPECIFIC
BUILDS UP YOUR HEALTH IN THE SPRING.

CRITTENTON TALKS ON RESCUE WORK

A Large Audience Will Hear Him This Afternoon.

SPEAKS AT THE TABERNACLE

First Crittenton Home Established in New York Fourteen Years Ago.

NOW FIFTY-TWO IN THE UNITED STATES

Evangelist Will Hold His Farewell Meeting in Atlanta Tonight at 8 O'Clock at the Tabernacle.

MR. CRITTENTON will speak this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the tabernacle on the Florence Crittenton rescue work as carried on in the United States. The impression was made when the evangelist first came to Atlanta that his entire attention during his services would be taken up with talks upon this work and a good many people in the city who are not in sympathy with the work of the Florence Crittenton homes have staid away from the meetings because of the impression that they would be devoted to that subject.

Mr. Crittenton announced at his first meeting that only one talk during his entire stay in Atlanta would be given up to an explanation of the rescue work and that that talk would be made this afternoon.

The first Florence Crittenton home was established in Bleeker street, New York city, fourteen years ago. Since that time fifty-two similar homes have been built in different states and territories of the union.

Mr. Crittenton has been in the front rank of the rescue work ever since the first mission was established in New York and is fully familiar with every detail connected with it. He talks enthusiastically and with great interest upon the work of his life and will doubtless speak to a large crowd this afternoon at the tabernacle. He will hold his farewell service at the tabernacle tonight.

His midday meeting yesterday was conducted in the shops of the Western and Atlantic road, where a large crowd of workmen were gathered at the dinner hour to hear him. His talk was an appeal to them to "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," and a strong impression was made by it upon all present. A choir of thirty voices made up of the colored workmen of the shop sang devotional songs and made unusually sweet music.

Last night the evangelist spoke at the Barclay mission on Marietta street and one of the finest meetings of the whole series was conducted there. Before the time for the service Mr. Crittenton held an open air meeting before the mission and a good crowd gathered to hear him.

His talk at the mission was a recapitulation of the different subjects he has spoken on during his visit to the city.

His principal text was: "He that being often reproved and hardeneth his neck shall be suddenly destroyed and that without remedy." The effect of Mr. Crittenton's words was very strongly shown in the numbers of those who came forward to be prayed for at the conclusion of the service.

A SAWMILL BURNED AWAY.

H. H. Tift's Gigantic Plant Near Tifton Was Completely Demolished.

Tifton, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The greatest fire in Tifton's history occurred tonight, destroying the mammoth sawmills of H. H. Tift. It originated from a spark from the slab pit about 9 p. m. and spread with lightning rapidity. The mills, dry kilns and 100,000 feet of lumber were burned at the outset. The fire cut off the water supply and the fight had to be made with buckets. After a valiant fight for four hours, the fire is at last under control and the plaining mills and sheds with about 1,000,000 feet of lumber are saved. Three men have been carried home unconscious from overheat. Half the town was in great danger for several hours. Loss will approximate $30,000, with insurance of only $5,000.

Hints are made of incendiarism, but nothing definite is known. The Tifton and Northeastern railroad tracks were cut in twain and cars are temporarily stopped on that road. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

GREAT ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

Metal and Glass Can Be Thoroughly Charged with Electrolysis.

Berlin, April 16.—The week's discoveries have been most interesting. Rychnowsky, the electrician of Lemburg, claims to have discovered an electrical fluid which he calls "electrosis."

The discovery has caused a great sensation on the continent. He obtains it by electrolysis, but it is not identical with electricity. Its effects are declared to be startling, producing light and causing geissler tubes to emit fleurescent rays. It works photochemically, rotates objects in midair, produces whirlpools in water and kills bacteria.

Metal and glass thereby can be charged with electricity and the magnet needle changes direction under its influence.

LONDON THEATRICAL MATTERS.

American Plays and Players Are Having Full Houses.

London, April 16.—There is much talk of a big theatrical trust to acquire and erect theaters in the great provincial centers and to produce new plays. The capital is said to be £500,000 ($2,500,000), and the venture is reported to have many prominent backers.

American plays and players are at present dominating London's attention and discomforting the native managers, some of whom are unable to thrive.

The much vaunted "The Conquerors" has been expurgated of its offensive action. But in spite of this, it is generally condemned by the critics as needlessly exploiting the basest motives. Some sympathizing German spectators, when Alexander says to Julia Neilson, the "French women are ours," shouted "This is disgraceful," and stalked out of the stalls. The admirable coterie of the St. James players are said to be unable to put their hearts into the repellant characters. The St. James Gazette appeals to the censor to cancel the license of the play.

"The Bell of New York," although the book is declared to be of the flimsiest description, promises to become the season's fad, through the remarkably unanimous newspaper praise it has received, and the dash with which the American girls, Dan Daly and others carry it off. The chorus eulogizing "Old Glory" and the "Union Jack," which are displayed together, was at first not so warmly applauded as it might have been, some of the newspapers explaining that the British have been so long accustomed to American denunciations that they are hardly able to credit the genuineness of the sudden friendship.

Bernard Shaw remarks, in regard to "The Heart of Maryland:"

"I infer from the American war plays that most of the northern officers acted as spies for the southern army and that the southern officers acted as spies for the northern army.'"

Eleanor Calhoun is playing "Lady Macbeth" in the suburban theaters.

Felix Mott is to conduct the Wagner Triology at Covent Garden.

BASEBALL GRANDSTAND BURNS.

Number of Persons Are Hurt in a Panic at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 16.—A fire which broke out during the second inning of the game this afternoon totally destroyed the grand stand, offices and residence at the league grounds.

There were between 3,000 and 4,000 people in the grand stand, and when the fire first made its appearance an incipient panic occurred. There was a scramble for places of exit, and in the jam that ensued those in the rear were held back until many suffered more or less severe burns about the head. Among the more seriously injured were:

Colonel Daniel Ripley, William Duncan, a member of the jockey club; Thomas O'Brien, Henry Lochback, Chris Hoekker. Loss $60,000; insurance $35,000.

TO ISSUE NO CALL FOR MILITIA.

Secretary Alger Says Only Regular Army Will Be Used at Present.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Alger, in reply to a specific inquiry on the subject, said today that no call on the militia of the several states will be made by the president until congress passes a resolution of intervention.

This authoritative statement disposes of the rumors that have been persistently circulated during the past few days that a call of this kind will be made within a certain specified time.

The action thus far taken by the government in the matter of troops has been confined entirely to the issue of orders for the concentration of the regular army in the south. Four or five days will elapse before General Miles will start south to take active command of the army in the field.

TANNER'S BOOKS WERE SHORT.

Late Treasurer of Exposition Company Committed Suicide in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., April 16.—(Special.)—It developed today there was a shortage in the accounts of W. P. Tanner as treasurer of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company amounting to $1,600. Of this, $1,222.56 accrued prior to October 1st, to which time he was bonded by a Baltimore guarantee company, and the company paid that amount. Tanner committed suicide some months ago in a house of ill fame.

HE HANDLES CARTER ROUGHLY.

Judge Advocate Barr Reviews Captain's Financial Dealings.

Savannah, Ga., April 16.—Today's proceedings in the Carter courtmartial trial were the most interesting known in some time. Colonel Barr, the judge advocate, went for Captain Carter with regard to his financial dealings and his handling of Mr. Westcott's, his father-in-law, money.

Captain Carter kept two accounts in the Union Trust Company in New York. One was his own and the other that of Mr. Westcott, from whom he held a power of attorney.

Captain Carter had used the power of attorney for large sums of money, principally for making investments in stocks and bonds, and stated it was all Mr. Westcott's money which he was handling.

Several were in favor of his brothers, given as presents.

Indorsed Colonel Renfroe.

In the notice yesterday of the indorsement of the Conservative Club the name of Colonel J. W. Renfroe was inadvertently omitted as having been indorsed for the position of prison commissioner. He was included among the other indorsements made by that club.

ENGLAND ALONE REMAINS FRIENDLY

Four-Fifths of Great Britain Is Sure War Will Now Come.

SPAIN CAN'T PREVENT IT

Sagasta Government, It Is Said, Will Resent the Action of America.

VICTORY FOR UNION PREDICTED

British Naval Experts Busy Guessing What United States Warships Will Do.

London, April 16.—After a momentary fit of depression, there has been a sudden recrudescence of optimism in banking circles, notably among the banks closely allied with the United States.

Four-fifths of the people, however, expect war and think it will be an improvement on the present state of uncertainty. They do not believe the Sagasta ministry, even if it is ready to bow to all the American demands, is strong enough to contend with the rising storm of Spanish pride or the half-veiled menaces of the army and the carlist pretender.

So a conflict is expected to be reached through Spain resenting the action of America and by congress declaring that a state of war exists, as in the case of Mexico. The opinion of the great majority of Englishmen is that the United States is indisputably right, and that she is only pursuing a course identical with Great Britain's historical policy in putting an end to the appalling misgovernment of Spain, which is wholly in the wrong, and they point out that England, in a similar position, would have been as equally inflamed by humane emotions as America is at present.

Great Britain Alone Friendly.

The cabinet is expected to meet early next week and deal with the question of neutral vessels in the event of war. It is believed some understanding will be reached between the great powers and that the United States is prepared to acquiesce to certain conditions, which will not impose heavy burdens upon neutral governments.

Outside of Great Britain the feeling toward the United States is distinctly hostile.

The inspired organs in the continent express indignation at the way the United States has "ignored the concerted powers," and speaks of the "swaggering American self conceit."

The inherent dislike of the continental monarchies for the great republic is due to its very great prosperity, which is inimical to the monarchial principle, and this dislike is cropping out in all directions, probably aided by a threat for a chance for colonizing or absorbing Spanish-America, from which they are at present debarred by the long arm of the republic.

The fact seems to be that the continental observers foresee the inevitable expansion of Anglo-Saxonism.

Guessing What Americans Will Do.

British naval experts discredit the reports that the United States will fritter away her forces by a simultaneous attack upon the different Spanish colonies. They point out that Spain has shown her appreciation of the most important element of naval strategy, namely, that sea power can only be upheld by a combined fleet, by her concentrating a formidable force at Cape Verde islands. The naval men anticipate that a big engagement between the combined fleets will be fought in the neighborhood of Porto Rico.

There is intense excitement among the members of the American colony here. The thirst for information is so great that a private news service has been arranged. American ladies are discussing the question of organizing to assist the wounded after war is declared.

It is understood that interesting questions will come up in the house of commons on Monday relative to neutral ships in the event of war.

IN TOUCH WITH DIPLOMACY.

Marquis of Salisbury Keeps Informed on the Situation.

London, April 16.—Though the marquis of Salisbury well deserved a rest, he is not out of touch with diplomacy, but is kept constantly informed of the progress of all the negotiations, and has succeeded in doing a bit of diplomacy on his own account since he left England. It is asserted that the premier has managed to materially advance the West African negotiations. In fact, it is said they have been sufficiently advanced to give reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be announced when parliament reassembles on Monday.

The marquis of Salisbury will return to England on May 3d, when, club gossip asserts, he will resign the lord wardenship of the Cinquoe Ports, and be succeeded as lord warden by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India

Although the premier is better able to walk about, returning Riviera travelers say he evidently does so with difficulty and only by leaning on his private secretary. It is added that the marquis stoops more than usual and that his face has not recovered the ruddy hue which is habitual in his case when in good health.

FOOTBALL RULES ARE REVISED.

Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association Committee Meets.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 16.—The committee apointed by the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association to revise the rules of football, which has been in session at Sewanee, adjourned this afternoon after completing its work.

As a result of this meeting, important changes have been made in the rules materially affecting the game. The principal work of the committee was directed toward the elimination of mass plays, which have been the cause of serious accidents in the past. A rule was adopted requiring seven players to be on a line with the ball until it is put in play, thus precenting the massing of players behind the line. Stringent rules were adopted against unnecessary roughness of all kinds. The action of the committee will be far-reaching in its effects, as the association embraces colleges from South Carolina to Texas.

SENATOR FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH

Executive Committee Met at Newnan and Fixed a Date.

Newnan, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee for the thirty-sixth senatorial district met here today at noon. Those present were: T. J. Bullard, of Campbell; W. L. Crowder, of Coweta; by proxy, Orlando McClendon; W. T. Roberts, of Douglas; by proxy, N. B. Duncan; A. F. Hill, of Meriwether; by proxy, W. R. Jones. The death of Hon. M. B. Pinson left the committee without a chairman, and its first act was to fill this vacancy by electing T. J. Bullard. Committeeman Hill, of Meriwether, was present in the city, but delegated his powers to Colonel W. R. Jones. The following order was passed:

"It is ordered that each county on the 6th of June next select delegates to the senatorial convention, which is hereby called to meet at Newnan on the 15th day of June thereafter."

This order makes a little departure from the rule which has heretofore prevailed in the district. Under the rotation system the county which was entitled to the senatorship has generally acted first, and at a subsequent date the other counties voted for the nominee of that county. The action of the committee today, while recognizing that the nominee must be a Meriwether man, gives the whole district the privilege to say which one of Meriwether's men the democrats of the district prefer. The two candidates now in the field are Mr. R. D. Render, president of the Greenville Barking Company, and Dr. J. W. Taylor, of Luthersville.

CAPT. SIGSBEE IS GIVEN A SHIP.

Commander of the Maine Will Soon Be in Charge of the St. Paul.

Washington, April 16.—Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, will leave here tonight or tomorrow morning for New York to command the St. Paul.

He will conduct the vessel from New York to Cramp's ship yard at Philadelphia, where she is to undergo the changes and alterations necessary. The other American liners will be commanded as follows:

The St. Louis, by Captain Casper; the Paris, by Captain A. L. Barker, and the New York, by Captain Rodgers.

THEY CONFER WITH McKINLEY.

Grosvenor and Dingley Make a Call at the White House.

Washington, April 16.—Representatives Grosvenor and Dingley were in conference with the president tonight with reference to the course to be pursued in the house on Monday, it is understood, when the senate Cuban resolutions come up.

Mr. Grosvenor, when he left the president, stated that any prediction as to their ultimate form just now would be mere speculation.

Mr. Dingley had a long conference with the president over the necessary war revenue legislation. What the result of the conference was, Mr. Dingley declined to state beyond the fact that the bill will not be brought up in the ways and means committee next Monday.

SOMERS IS NOT SEA WORTHY.

New Torpedo Boat May Never Be Able To Cross the Atlantic.

Falmouth, England, April 16.—Naval men here doubt that the United States torpedo boat Somers, the small craft purchased in Germany, will ever reach America. They think it a rash experiment to attempt to sail her across the Atlantic, and believe Commander Hazelton will come to that opinion even if he is able to obtain a crew willing to risk the voyage, which he has not yet secured.

The Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, and the Somers put in here yesterday, the latter having encountered severe weather. The Somers was also leaking, owing, it is said, to defects in her machinery.

Several of the crew of the Somers have deserted, fearing the risk of crossing the ocean in her. A large number of workmen are engaged in repairing the boat, working night and day.

QUEEN KEEPS WELL POSTED.

England;s Ruler Is Anxious To Prevent a War.

London, April 16.—There is but one question before the public, war or peace, and everybody discusses it more or less intelligently, yet always friendly disposed toward the United States.

Queen Victoria, it is understood, has watched with deep concern the course of the crisis, special service telegrams having apprised her of every turn of the diplomatic campaign between the arrival of the London papers on one day and those of the day following. Her majesty has consulted the Marquis of Salisbury as to the possibility of averting war, and it is announced here, when the secret pages of our foreign office are made public it will be found that her majesty's personal mediation reached both the queen regent of Spain and President McKinley.

Money for Artillery Purposes.

London, April 16.—The council of the National Artillery Association has issued an appeal for 3,000 pounds to enable a volunteer team to accept the invitation of the Dominion Artillery Association to compete in Canada during the coming summer.

Twelve-Cent Cabs in London.

London, April 16.—Lords Rossmore and Fingall and others have promoted a company to give Londoners six-penny (12 cents) cabs. It is under the mile ticket system, similar to that of the omnibuses and is expected to prevent overcharging.

Steering Balloon Tried.

London, April 16.—The Bennett steering balloon was successfully tried at the Crystal palace on Monday. It is not intended to steer against the wind so much as to modify the course of a balloon. It has propellers in the form of sails worked with a bicycle pedal movement.

Rumor Not Credited.

Falmouth, England, April 16.—The skippers of all the vessels which have arrived here during the last few days discredit the Southampton report of a Spanish flotilla having been seen in the channel. Tugs which have been cruising in the channel for the past twenty-four hours have not seen any Spanish vessels.

Army Hospital in Key West.

Washington, April 16.—The war department today of $25,000 for the complete equipment of an army hospital at Key West, Fla.

Mr. Gladstone Shows No Change.

London, April 16.—The condition of Mr. Gladstone remains unchanged. A well-known oculist has been summoned to Hawarden.

St. Paul Reaches New York.

New York, April 16.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, chartered by the United States government for service as an auxiliary cruiser, arrived this evening.

Politics in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., April 16.—(Special.)—Four counties selected and instructed their delegates to the democratic gubernatorial convention today. Carroll county instructed 21 votes for Bond, while Loudon county's 6, Rhea's 11 and Rutherford's 30 were instructed for McMillin. Fifty counties have now acted and the strength of the candidates is as follows: Benton McMillin, 380; John R. Bond, 136; John M. Taylor, 92; A. B. Woodard, 76.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges*, by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.*, for their free book called "*Solvent-Alterans.*" It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

MURDERER USES A HEAVY STONE

Ormond Walthall Kills Pete Ivory With a Single Blow.

UNDER GLARING ARC LIGHT

Weird Scene About the Spot Where the Crime Was Committed.

CORONER WILL HOLD INQUEST TODAY

Walthall's Friend Tells How He Saw It—The Murderous Rock in Possession of the Police.

WITH a heavy rock in his hand, Ormond Walthall struck Pete Ivory one powerful blow last night, and the latter cried out: "Oh, Lordy," and fell back as dead as if a rifle ball had pierced his brain. The murder occurred about half-past 11 o'clock at the corner of Piedmont avenue and Auburn avenue, in the very center of the street, and the dead man lay with his face directly under the arc light, his half-open eyes gazing up at it as if to catch from its rays the light of life again which had been so suddenly extinguished.

The rock had struck Ivory just above the right temple, and there was a deep, jagged hole in the skull, from which the blood flowed and formed a pool on the belgian blocks.

Quickly a great crowd gathered and pressed close about the dead negro. It was a weird and ghastly sight, the people peering into the upturned face, on which the rays of the electric light fell fitfully as the arc swayed in the night wind. A squad of police in charge of Captain Jennings arrived on the scene and kept the crowd back while a hurried investigation was made. In a few minutes the officers ascertained all about the crime, and they arrested Preston O'Neal, who admitted he was with Walthall when the killing occurred. Walthall had run off, and the officers immediately took steps to catch him.

O'Neal told the following story of the murder:

"Walthall and Ivory had a row down town and two men took Ivory off toward his home, while I started with Walthall. They both had to go in the same direction. Walthall insisted on going out Edgewood avenue, and, as I was afraid of him, I let him have his way. He saw Ivory at the corner where the killing took place. Ivory said to Walthall: 'I am going to kill you as sure as hell.' The two men advanced until they met in the middle of the street, and then they began to fight. I think Ivory struck the first lick. Then Walthall struck him with something, which I think was a bottle; and then Ivory hollered out 'Oh, Lordy,' and fell down, dead. Walthall ran away and I staid right there."

The rock with which Ivory was killed was found near where he lay, and it is in the possession of the police. It weighs five or six pounds.

Ivory worked for Hunnicutt & Bellingrath as a package carrier, and was regarded as a steady negro.

The coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

Tour of British Colonies.

London, April 16.—It is semi-officially announced that the duke and duchess of York will make a tour of every British colony in 1899, traveling on board the new royal yacht.

THEY EMPTIED THEIR PISTOLS.

Two Young Farmers Engage in Street Duel in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 16.—A quarrel arose this afternoon between James Cummings and Robert Parker, young men and sons of prominent farmers, which resulted in a duel on the most crowded street of the city.

Both men received two pistol shot wounds, those inflicted upon Cummings being mortal, while Parker received the bullets in his hand and thigh.

The fusilade lasted until both men had emptied their revolvers, and strangely, no one except the participants was hurt.

Judge Brewer Renominated.

Anniston, Ala., April 16.—(Special.)—The judicial convention of the democratic party for the seventh judicial circuit of Alabama met at Jacksonville today and renominated by acclamation Judge George E. Brewer. Judge Brewer's name was the only one placed in nomination before the convention. Judge Brewer has been judge of the circuit court for three years. The seventh circuit is composed of the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega.

Will Abandon Trains.

Chicago, April 16.—The Southern Pacific road will abandon its fast trains to Southern California over the Sunset route after May 3d.

The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis road under a foreclosure decree will take place at Little Rock next Monday. The Cotton Belt and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville have all been spoken of as possible purchasers.

General Lee in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., April 16.—Consul General Lee, accompanied by Miss Cisneros, arrived in the city tonight. There was no demonstration. Miss Cisneros will be the guest of General Lee's family during her stay.

General Lee Assigned to Duty.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Sherman has directed that General Lee shall stay in Washington after his return from Virginia. He has been assigned a room in the state department.

Negro Troops at Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 16.—Companies A and G of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored troops from Montana) arrived on the steamer City of Key West from Miami late tonight.

Last Appeal for Peace Probable.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The diplomatic body, discussing together and with Russian statesmen, the desirability of a second friendly peace representation to the United Sttes, have agreed, strongly desiring that a last effort be made to avert war. It is believed such a step is about to be taken.

University Closed.

Barcelona, April 16.—The university here has been closed in consequence of the demonstrations made by the students.

Puttey's Lumber Mill Destroyed.

Albany, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Puttey's lumber mill, on the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, was destroyed by fire today. The losses are not yet known. The fire originated from the slab pit.

Revenue Cutter Clears Out.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 16.—(Special.)—The revenue cutter Boutwell, on receiving telegraphic orders from Washington at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, hurriedly got up steam and put to sea, going southward from the mouth of the St. Johns river. No information was attainable as to her destination or cause of hasty departure.

WHAT LEADING MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTA BAR SAY

They Are Pleased with the Courteous and Straight forward Way in Which Mr. A. P. Stewart Conducts the Business of the Tax Office of Fulton County.

MR. A. P. STEWART, City:

Dear Sir—It affords us great pleasure to testify to your uniform courtesy to us in all the duties pertaining to your conduct in office as Tax Collector.

This is especially true in the examination of title where your familiarity with the names and residences of obscure tax payers saves us a great deal of time. In these cases you have at your fingers' end the information we need or know where to find.

In this as in all other public offices experience is most valuable. Yours very truly,

W H Black
C L Pettigrew
Jas W Austin
Marion M Jackson
Willis M Everett
Peter F Clarke
Burton Smith
Robt C Alston
Jas Mayson
Victor Smith
Alex Smith
Edward R Austin
Henderson Hallman
John Young Garlington
Walter McElreath
Robt G Hartsfield
Jack B Stewart
A W Stephens
H A Alexander
Samuel Nesbitt Evans
R J Hancock
Alex C King
Lewis W Thomas
W H Terrell
T W Rucker
Ulysses Lewis
R R Arnold
Lowndes Calhoun, Jr
G A Howell
W S Thomson
John G Walker
Joseph M Nealon
Jas K Hines
L P Skeen
J F Golightley
Chas A Read
J T Pendleton
Harvey Hill
Hooper Alexander
R R Shropshire
W W Holden
W D Ellis
J E Palmour
Oscar Parker
Harvey Hatcher, Jr

John L Tye
E V Carter
R J Jordon
Robt L Rogers
W W Moore
Hubert Culberson
R O Lovett
C T Ladson
Courtland S Winn
Frank A Arnold
A A Meyer
Benj Z Phillips
Thos L Bishop
Shephard Bryan
W T Moyers
E R Black
F M Hughes
Jos E Warren
A A Manning
Gordon F Mitchell
Eugene M Mitchell
James T Wright
J A Arnold
Vassar Woolley
S J Hall
Arminius Wright
C W Smith
David Eichberg
Clyde L Brooks
A M Cunningham
Beverly W Wrenn Jr
Wm P Hill
M Foote Jr
C J Simmons
J C Bond
A H Davis
F A Quillion
W P Andrews
N J Hammond
James L Key
W D Ellis Jr
Albert Howell Jr
Thos F Day
L Z Rosser
Eric Gambrell

Chas E Hawker

"ON THE SQUARE" Cleveland BICYCLES "ON THE SQUARE"

Immense demand for Cleveland Bicycles and still they come! 3,500 men engaged in building these magnificent machines, and the four large plants of H. A. Lozier & Co., situated at Toledo, O., Thompsonville, Conn., Westfield, Mass., and Toronto, Canada, are running to midnight every day in the week to supply the increased demand.

That bicycle of great renown takes the lead without the least trouble and being a fine machine only appeals to those who are desirous of securing something particularly nice in the cycle line. Cleveland Bicycles are not sold on the usual ridiculously "easy terms" as they are expensively made, built to ride well, last well and in fact to give absolute satisfaction.

When you see a Cleveland rider you can put it down that that machine is his or very nearly so, for a purchaser of a Cleveland wheel, knowing its value, never insists on terms which give forever to pay.

Messrs. Belknap & Wolcott will be pleased to entertain callers at their elegant Cycle Parlors, No. 73 N. Pryor, and it will be a pleasure to show these superior machines.

$8.00 Per.. Year
DAILY and SUNDAY.

$6.00 Per.. Year
DAILY Without SUNDAY.

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Is the time to
Subscribe for the.....
Daily and Sunday
Constitution

ALREADY an interesting State Campaign has begun; at any time the United States might declare War With Spain; a Grand Confederate Reunion is to be held in Atlanta during the Summer. The Constitution is the Only Southern Newspaper that gives all the news with the bloom on it. Our traveling agents for the daily will call upon you some time during the year for the money. Send in your name and we will commence sending you The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

DON'T BE HARD UP!

QUAKER
FOLDING HOT AIR VAPOR BATH CABINET
PAT. MAY 18 1897
MFD BY WORLD MFG. CO. CIN. O.
VAPOR CUP
HEATER

$2400.00 A YEAR EASY,

Mr. Tassel made $1,500.00 first 5 months Mr. Muncy, of Texas, made $12.50 first two hours, over $200.00 first month. Mrs. Howard, of Iowa, sold 24 first week. Mr. Smith, of Colorado, made $295.00 first month. Mrs. Beard, of New York, $400.00. Miss Wiggins, of Ind., $200.00. Miss Nesne, of Minn., $205.00. A lady in Pa. made $42.50 in 12 days, besides attending to her household duties. Agents all making money, showing, taking orders, selling, and appointing agents for our Pat. Quaker Folding Bath Cabinet. **Go ye and do likewise.** Over 137,000 already sold.

WRITE US AT ONCE.—Ladies and Gentlemen, you positively make $5 to $15 a Day. New plan. Let us start you. The Quaker is the greatest seller and money-maker for agents known. Absolute home necessity. An article of merit which you can conscientiously recommend. Every user sends from 3 to 10 customers to you. Enormous demand the year around in every city, village or the country. Everybody buys, business men, families, physicians, stores, etc. No more bath tubs or doctor's bills.

Just Think! You enjoy Turkish, Sulphur, Perfumed, Hot Air or Medicated Vapor Baths at home for 3c each. Far superior to water baths and bath tubs. Water baths cleanse the outer skin only. **Our method makes the skin breathe,** opens the 5,000,000 pores. Expels by perspiration all impurities from the body. Cleanses, purifies, invigorates and tones up the entire system inwardly and outwardly. **Produces Cleanliness, Health, Strength, Vigor, a Clear Skin, and a most Beautiful Complexion.** Makes your blood pure, your sleep sound. You feel younger, like a new being. Best Spring and Summer treatment known. Prevents disease. **Endorsed by the most eminent physicians and over 137,000 users. Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Obesity,** neuralgia, malaria, bronchitis, eczema, la grippe, catarrh, piles, dropsy, female ills, headache, and **all Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Troubles. A Regular Hot Springs at Home.**

Description: Weighs 5 lbs. Best made. Pat'd Size folded 15 in. square by 3 in. thick. Easily carried. No assistant or experience needed. Child can operate. Ladies enthusiastic. **Shipped to any address on receipt of $5.00.** Complete with Heater, formulas, directions, etc. **Guaranteed to do the work and be as represented or money refunded. Order today. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE. Capital $100,000.00. Largest Manufs. of Bath Cabinets in the World. ENGAGE WITH US WRITE US ANYWAY for our New Plan, Terms, Illustrated Pamphlets, Testimonials, etc., FREE.**

P. T. WORLD MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
We recommend this Company as thoroughly reliable.—EDITOR.

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TLANTA, GA.

THE ATLANTA CLUB NEEDS A MASCOT

Lost the Game to the Sand Flies Yesterday Afternoan.

BAYERS BREAKS HIS ANKLE

Left Fielder Houseman Breaks His Thumb with a High Ball.

AUGUSTA SCORES 12 TO ATLANTA 5

Day Was One of Ill Luck to the Members of Sheridan's Team—New Pitchers Are Wanted.

THE Atlanta team had large quantities of hard luck yesterday. The loss of the game to the Augustas was the smallest part of it. It was bad for the home team to lose the game, but it was worse for them to lose the players that they did. Just before the umpire called play, as the players were coming in to start the game, Houseman, the left fielder of the Atlantas, and one of the best men on the team, caught a high fly ball and broke his thumb in two places. In the fifth inning even worse luck occurred when Bayers, the shortstop, and the star of the team, fell and broke his ankle. This means that two of the best players on the Atlanta team will be laid off for at least a month.

But this was not all the bad luck. The three games played with Augusta has shown the owners of the club one thing, and that is that out of the four pitchers signed, only one is good enough to pitch for pennant winners. All of the pitchers came here with the best of records and the highest recommendations, but they have failed to come up to what was expected of them. The only way in the world to find this out was to give them each a trial, and they have had that, and it cost Atlanta two games in the meantime. But the season is young yet, and there are other pitchers coming.

Last night, after the game, the directors of the club held a meeting and discussed the matter. All of the directors have but one idea, and that is that the Atlanta club must win the pennant. If the players here now can't do it, others will be secured who can, and the directors do not intend to wait until the season is too far gone to do it. They are going to have the pennant if they have to turn off every man on the team, from the manager to the mascot.

Pitchers Telegraphed For.

It was known yesterday morning that the club would have to have new pitchers, and they were telegraphed for and are now on the road here. One of the men is Herman, a pitcher of national reputation, and one of the best in the country. He pitched for the Nashville team the year that they won the pennant, and was the best pitcher on the team. He was telegraphed money and a ticket, and he will be in Atlanta tonight at 10 o'clock. He will go to Augusta with the team in the morning and pitch one of the games there.

The other pitcher is Stewart, who was here last year and also the first part of this season. He was with the team the first part of this year, but they have had trouble getting his release from the Louisville club, and had to give him up until now. He was finally secured yesterday and started for Atlanta yesterday. He will reach here tonight. For a while these two men, with Parvin, who is the best in the south, will do the twirling for the Atlantas. Parvin is the only one of the Atlanta pitchers who has proved himself a good man, and the most fastidious fan could not find any fault with Parvin.

Houseman's injury made it necessary for the Atlantas to have another fielder and they did not have much trouble in getting one of the best in the country. The fielder is Gfoerrer, who was with the Atlantas last year and played without an error in every game played by the team. He is the fastest outfielder in the country, runs bases in the most wonderful fashion, and while he was the weakest batter on the team last year, he made more runs than any man on the team. When he arrives Atlanta will have at least one man that can coach and pull the team together when it is behind. He seems to understand the game naturally, and for one so young, it is wonderful the way that he gets in the game. While he is not a good hitter, he is good at bunting, getting his base on balls, and at getting hit he is a star. He is fearless and has a way of stepping in front of the ball and getting hit that is as good as a base hit. He will be a great addition to the team. He left for Atlanta last night from Louisville.

Montgomery is the best catcher in the south, but with Bayers out of the game, it will be necessary to put him at short, his old position, and Garvey will catch the three games to be played in Augusta. With the addition of the new men and the above mentioned change the team will be stronger than it was at first.

The Game Yesterday.

Atlanta lost the game again yesterday on account of the box work. Williams was put in at first to do the twirling and before he had completed the first inning he had succeeded in losing the game. The first man up was given his base on balls. The next man up was hit by the ball and took a base. A wild pitch then let the man on second get in home. The third man up was given his base on balls, and also the fourth was made a present of the first bag. This filled the bases.

Just as soon as Williams commenced to pitch the ball where the Augusta players could reach it they began to line out base hits. McDonald was the first to get a lick at it and he hit for a single down the third base line, scoring two runs. Boyle flew out to first, and it began to look as if the side would be retired, but Burns came up and was given his base on balls. Loftue stepped to the bat and the first ball that he could get at he found for two bases. McMacken followed him and did exactly the same thing, and all this time the men on bases were busy scampering home. Kelly flew out to second base, and with two outs, O'Brien came to the bat, and of course he got a base hit. When the great Armstrong stepped up to the plate a shudder went through the grand stand just like it did in that famous game when Casey came to the bat. Reddy did succeed in hitting the ball, but he could not beat it to first and the umpire called him out. This retired the side, but they had made eight runs, and the Atlantas could never overcome that lead.

After the first inning Parvin was put in the game for the home team and he pitched a good game, only giving up five hits. At the bat he did the best work of any man on the team, making two singles and a home run. He came up five times and made three base hits. Crane is the safest batter on the team and so far has made more hits than any man on the team. His game in the field was also perfect.

Montgomery caught a magnificent game, for all of the pitchers were wild, and he made some wonderful stops. At shortstop he was just as good and it is thought he will be as good as Bayers. It may not be out of place to notice the score of the three games played here by the Augusta team. In the three games Atlanta has clearly shown that she has the best team, with the exception of the pitchers. Atlanta's players made in the three games forty-five base hits as against Augusta's thirty-four.

Augusta had more errors than the Atlantas did and Atlanta had the best of it in running bases. In fact, Atlanta had the best of it in everything except the runs, and that was due entirely to the poor work in the box. The Atlanta team is a good one, but if it is not good enough it will be made so by the owners of the club. If these players don't get a pennant winning lick on them at once, others will be brought here who can, and that is the way the matter stands now. Atlanta must win, and she will win before the season is over.

Following is the official score of the game yesterday:

AUGUSTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Kelly, lf	4	2	1	3	2	0
P. O'Brien, cf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Armstrong, c.	3	1	0	4	1	0
T. O'Brien, 1b	3	1	0	6	0	0
McDonald, 3b	4	1	1	0	4	0
Boyle, 2b	4	1	1	8	2	1
Burns, rf	3	2	1	1	0	0
Loftus, ss	3	2	2	0	2	1
McMacken, p.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Total	31	12	9	27	12	2

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crane, lf, rf	5	1	3	0	0	0
White, cf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Mullaney, 1b	5	0	2	15	0	0
Ramp, 3b	5	0	1	[illegible]	1	0
Neville, 2b	5	2	2	2	3	0
Bayers, ss	3	0	2	2	4	0
Montgomery, c, ss	4	0	0	3	1	1
Parvin, p.	3	1	3	0	3	0
Lehr, lf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Sheridan, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Garvey, c	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	5	14	24	12	1

Score by innings:

Atlanta	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—5
Augusta	8	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	*	—12

Summary: Earned runs, Atlanta 3, Augusta 2. Two-base hits, Neville, Loftus 2, McMacken. Three-base hits, Boyle. Home runs, Parvin, Neville. Stolen bases, Burns, Kelly. Bases on called balls, off Williams 4, off McMacken 1. Bases on hit by pitched ball, off Williams 1. Struck out by Parvin 1, by McMacken 2. Wild pitches, Williams 1. Double plays, Boyle to T. O'Brien. Left on bases, Atlanta 9, Augusta 2. Umpire, Jevne. Scorer, Smith. Attendance 700.

POLICEMEN GUARD AN UMPIRE.

Rowdy Crowd Takes the Place of Rowdy Players in New York.

New York, April 16.—The New York-Boston game ended in a disgraceful manner this afternoon.

Exceptions were taken by the spectators to decisions, which allowed two runs being scored against the home team, and to the putting out of the game of Gleason for kicking his glove to show his displeasure at the decisions. Approaching the grand stand to eject a spectator who had hurled an epithet at him, Umpire Snyder was met by a volley of cushions, while curses and cries of "Lynch him," "kill him," rent the air.

After a time the game was resumed, but on its termination a squad of policemen had to escort Snyder from the grounds. Attendance 18,000. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	—2	5	5
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	—4	8	2

Batteries—Doheny and Warren; Nichols and Bergen. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Time—2:05.

Cleveland 3, Cincinnati 1.

Cincinnati, April 16.—The game today was a pitchers' battle. The features of the game were the sensational fielding of Wallace and the hitting of Elmer Smith. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	—1	6	0
Cleveland	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *	—3	7	3

Batteries—Hill and Peitz; Powell and O'Connor.

Pittsburg 3, Louisville 1.

Louisville, April 16.—The Pirates made three runs in the first inning, and Rhines's good work prevented the local team from overcoming this lead. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	—1	6	2
Pittsburg	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—3	6	3

Batteries—Dowling and Dexter; Rhines and Shriver.

Baltimore 8, Washington 3.

Baltimore, April 16.—The opening day in Baltimore for the national game was all that could be wished, for as far as the weather was concerned, and 6,518 persons passed the turnstiles to witness the contest between the Orioles and Senators. McJames pitched masterful ball for Baltimore, and had he been given proper support, would have shut out the visitors. Doyle was presented with a diamond ring by his former associates. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 *	—8	17	5
Washington	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	—3	8	1

Batteries—McJames and Clarke; Weyhing and McGuire. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Time—2:15.

Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 6.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Over 16,000 persons saw Brooklyn defeat Philadelphia this afternoon in the opening game of the season here. The game was devoid of any brilliant features, and was dull throughout. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0	—6	8	3
Brooklyn	0 0 3 0 1 1 2 0 *	—7	7	6

Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires—Emslie and Andrews. Time—1:40.

Charleston 18, Savannah 6.

Charleston, S. C., April 16.—Charleston won the third of the series with Savannah here this afternoon, Jones knocking a home run with two men on bases. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Charleston	1 1 1 6 1 0 2 2 4	—18	20	2
Savannah	4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	—6	11	9

Batteries—Heiberger, Kimble and Goodhart; Hollowell, Herbert and Ballentine. Umpire—Ford. Time—2:30.

New Orleans 7, Mobile 3.

New Orleans, April 16.—New Orleans played much the best game today, both at the bat and in the field, and won easily. Hager's pitching was the feature. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New Orleans	0 0 0 1 0 5 1 0 0	—7	18	1
Mobile	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	—3	5	1

Batteries—Hager and Byers; Roach and Cassilon.

Montgomery 9, Birmingham 2.

Birmingham, April 16.—Montgomery easily defeated the home team today in a game which hardly does credit to amateurs. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Birmingham	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—2	7	3
Montgomery	0 0 0 1 3 4 0 0 1	—9	13	3

Batteries—Rosner, Switzer and Laporte; Armstrong and Locke.

Tarheels 10, Harvard 10.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 16.—University of North Carolina 10; Harvard 10.

Mercer Defeats Auburn.

Macon, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Mercer university defeated Auburn, Ala., this afternoon by a score of 7 to 3, in a beautifully played game before a large audience. The game opened with a run for each side. In the third inning Mercer got well in the lead and increased it in the fourth. After the fourth inning neither side made a run until the ninth, when Auburn scored one on a wild throw. Following is the score:

Mercer—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	so.	a.	e.
Harris, 2b	5	2	2	2	0	1	0
Stinson, 3b	5	2	3	4	0	1	1
Garrett, 1b	1	1	0	6	0	0	0
B. Jones, c	4	1	1	6	2	0	0
R. Jones, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Massenburg, ss	4	0	1	2	0	2	2
Acree, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Copeland, rf	4	0	0	2	0	1	0
Mansfield, p	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	35	7	9	27	2	7	3

Auburn—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	so.	a.	e.
Blankinship, c	4	0	0	3	0	1	1
Foy, lf	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Pettus, 1b	4	0	1	6	0	0	1
Lowe, ss	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Boyd, cf	4	0	1	3	1	0	1
Stewart, 2b	4	1	1	2	0	3	1
McGolick, 3b	2	0	1	4	0	0	2
Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Aides, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sloan, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	24	5	5	6

Score by innings—

Mercer	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	*	—7
Auburn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Summary—Earned runs—Auburn 1. Two-base hits—Harris, B. Jones. Stolen bases—Mansfield, McGolick. Home run—Stewart. Double plays—Massenburg to Garrett. Wild pitches—By Aides, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aides, 2; off Mansfield, 2. Hit by pitcher—Aides, 2; Mansfield, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mansfield, Acree, Pettus, 2. Struck out—By Mansfield, 5; by Aides, 2. Umpire, O'Connell. Time, one hour and thirty-seven minutes.

THE TECHS ARE BADLY BEATEN.

The University Boys Win the Baseball Game Yesterday.

Athens, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The University of Georgia baseball team walked away with the Technology boys today by a score of 18 to 4. The Techs were unable to bat Cox, and in addition did very poor fielding. It was a one-sided game from the beginning to the end, and aroused no enthusiasm. Erskine and Lafitte did very good batting for the Techs. All the 'varsity boys played well, except Jones, who made several bad errors. The following is the official score:

TECHS—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Smith, 2b	5	0	0	5	1	6
Clark, ss	5	1	1	2	1	1
Erskine, cf	4	1	2	4	0	0
Lafitte, c	4	1	1	1	1	1
Sullivan, rf	4	0	0	4	0	1
Merritt, p and 1b	4	1	1	4	1	1
Caldwell, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	1
Everett, lf	4	0	1	2	0	1
Henry, 1b and p	4	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	4	6	24	7	12

GEORGIA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Tichenor, c	5	3	2	9	4	1
McBride, ss	6	2	1	2	3	3
DuBose, 2b	6	2	1	3	3	0
Walker, rf	6	2	2	0	0	0
Heidt, lf	5	1	0	1	2	0
Weddington, 1b	5	2	2	9	0	0
Cox, p	5	2	2	1	2	1
Jones, 3b	5	2	1	2	0	5
Huff, cf	5	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	48	18	11	27	14	10

Summary—Earned runs, Georgia 2, Techs 1. Two-base hits, Walker, Weddington 2. Three-base hits, Erskine, Lafitte, Tichenor. Home run, Walker. Passed balls, Lafitte 1. Wild pitches, Merritt 1, Cox 1. Bases on balls, off Merritt and Henry 5, off Cox 2. Struck out, by Cox 7. Double plays, Merritt to Lafitte to Caldwell, Heidt to McBride to Weddington, McBride to Dubose to Weddington. Umpire, Beusse.

BIG CROWDS AT MEMPHIS RACES.

High Jinks Won Tennessee Brewery Stakes with Ease.

Memphis, April 16.—Today ended the first week of the most successful meeting in the history of the Memphis Jockey Club. Large and enthusiastic crowds have attended daily, while favorites are performing with a consistency never before known so early in the year.

Today's feature at Montgomery park was the Tennessee brewery stakes at seven furlongs. The race was won by the shifty three-year-old High Jinks in a common gallop, while Timemaker, second choice, beat Estaca a head for the place. Four of the six favorites won and the talent on the whole had the best of the day.

There is much disappointment over the withdrawal of Bannockburn from the Tennessee derby, which will be run on Tuesday next. The colt is suffering with catarrhal fever and his owner, McGuigan, announces that he will not start for the classic event. Indications now point to a small field in the derby, and John W. Schorr's Lieber Karl will be a decided favorite.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE TALKS.

What the London Papers Say of Professor Munyon.

The London Pelican, in its issue of March 26th, has the following to say of Professor Munyon:

"Nothing succeeds like success, and certainly the progress of the business which Professor Munyon established in Shaftesbury avenue somewhere about a twelvemonth ago, goes far to prove the truth of the hoary-headed maxim. It is quite an experience to visit the huge place, where an army of typewriters click all day long, and the business of the huge American organization is conducted with clockwork-like precision and regularity.

"I am told that the Professor has treated 170,284 persons for various ailments by post. Realize what labor this means; what stationery must have been consumed, what the postage must have amounted to. Why, this item alone cannot be very far off a thousand pounds. Then, again, more than two million bottles of medicine have been given away free during the past six months and nearly nine million bottles have been sold. Such figures are bewildering.

"I understand that the truly colossal business is increasing by such leaps and bounds that the Professor contemplates entering into negotiations for the acquirement of Buckingham palace or some other equally commodious building wherein to install his mighty staff. Joking apart, however, it must certainly be a good thing for London generally to have an enterprising firm of this sort in our midst, as well as good for suffering humanity in particular, for the cures effected by the Munyon specific are simply astounding. As for the testimonials which have been showered upon the professor, they are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa and as abundant as actors in the Strand on 'Treasury day.'

"All of which matters point conclusively to the fact that there must be something in Munyon's Magic Mixtures, for while the majority of people are ready enough to cry down those who attempt to cure them and who fail, they do not usually evince the same amount of anxiety to clap on the back and to spend time and postage in sending their thanks to those by whom their sufferings are alleviated. The professor's testimonials are certainly interesting, not alone on account of their number, but by reason of the facts that they come literally from all corners of the earth and deal with pretty well every sort of ill under the sun that flesh is heir to."

EXTRACTS FROM GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

Taxation.

"Reduction of taxation is what our people demand. Extravagance with public money is wrong, and especially onerous in the present condition of financial ability. We want practical performance and not political promise."

M. M. Welch,
Foreman;
T. W. Baxter,
T. J. Boyd,
W. C. Grasty, Jr.,
G. S. Prior,
George W. Harrison,
John S. Parks,
A. A. Fletcher,
S. W. Day,
Henry Lewis,
J. Allen Morris,
W. K. Booth,
S. B. Turman,
John W. Zuber,
M. L. Roberts,
Moses Wood,
J. H. Wingate,
W. A. Parker,
John W. Alexander,
Geo. W. Shelverton.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

(Communicated.)

Branan and a Change.

The people have shown their appreciation of the Hon. L. F. Livingston for taking an active part in the commissary department during the late war by giving him a seat in congress for eight years, and if he has done anything for the people they have paid him well for it. Now, would it not be in the line of justice for the Livingston supporters, both young and old, to vote for Charley Branan and send him to congress to illustrate their appreciation of a young man who has been active in the ranks of the commercial army, where the thickest of the battle raged, and has done all in his power to encourage his comrades along the line to push forward and build up every enterprise that gives work to the idle and bread to the hungry?

Watches and Diamonds at Stilson's.

JACOBS' PHARMACY | JACOBS' PHARMACY | JACOBS' PHARMACY

You're Safe With Us

There are no strings to the guarantees we give you. We tell you what to expect from every purchase, and assume the responsibility. We give full protection and satisfy our customers every time. We want you to trade here with the feeling that you are running no risk. This is a store with a past---a past that will bear the keenest scrutiny.

Miscellaneous Articles

Solid-back, Stiff Bristle Hair Brush	50c
Wire Hair Brush	15c
Hughes' Siberian Bristle Hair Brush	75c
Ladies' Pocketbook, real seal or alligator, only	75c
Coin Purses, seal, sterling silver clasp	25c
Coin Purse, chamois skin with sterling silver clasp	25c
Ladies' Hard Rubber Dressing Comb, 7 in. long	25c
Horn Dressing Combs	25c
Horn Fine Tooth Combs	10c
Hard Rubber Fine Tooth Combs	10c
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine Hair Tonic	35c
Pinaud's Extract Vegtal Lilac, Violet, Heliotrope	67c
Rubifoam	18c
Euthymol Tooth Paste	18c
Sanitol	44c
Sozodont	50c
Jacobs' Elixir Myrrh and Roses, a delightful dentifrice and mouth wash	25c

Whisky Department

Overholt Rye Whisky, quart $1.00; gallon $3.50.
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, quart $1.00; gallon $3.50.
Silver Wedding Rye, quart $1.25; gallon $4.
Old Oscar Pepper, quart 75c.
Old Crow Whisky, quart 75c.
Old Hermitage Whisky, quart $1.00; gallon $3.50.
Rob Roy Rye Whisky, quart 75c; gallon $2.50.
XXXX Rye Whisky, quart 50c; gallon $2.
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky, quart 75c; gallon $2.30.

Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky, qt. 50c; gal. $2.

Jas. Hennessy's Cognac Brandy, quart	$1.25
J. & F. Martel's Cognac Brandy, quart	$2.00
Otard Dupuy Cognac Brandy, quart	$2.00
California Brandy, quart	75c
Apple Brandy, quart	75c
Peach Brandy, quart	75c
John Powers' Irish Whisky, quart	$1.33
John Pell Blend Whisky, quart	$1.50
Lorne Highland Scotch Whisky, quart	$1.33
Old Holland Gin, quart	60c
Old Tom Gin, quart	75c
London Palm Gin, quart	$1.00
Geneva Gin, quart	$1.75

California Port Wine, quart 40c; gallon $1.

California Sherry Wine, quart 40c; gallon $1
California Claret Wine, quart 35c; gallon $1
California Malaga Wine, quart 40c; gal. $1
California Scuppernong Wine, qt. 40c; gal. $1
California Catawba Wine, quart 40c; gal. $1
California Madeira Wine, quart 40c; gal. $1
California Angelica Wine, quart 40c; gal. $1
California Muscatel Wine, quart 40c; gal. $1

Candies---Wiley's

These Candies Are Made Fresh Every Day.

Chocolates and Bon Bons	½ lb,	30c
" " " "	1 lb,	60c
Chocolate Bon Bons	½ lb,	30c
" " "	1 lb,	60c

On Sale at Both Stores.

Our Knowledge Of Dispensing.......

Is comprehensive and complete. We've studied it in all its branches.
We make it our specialty.
If your dearest friend on earth is seriously ill you want to be absolutely sure that the prescription for him is carefully prepared and pure drugs used.

We personally guarantee this when we dispense your prescriptions. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Patent Medicines.

Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99c
Pinkham's Compound	68c
Pinkham's Liver Pills	17c
Pinkham's Sanative Wash	20c
Listerine	68c
Pasteurine	75c
Mrs. Brannon's Female Ointment	75c
Wine Cardui	68c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	69c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	69c
Pierce's Pills	60c
Sages Catarrh Cure	34c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	60c
Schiffman's Asthma Remedy	38c-75c
Himrod's Asthma Remedy	75c
Langell's Asthma Remedy	20c-75c
Ely's Cream Balm	34c
Phenyo Caffeine	8c-18c
Stean's Headache Wafers	18c
Anti Migraine	34c
Vin Mariani	99c
William's Pink Pills	35c
Tetterine	38
Paine's Celery Compound	75c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	68c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	69c
Bull's Sarsaparilla	75c
Dr. Long's Sarsaparilla	50c
B. B. B	68c
S. S. S., small	68c
S. S. S., large	$1.16
P. P. P	68c
Our Native Herbs	68c
Dutton's Vegetable Discovery	75c
Ripan's Tabules	38c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	38c
Pyramid Pile Cure	38c, 75c
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure	85c
Warner's Lithia Tablets	25c
Sharp & Dohme's Lithia Tablets	25c
Parke Davis & Co. Glycerine Suppositories	35c
Rudy's Pile Suppositories	38c
Bucklens' Arnica Salve	18c
Gray's Ointment	18
Kilmer's U. & O Ointment	18c
Kilmer's Swamp Root	38c, 75c
Mellin's Food	37c-59c
Malted Milk	40c-75c-$3.00
Eagle Condensed Milk, 18c, 3 for	50c
Nestle's Milk Food	40c
Armour's Extract Beef	40c
Freligh's Tonic	75c
Fairchilds Essence Pepsin	44c-75c
Liquid Peptonoids	85c
Gude's Pepto Mangans	85c
Simmons Liver Medicine	15c
Weber's Alpine Tea	15c
Hamburg Drops	38c
Hamburg Tea	18c
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	75c
Ajax Tablets	50c
No-To-Bac	75c
Anti-Cigarette	20c-75c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	68c
Arsenauro	83c
Laxative Bromo Quinine	15c
Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing	18c

Toilet Articles.

Flesh Brush with detachable handle	75c
Bailey's Complexion Brush,	40c
Camel's Hair Complexion Brush	50c
N. I Brush, bone handle, good bristle	25c
Nail Brush, wood handle, stiff bristle	8c
Holmes Frostella	18c
Jacobs' Carnation Cream	18c

A splendid article for chapped hands and face.

Mme. Ruppert's Face Bleach	$1.50
Yale's Skin Food	$1.25
Oriental Cream	99c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	38c, 75c
Modeine	75c
Mme. Robinaire's Depilatory Powder	50c

Removes painlessly and effectively superfluous hair.

Pozzoni Medicated Face Powder	35c
Levy's Lablache Powder	35c
Tetlow's Gossamer	15c
Tetlow's Swan Down	12c
Mennen's Borated Talcum	15c
Jacobs' Borated Talcum	10c

DETACHABLE HANDLE REVERSIBLE

Rubber Goods, Etc.

Rubber Bulb Syringe 3 hard rubber pipes, 50c.

Davidson's Family Syringe.

No. 1	$1.65
No. 2	$1.30
Omega Bulb Syringe, No. 3.	75c
Alpha Bulb Syringe, "A"	$1.75

Fountain Syringe, 3 hard rubber pipes.

1 quart	65c
2 "	75c
3 "	$1.00
4 "	$1.25

Hot Water Bags.

1 quart	50c
2 "	75c
3 "	$1.00
4 "	$1.25
Soft Rubber Ulcer and Ear Syringe.	18c

Tiger Insect Powder.

2 oz. cans	10c	4 oz. cans	15c
8 oz. cans	25c	16 oz. cans	25c

With each pound can we give free one Insect Gun.

Peterman's Roach Food	18c
Tiger Paste, a sure destroyer for roaches, waterbugs, etc	25c
Jacobs' Bedbug killer, the best article of the class sold	25c and 50c

Elegant Stationery

Real Irish Linen Note Paper, 1 quire, with envelopes, ruled or plain	18c
Rebecca Note Paper, antique finish, Gladstone size, 1 quire, envelopes to match, ruled or plain	33c
Dresden Plate, satin finish, ruled or plain, 1 quire, with envelopes	25c

Do not let this golden opportunity slip by without securing a supply.

Candies---Allegretti's

Allegretti's Famous Chocolate Creams—

Half-pound	35c
One pound	65c
Two pounds	$1.25

Only on Sale at Whitehall Street Store.

HOW ABOUT YOUR TOOTH BRUSH?

Can't get a good one—bristles fall out in the mouth—don't last long—try one of our

ENGLISH BRISTLE BRUSHES

NORTH SIDE
6 AND 8
MARIETTA STREET

"GET 'EM AT EITHER STORE"
JACOBS PHARMACY
THE BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES

SOUTH SIDE
23
WHITEHALL
CORNER
ALABAMA

BAY RUM

that we're selling for the same price you're asked to pay for inferior kinds elsewhere.

Half Pint, 25c.

Full Pint Bottle 50c.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

Our corporate life is rapidly drawing to a close' but two weeks remain before the greatest

AUCTION SALE

........OF........

Carpets, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs and Draperies

with everything to furnish your house will begin. Avail yourself of this great opportunity of getting these goods at your own price. Come at once and make your selections. Prices for the

Next Two Weeks

before the Auction Sale begins will be just what you make them. The stock, which is by all odds, the Largest in the South, must be closed out. The stockholders call for a division—and we must respond to the demand. COST and LESS THAN COST price will be no object to get rid of this stock.

From now on till the

AUCTION BEGINS

Our prices will be just what you wish to pay.

Every article will be closed out if not sold at private sale or at auction.

Don't Delay--Come at Once!

Chamber Suits. Dining Room Suits, Library Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bookcases, Hat Racks, Wardrobes, Chiffonniers, Sideboards, Easy Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Divans, Rattan Couches and Rockers, Brass and Iron Beds, Office Desks and Tables--

With Hundreds of Odd Pieces that cannot be found in any other establishment. Everything must go, either now or under the hammer later on with

Thousands of Odd Pieces,

Such as Tables, Rockers, Stands, Dressers, Bedsteads—all kinds of Bedding, Springs, Pillows, Cots Mattresses, Chairs, Washstands, Bureaus.

Carpet Department...

The winter is gone, and gentle Spring has come. Nature is putting on new garments. Housekeepers are cleaning up for the new season that is upon them, and we are giving them the greatest Treat they ever had in the way of inducements and incentives to buy CARPETS and MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES, RUGS and REMNANTS that were ever offered to them in Atlanta.

Our Dissolution Sale

Is no fake. Our Auction Sale will be a reality. We do not intend to be so puerile as to attempt to fool the people. Everything must go. This is a settled fact, and if you are in need of any goods in our line we will fully demonstrate our hand and convince the most skeptical of the correctness of our advertisements.

Prices....

for the coming week will move our stock. Therefore it behooves all cautious buyers to come to our great sale, where they can buy goods at WHOLESALE PRICES.

EGYPTIAN COTTON VS. SEA ISLAND

Georgia Growers Complain That They Are Being Slighted.

THEY WANT PROTECTION

Declare That if Manufacturers Are To Be Indulged So Should They.

COMPETITION IS NOW GROWING

Thread Manufacturers Are Getting Up a Monopoly on the Long Fiber Cotton and Will Close Down.

Blackshear, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—During the past week the sea island cotton growers and dealers have been conferring together for the purpose of making another effort to have this commodity protected by placing a duty on the importations of Egyptian long staple cotton into this country. When the Dingley tariff bill was pending Hon. A. O. Bacon succeeded in having the bill amended in the senate by putting a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on importations of Egyptian cotton into this country. Although this bill would by no means have been adequate, it would have been a material benefit. However, when the bill went into conference for some reason which has never been explained to the sea island cotton growers, this duty was stricken, the committee reporting that Egyptian cotton is a grade between our upland and sea island and does not compete with it. This action of the committee was quite a surprise to the sea island cotton growers, as they hardly expected any opposition from the house after having received an almost unanimous vote in the senate.

Sea island cotton grown in the interior is not in truth sea island, although it bears that name. It is a cotton much coarser in fiber than the genuine sea island. The past season the total crop of sea island cotton has been about 75,000 bales, or 25 per cent less than last year, but notwithstanding this fact, the price has declined fully 2 cents lower than last year.

This is due to the fact that Egyptian cotton has been lower in price than it was the last season. The sea island cotton raised inland is used to a large extent for the same purpose as the better grades of Egyptian cotton. A great many spinners mix the two cottons.

In Direct Competition.

It will be seen from this that the two cottons are in direct competition. But if this were not true, the goods for which the interior sea island cotton is used and the goods for which Egyptian cotton is used, when they are used separately, are so similar that the price of one affects the price of the other. Consequently there is just as much competition as if they were used for the identical purposes in every particular.

Lately the Coats Thread Company of Scotland has absorbed the fine spinning interests of the whole of Europe and a combination is now on foot in this country which, it is believed, will result in giving the Coats people entire control of the fine spinning interest of the whole world. This being true, instead of there being fifty or sixty buyers of sea island, there will hereafter be only one buyer of any consequence. It is plainly to be seen that the result of this will be that all of the sea island cotton sold will be sold at whatever price the Coats Thread Company may see fit to pay for it.

They are now the largest consumers of sea island cotton in the world, and if they should succeed in consummating their plans for this combination in our country, the entire sea island cotton interest will practically be in their hands.

One Woman's Life.

The new book, "One Woman's Life," a true story of an eventful life, will be issued from the publishers next week, and delivered to the various subscribers just as soon as practicable. For sale at Lester's Book Store.

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians, have all the new style of eye-glasses. They are the first to introduce every optical improvement. 40 Marietta St., Atlanta.

MR. RALPH I. JENKINS DEAD

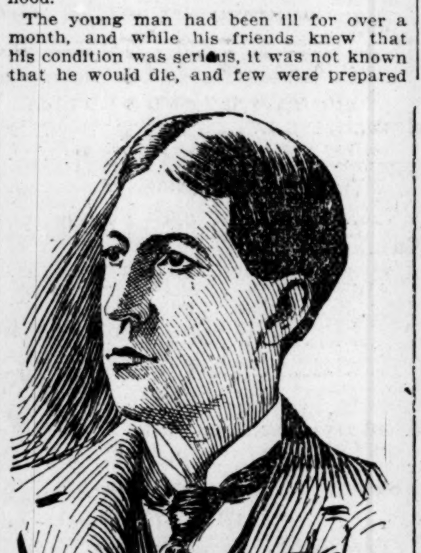
Well-Known Young Man Expires After a Long Illness.

FUNERAL WILL OCCUR TODAY

He Was One of the Most Promising Young Men in the State and Leaves Many Friends.

After a long and tedious illness of typhoid fever, Mr. Ralph I. Jenkins, one of the best known and most popular young men of the city, died yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock at the residence of his aunt, Miss Jennie Inman, 534 Peachtree street, with whom he had resided since his childhood.

The young man had been ill for over a month, and while his friends knew that his condition was serious, it was not known that he would die, and few were prepared to hear the announcement of his demise. Mr. Jenkins was twenty-one years of age, having reached his majority only a few days ago.



MR. RALPH JENKINS.

When he was first seized with the attack which resulted in his death it was thought that he was suffering from grippe, and physicians were summoned to attend him. His condition grew worse, and soon it was evident that he was seriously ill. It was then discovered that he was suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, and he was treated accordingly.

All the assistance that science is capable of doing was done for the young man, and for a time it was thought that he was growing better. A few days ago, however, his condition again grew worse and he practically never rallied from this sinking spell. The end came gradually yesterday morning, and when he expired he was surrounded by his relatives.

Ralph Inman Jenkins was born at Gainesville, Ga., on April 7, 1877. His mother, who died when he was only a few years of age, was a Miss Inman, a sister of Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. H. T. Inman and Miss Jennie Inman. His father died some time later, and Ralph was reared by his aunt, Miss Jennie Inman. He graduated from the Boys' High school at the age of fifteen, and then attended for two years the University of Virginia, where he joined the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity.

After his return to this city he accepted a position with the firm of Inman, Smith & Co., where he remained until about five months ago, when he resigned to enter the fire insurance business under the firm name of Fraser & Jenkins. He was one of the most promising young men in the state, and his untimely death will be regretted by a host of friends.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Miss Jennie Inman, 534 Peachtree street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the interment will occur at Oakland cemetery.

REMAINS TAKEN TO AMERICUS.

Mrs. Martha Allen Will Be Buried There Today.

The remains of Mrs. Martha Allen were taken to Americus yesterday afternoon on the Central railroad, the train leaving the city at 4:05 o'clock. A short service was conducted at the late residence of Mrs. Allen, 353 Washington street, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev J. B. Roberts officiating.

Dr. Roberts accompanied the remains to Americus with the family and services will also be conducted at that place. The interment will occur this morning. While it was known in the city that Mrs. Allen was in feeble health mainly on account of her age, it was not known that she was dangerously ill, and few were prepared to hear of her demise.

IS SERIOUSLY ILL IN FLORIDA

Mr. C. P. N. Parker's Life Has Been Despaired Of.

HIS FAMILY HAS GONE TO HIM

He Has Been Ill for Some Time and Is Not Expected To Survive During the Day.

Mr. C. P. N. Barker, one of the best-known gentlemen in the city, and a member of the firm of Barker & Holleman, with offices in the Gould building, is dangerously ill at his residence on the banks of Lake Lucerne, Florida, and is not expected to survive through today.

News of his illness reached the city yesterday morning, and his family is expected to reach his bedside today. Lake Lucerne is near Orlando, and as soon as it was known that Mr. Barker was seriously ill, Drs. Person and Harris, two well-known practitioners of that city, were summoned.

They diagnosed his case and announced that he was suffering from a severe attack of nephritic pulmonary oedema. This was several days ago, and at that time they thought that they would be able to cope successfully with the disease.

The symptoms continued, however, to grow more alarming, and the physicians at Orlando decided to summon Dr. J. S. Todd, of this city, who has been the family physician of Mr. Barker for years. Dr. Todd left Friday for the residence of Mr. Barker, on Lake Lucerne, and arrived Friday night.

He remained in consultation with Drs. Person and Harris for several hours, and the three physicians decided that Mr. Barker was hopelessly ill. The family was telegraphed for, and will probably reach the bedside in time to be with the patient during his last moments.

He has been ill for some time, and has been under the treatment of Dr. Todd. Some time ago that physician recommended that the patient visit his residence in Florida for a time. Accepting this advice, Mr. Barker went at once, taking with him a trained nurse who has remained with him almost constantly from that time to the present hour.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN T. HEAD.

Well-Known Gentleman Died Yesterday Afternoon at His Residence.

Mr. John T. Head, a gentleman well known in this city, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his late residence, 469 Auburn avenue. He had been ill for some time, and his death was no surprise to those who knew of his illness.

Funeral services will be conducted at the late residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the interment will occur at Rock Spring church. Death resulted from heart disease.

DEATH OF MRS. CLARA BECKER.

She Expired Yesterday Afternoon at Her Late Residence.

Mrs. Clara Becker, aged fifty-two years, died yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 54 West Baker street. She was the wife of Mr. Otto Becker, who is a clerk in the department of the gulf. She is survived by her husband and four children.

Death resulted from heart disease. The interment will occur at Westview cemetery, but arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Death of Mr. Sam Dunlap.

Mr. Samuel Dunlap, a man well-known in this vicinity, died yesterday afternoon at his late residence in Kirkwood. He was a confederate veteran and served with distinction through the entire four years of the war. For a number of years he was a commercial traveler and had a large acquaintance throughout the state.

He had reacehed the age of sixty-five years and is survived by two sons, both of whom are married. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at the late residence at 3 o'clock and the nterment will occur at West View cemetery.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. J. HOWARD.

A Man Well-Known Throughout State Expired at Hospital Yesterday.

As the result of a stroke of apoplexy, which he suffered shortly before 12 o'clock Friday, Mr. George J. Howard, of Augusta, died yesterday morning at the Grady hospital. It was known that he would die, and when he passed away he was surrounded by his friends and relatives. Death came just after 7 o'clock.

While in the office of his son-in-law, Mr. William S. Ansley, Friday, Mr. Howard was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and the ambulance of the hospital was called. Mr. Howard is survived by his wife, his brother, Mr. Charles Howard, of Augusta; his son, Mr. Turner Howard, of Augusta; his daughters, Mrs. Asa G. Candler, Mrs. T. J. Ripley and Mrs. W. S. Ansley.

The remains were taken to Augusta yesterday afternoon on the train leaving the city at 3:10 o'clock, and the funeral services and interment will occur at that place today. The deceased was one of the best-known druggists in the state, and was for a number of years in business in this city.

Mrs. Snow Dead.

Monroe, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. John T. Snow, wife of Editor Snow, of The Social Circle Sentry, died at her home in that place early Friday morning after a lingering illness, and was buried today at 11 o'clock.

EXTRACTS FROM GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

"We think less money spent on Brown's Mill road would have inured to public welfare. All these roads traverse territory sparsely settled, and are not direct routes to the city. It is unwise to open up short neighborhood roads when our main roads require permanent improvement to the county line."

Taxation.

"Continued monetary stringency and commercial apathy invoke rigid economy and minimum taxation. The tax rate in this county has been:

1876, 22.5 mills per $100 | 1886, 30.0 mills per $100
1896, 59.4 mills per $100 |

"The people want a reduction—and want it now."

F. P. Rice, Foreman;
S. C. Kicklighter,
C. H. Wilcox,
H. L. Schlesinger,
W. L. Peel,
W. E. Hoyle,
W. S. Duncan,
John M. Smith,
T. S. Lewis,
St. J. Ravenel,
A. J. Harper,
R. M. Walker,
J. A. Plaster,
E. A. Hudson,
J. W. Cotton,
D. W. Yarbrough,
Henry A. Inman,
Isham Daniel,
J. K. P. Carlton,
Joseph Thompson,
A. B. Steele,
W. T. Gentry.

Ben-Hur.

The presentation of the Oriental spectacle. "Ben Hur," the coming week at the Grand will be a series of tableaux scenes, pictures and pantomime performances, representing the principal events recorded in General Lew Wallace's famous book, interspersed with many drills, marches dances and other exercises in the groves and gardens of the palaces and temples. It is not a loud, glaring, vulgar spectacular, such as have been seen from time to time. Everything is chaste, pure, wholesome, sweet and grand, the stage settings picturing vividly the times in which the incident was supposed to have happened.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

If you are a dealer in glasses, do not be satisfied with a partial fitness for your calling. Kellam & Moore's College of Optics in Atlanta will graduate you as a thorough, practical and scientific optician, and place you in a position to achieve the highest success in your profession. For terms address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

(Communicated.)

Branan Deserves Office.

Charley Branan has taken an active business interest in all departments looking toward not only building up Atlanta, but the eight counties composing the district, for the past twenty years. It will be well for the people to compare Charley Branan's efforts in public life with that of Thomas B. Felder if they desire to encourage the young men who have spent their time and money in bringing the district up from the ashes to what she is today.

Geo. J. Dallas, candidate for County Treasurer. Primary 21st April.

Dr. Goldsmith's Tansy Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, 59c, perfectly reliable. For sale by Dan Goldsmith Pharmacy, cor. Hunter and Whitehall.

MEETINGS.

Georgia Medical Association, Brunswick (Cumberland Island), Ga., April 20-23, 1898.
Account of this occasion the Southern railway will sell tickets to Brunswick, Ga., and return at rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets to be on sale April 17th to 22d inclusive, limited for return until April 26, 1898.
Double daily trains via Southern railway. Pullman sleeping cars on night trains.
apr 15 17 18

There will be a meeting of the Liberal Club Monday night at 74½ N. Broad street for the purpose of harmonizing the interests of the different members as far as possible for the coming primary.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, President.
W. W. MOORE, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

JENKINS.—The friends and acquaintances of Miss Jennie Inman and Mr. Ralph Jenkins are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the residence of Miss Jennie Inman, 534 Peachtree street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Oakland.

DUNLAP—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, and Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Dunlap are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Samuel Dunlap from the residence of the latter in Kirkwood, Sunday, April 17th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Interment at Westview.

HOLCOMBE—The funeral services of William J. Holcombe will be held at the Third Baptist church Sunday, 17th, at 2:45 p. m. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 372 Haynes street, at 2:30 p. m.: Gus Manning, William Winn, John Aenchbacher, John Sisson, A. A. Lyon and Will Lashley.

DR. HUNTLEY,
Dentist,
209 Peachtree.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St., Kimball House.

$4,000 will buy a handsome 8-r. house, Boulevard; house alone cost $3,500 to build; in perfect order.
$3,000 will purchase a beautiful new 7-room house, complete in all of its appointments; one of the best shaded lots in city; corner Pulliam and Ormond; nothing like it.
$2,750—6-r. house, Georgia avenue, near Washington; nice cottage home, renting now for $22.50 per month.
$1,500 will buy store with frontage of 30 feet on Decatur; must go.
$1,500—Property now renting $16 per month; room on lot for other improvements; must be sold this week.
$1,600—6-r. h., Logan street; good lot and must sell.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Son, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., Whitehall street	$35 00
10-r. h., W. Peachtree	35 00
10-r. h., Walton	50 00
13-r. h., Central Place	25 00
8-r h., Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. h., Magnolia and 4 acres land	12 00
8-r. h., Gartrell street	18 00
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
7-r. h., Mangum street	15 00
6-r. h., West Hunter street	15 00
6-r. h., East Simpson	18 60
6-r. h., Courtland ave.; near in	22 50
6-r. h., Haynes street	12 00
5-r. h., Luckie street	15 00
6-r. h., Crew street	25 00

X **Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves.** X
Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co.,
85 & 87 Whitehall Street.

BOARD WANTED.

FOR SELF and wife and child in central location; state location and price. D. A. P., P. O. Box 7.

WANTED—Board in private family or quiet boarding house, by young couple; references given and required. Address Box 763.

Patents.

PATENTS—Send for "Hints on Inventing." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y.
jan 23 12-t sun

Gavan Book Co.

WE BUY, sell or exchange for any book used in Georgia; law and medical books a specialty. Call, ship or address Gavan Book Co., 2 Whitehall St.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The Ladies' Toilet Bazaar for scientific massage for developing the bust, scrawny necks, flabby faces and the removal of all skin blemishes. 28½ Whitehall street.

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed like new; also kid gloves cleaned at I. Phillip, 69½ Whitehall St.

CALL ON the ladies' tailors for latest styles in dressmaking; tailor system of cutting taught. If you want dresses made on short notice, perfect fitting and thoroughly made at reasonable prices, visit M. Whipple & Co's. parlors, 40½ Whitehall, room 11.

DRESS MAKING—Miss Bettie Stroud, 455 Whitehall; fifteen years' experience; work guaranteed; prices reasonable; French system.

FLY SCREENS made and repaired by Price & Thomas, 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. 'Phone 933.

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails. Sample box and particulars 10 cents. Mrs. A. Price (10), Asbury Park, N. J.

MRS. KATE TEMPLE has reopened her laundry and would be pleased to get old customers again; lace curtains laundered 25c per window. Drop postal; work will be called for. 10 Packard street.

FOR SALE—Office Fixtures.

OUR OFFICE supply department is the most complete south. Will furnish prices on anything used in office upon application. Fielder & Mower, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Money.

I WISH to borrow $2,000 for 3 or 5 years on improved Atlanta real estate worth double. Address "Home Builder," care Constitution.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 on undivided interest improved city property worth $4,000; willing to pay 8 per cent. Address B. J., care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED.

LARGE front room with board. 21 West Baker, third door from Peachtree.

WANTED BOARDERS—86 N. Forsyth st. Good board and nice rooms for $3.50 per week; centrally located.

BOARDERS WANTED—At 286 Peachtree street. "The Normandie;" pleasant rooms with board. apri 17 2t

BOARDERS WANTED—If you are not satisfied with your boarding house and want a real nice place at reasonable rates try 134 Ivy.

BOARDERS WANTED—Lovely room with board; best portion Washington street; close in; terms reasonable. C. D., care Constitution.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 51 N. Forsyth st., can accommodate man and wife or couple of young men at reasonable rates.

PARTIES WISHING board in private boarding house, without rooms, can be accommodated at 170 Trinity avenue, in a nice location and one minute's walk from capitol.

54 NORTH FORSYTH street, $18 and $20 per month; table board $3.50 per week; one block of postoffice.

DELIGHTFUL ROOM and board, with special rates to gentlemen; also suite of rooms with private bath. "The Gardien," Houston street. apr17-sun mon

COUPLE to occupy elegant front room in handsome, modern house in the most fashionable part of West End; all conveniences; splendid garden, plenty milk and butter; no other boarders; two car lines; terms to suit. Address "Ionis," care Constitution.

TWO elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class table, at 102 Capitol avenue; small family and no other boarders.

HAPEVILLE—Healthful suburb, eight miles from Atlanta, opposite station; appointments and board first-class. Address Mrs. W. H. Betts.

BOARD for the summer at moderate figures, commencing May 1st, next, can be had in Kirkwood; rooms lower or upper floor, as desired; house a minute walk from Atlanta street railway, schedule every twenty minutes. Address Fair View, Kirkwood, Ga.

ONE FRONT room, with board, at 139 Spring street.

BOARDING—Excellent table service and clean beds, $3.50 per week; day board $2.50 per week; meals delivered to families or business men. 116 S. Pryor street.

GOOD BOARD with nicely furnished rooms can be had in private boarding house. 135 Spring.

WANTED BOARDERS—44 Walton; lovely rooms and first-class meals; one lovely room for rent to gentlemen.

ELEGANT rooms, large and small, baths, electric lights; table first class; rates reasonable. The Alvin

A FEW MORE BOARDERS can be accommodated at the Capitol house, No. 4 East Mitchell St. apr 17 3t sun tue sun

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street, best table in the city; several very choice rooms for couples (Peachtree front); two suites with private baths (to be vacated—leaving city); several desirable rooms for single gentlemen; summer rates. H. K. Scott, proprietor.

BOARDERS are wanted at 45 Trinity Ave; clean rooms, and appetizing table; close in.

EXCELLENT board, large, nicely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences at 124 South Pryor. sat sun

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, nicely furnished front room and choice table fare to a couple or two young men for $35 per month. 134 Ivy st.

GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms. Iverson house, 158 Whitehall street.
apr14—7t

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris. 95 N. Boulevard.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRY—Send 2 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introduction. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago.

AM 54, own large manufacturing concerns, retired disposition, seek this way loving, companionable wife. Sterling, 209 E. 51st st., New York.

WIDOW, large means, no children, wants to marry; inducements to good man. Pacific agency, 110 Ellis street, San Francisco., Cal.

THE LARGEST matrimonial bureau in America wants the addresses of elderly marriageable gentlemen who want to be introduced to a widow 48, worth $25,000, or widow 52, worth $75,000. Description of these ladies and blank for your own description sent sealed for stamp. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

MARRIAGE PAPER.
Best published—FREE.
J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.
mar 27—5t sun

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

1898 BICYCLES DOWN TO $5—New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gent's Bicycles are now being sold on easy conditions as low as $5; others outright at $13.95, and high grade at $19.95 and $22.50, to be paid for after received. If you will cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, they will send you their 1898 Bicycle catalogue and full particulars.
apr 14—13t-e-o-d

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president.
tues thur sun

LOANS on real estate and collateral, any time, rate or plan, 5 to 8 per cent; foreign money and purchase money notes bought. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama street.

IF YOU want a loan of from $500 to $10,000 and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 E. Hunter street and make application, and D. Morrison will do the rest for a small commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 spot.

LOST.

BICYCLE STOLEN—$10 reward. On April 14th a lady's Columbia bicycle, model 41, No. 19,130, was stolen from Gammon Theological seminary, south Atlanta, Ga.; black saddle, "Garford" make. Liberal reward if returned to C. C. Webb, South Atlanta, Ga.

LOST—E. A. E. fraternity badge, diamond shape, set with emeralds and [illegible]. Return [illegible] and get reward. [illegible], 419 Temple Court.

BALTIMORE CARPET CLEANING.

WANTED—Twenty thousand yards carpets to clean at once. Leave orders Excelsior Laundry, phone 41. G. W. Dick, manager.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, will sell cheap; parties leaving city. 209 Courtland.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ELECTRIC light plants installed. For special prices see City Electric Co., 74 North Broad street Atlanta, Ga.

MR. JOSEPH BROWN, 122 Washington st., says: [illegible] family [illegible] upon it [illegible] get, and I keep it all the time."

BURIED GOLD and silver located; [illegible] known [illegible] Treasure Co., Twin P. O. [illegible] positive [illegible]

"I HAVE used Graybeard and [illegible] it in blood troubles to [illegible] the family [illegible] Respess Drug Co. [illegible]

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, the firm of J. J. Gonzales, E. M. Yow & Co., composed of J. J. Gonzales, E. M. Yow and S. T. Marett, is dissolved. [illegible] assume all accounts [illegible] J. J. Gonzales, E. M. Yow, S. T. Marett.

ENGINEERS, machinists and firemen send [illegible] "valve motion" and "screw cutting" methods [illegible] Montgomery, Ala.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news [illegible] Southern states [illegible] architects [illegible] pings [illegible] address Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—By a couple without children, a furnished house; [illegible] rent. Address Rudolph, care Constitution.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses. Staple line; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Seymour-Whitney Co., D. 40, Chicago.

WANTED—Four first-class salesmen capable of selling best retail merchants; position worth $200 per month above expenses. References required. Address the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Manhattan building, Chicago.

SALESMEN IN NEED of employment send me your address and I will tell you how to make $5 a day easy and sure. Goods new and absolutely no competition. Write me at once. M. E. Trotter, Boyce Bldg, Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman; permanent position to right party, must have clean record and give bond. Box 814, Chicago.

ENERGETIC salesmen; school supplies; country work; $100 salary and liberal additional commissions. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago. apr 10 2t sun

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb15-13t tues thur sun

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $60 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. dec9-tf thur sun tues

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Man to solicit orders for door and window screens. Address Solicitor, care Constitution.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A man to act as floor manager for skating rink to take half interest for $200. Apply at rink. Piedmont park.

ADVERTISING solicitor wanted for special edition work on daily paper out of town; only first-class men with good references required. Address D., Constitution.

SALESMAN to sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; big inducements to customers. H. W. Brown & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Four good canvassers for the city. confederate veterans preferred. Room 4, 70½ Whitehall, 12 to 2 p. m.

WORK at home furnished people of either sex at good wages. For full information, address Labadie Art Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—Three men of good moral character for permanent position. Apply 117 Whitehall street.

WANTED—An office boy 12 or 15 years o age. G. H. Hancock, 15½ Marietta street.

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent helper in paint shop. Address Griffin Buggy Company, Griffin, Ga.

AGENTS' OUTFIT FREE—No capital needed; experience not necessary, exclusive territory. Our own make of safes, desks and bicycles sell at sight. City or country. New agents actually getting rich, so can you. One agent, one day, cleared $34, and first month $472. Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill. Dept. S-6. apr 17 4t sun

DO YOU want war or a good government position with a good salary for life? Particulars about positions, salaries, examinations, etc., for custom house, internal revenue, postoffice, railway, mail and other branches of the service free for the asking. Write today. Nat'l Correspondence Inst., Dept. E, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A carpenter to do small job and take pay in photographs. Photo Gallery, 83½ Whitehall street.

ACTIVE SALESMAN to sell to dealers; $60 to $175 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Young man who wishes to attend business college should write to me; I have a scholarship in the best college, and can save you money. Address at once, John Lee, Constitution office, Atlanta.

GENTLEMAN—Over 25, of good address; permanent position, good salary to right party; $12 at start. References. Address No. 10, Constitution office.

WANTED—Young men to travel in west; $85 month and expenses; inclose stamp. N. H. Rosenberg Tobacco Co., Kansas City, Mo.

$18 A WEEK and expenses to one or two good parties to travel for a responsible house; references. Address R. H. Woodward, Baltimore.

MEN AND ladies make from $150 to $350 a month selling our new Improved Dish Washer. It sells at every house. For particulars write Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Painters in every town where we have no dealers to sell House Paint; exclusive agency; no capital invested; freights prepaid; advertising free; good profits; your business assisted. Hammar Paint Works, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Lodge organizers: top renewal contracts; pays five benefits. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va.

WANTED—Reliable party to sell our fluids on commission. Sublime Embalming Fluid Co., 14 Diversey Place, Chicago.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions, with reliable firms; established business February, 1890.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, butlers, drivers, gardeners, etc., furnished by domestic department of Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov22-tf-tu,thu,sun

MAN TO travel and appoint agents; $40 per month and expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 215 Locust street, Philadelphia. apr 10 sun wed sat

CARPENTERS WANTED at Cordova, Ala. Flynt B. & C. Co. apr13-5t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second-hand Remington on Franklin typewriter; must be a bargain. Bargain, care Constitution.

WANTED—Good second-hand racer bicycle; Sterling preferred; cheap for cash. "Racer," care Constitution.

WANTED—An organ, or an upright piano; must be dirt cheap. Address Dr. Emmett V. Ball, Kissemee, Ga.

WILL PAY cash for second-hand piano prefer upright; also phaeton in good repair, with box under seat; state price. 423 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Second-hand canopy top cut under surry; must be cheap for cash. Address Surry, this office.

WANTED—A pony phaeton, for cash; must be cheap and O. K. Address Buggy, care Constitution.

WANTED—Keep cool; electric fans, electrical everything. Oscar C. Turner, 1 N Forsyth street, on the bridge.

WANTED—To buy pony, phaeton and harness; phaeton and harness must be in good condition, and pony sound and gentle enough to be driven by children. Address giving price, J. E. P., Lithia Springs, Ga.

WANTED—Medium size iron safe; will pay cash, but must be cheap. Inquire No. 61 South Forsyth street.

COUPLE without children desire the care of furnished house during summer months. Highest references. Address L. D., Constitution.

WANTED—Every military company to know that we make regulation pants on short notice at cut prices. Wolfe's Mfg. Co., 56-60 Peters street.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Have a litter fine pointers; will sell cheap. Apply No. 7 Exchange Place, opposite Equitable building.

FOR SALE—A fine pointer pup four months old; $5. Pointer, this office.

BLOODHOUNDS, greyhounds, bull terriers and Scotch collie puppies for sale. If you want to buy any of the above, address at once Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy one or two vacant lots, north side, on car line; cash; must be bargain. J. M. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—25 to 50 acres of good land within 7 to 8 miles of city and within a mile of railroad, for a cash customer. Ware & Stacy, No. 14 N. Forsyth street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Between 9 and 12 Monday morning several girls with $1.25 to handle sachets. Miss King, 62 Walton St.

WANTED—Competent white nurse; German or Irish preferred. Apply 126 Peeples st., West End.

WANTED—At once a good white girl for nurse. 24 Highland avenue.

LADIES to make bandages at home for large surgical house; earn $10 weekly; inclose addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Marshall Co., 506 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Lady agents to handle skirts and shirt waist supporters; good seller; 100 per cent profit. Address L. Nitschelm, 312 N. Madison avenue, Peoria, Ill.

BOOK AGENTS and house canvassers will learn something to their advantage and increase their income by addressing Jones, Constitution.

WANTED—Two ladies of intelligence and good address to travel. Room 4, 70½ Whitehall, before 9:30 a. m.

WANTED—Young ladies, boys and girls in every town in the United States to sell 100 pounds of Curtis' Famous Tea and get a strictly up-to-date bicycle. The Curtis Tea Co., 318 Austell building.

LADY—Bright, over 25, from city or country; steady employment and good wages. State last occupation. References. Address No. 10, Constitution office.

LADIES—Do plain sewing home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. P. J. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—We pay $100 monthly for selling our non-alcoholic flavoring powders; steady employment. U. S. Fruit Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATION wanted by young lady who has had two years' experience as stenographer in law office; has also traveled in Europe as governess and companion. Any position that is lady-like will be acceptable. Address Miss E., 728 South Lawrence street, Montgomery, Ala.

ACTIVE SALESMAN to sell to dealers; $60 to $175 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

$15 TO $30 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis Mo apr 10 sun tues thur

WANTED—Lady of good address, not under twenty-five, for branch office outside Atlanta; also can use lady in our city work. Novita Company, 419 Grand.

WANTED—Lady canvassers in every city and town in the United States; we pay a liberal commission. The Curtis Tea Co., 318 Austell building, Atlanta, Ga. apr17—sun-tues-thur

ANY WOMAN CAN EARN $1.35 to $2.00 daily making artificial flowers: we teach you in one day and give steady employment; we have hundreds of workers, distance from us makes no difference; don't delay but send for particulars. Address Fairfield Flower Co., Fairfield, Maine. mar 27—4t sun

LADY OF GOOD address to travel for old established firm; $40 per month and expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 215 Locust street, Philadelphia. apr 10 sun wed sat

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—By first-class general hardware man in Atlanta or elsewhere position in house or on the road. A1 references, J. E. N., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as stenographer or office assistant by sober, industrious young man; must have work of some kind. C. M. H., Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—Stenographer and typewriters, several years' experience; also well up in general office work and bookkeeping; must have employment; good references and recommendations. Address Stenographer, care Constitution.

WORK wanted by young man; have had seven years' experience in wholesale grocery. Address Fishburne, 132 Auburn avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position by young lady bookkeeper with shorthand knowledge; nominal salary to start. Box 223, city.

A YOUNG LADY owning typewriter desires position as bookkeeper or stenographer. D. D., Constitution.

YOUNG LADY of experience wishes a position as stenographer. Address box 143, Elberton Ga.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in a widower's home; will give a mother's care to children; no objection to leaving city. Address Mrs. L. F., 260 Ivy street, Atlanta.

AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer desires permanent situation after May 1st. M. H., care Carrier 1.

WANTED POSITION—Lady stenographer, owning new machine, desires position; No objection to leaving city. Address "Expert," 158 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Business college scholarship; got it in business transaction, and will sell at reasonable discount; it is on one of the best schools in the United States; write me at once. James Mason, care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Large fireproof safe, same as new. Coleman, Durden & Warthen Co., 24 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—$65 White sewing machine as good as new for $20. Apply at 63 E. Ellis.

FOR SALE—One New Home machine in good repair; a bargain for cash. 262 Courtland, over store.

FOR SALE—First-class Caligraph; a bargain for cash. Address Caligraph, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—At public auction, 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 26th, 1898, at 20½ E. Alabama street, third floor, the effects of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, which consists of the following, to-wit: Two large fireproof safes, three standing desks, one sitting desk, one counter, four or five chairs, one table three or four stationary cases and all of the books, including cashbooks, ledgers, journals, impression books, papers, etc., relative to the twenty-years lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad. These effects remaining on hand will be sold at public auction on the date named, unless previously disposed of. Any one desiring to purchase at private sale prior to April 26th are requested to confer with J. C. Courtney, at the Western Union Telegraph Company, 28 West Alabama street. Constitution building. E. B. Stahlman, receiver.

FOR SALE—Three carloads fine registered and grade Jersey milch cows, for family or dairy purposes; also two large registered Holstein Friesian cows; must be closed out at once regardless of price. Address P. O. box 157, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—20-foot lunch counter, 12 high stools, all new; cheap. 10¼ Walton street.

CHEAP mahogany bookcase, old style, mahogany bedstead, extra large; washstand, dresser, hair and cotton mattresses, feather bed, pillows. 22 Cooper street.

PURE CONCORD grape wine. 25 cents quart. 45½ S. Broad street, upstairs. J. C. Fuller.

FANS AND MOTORS New and second-hand at Turner's, Forsyth street bridge

ELECTRIC BELL outfits $1.25 at Turner's.

FOR SALE—Merry-go-round or flying jenny; cheap. Address W. W. Cooke, West Point, Ga.

SEED CORN, millet, cane seed and peas; best varieties field seed corn; persons wishing to sell or buy peas, please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Holstein bull yearling 6 months old. Mrs. R. J. Penn, Atlanta Heights, Ga.

SAFE FOR SALE—A large first-class fire proof safe containing burglar chest. Address B. H. C., room 725 Austell building. apr-14 thur-sun-tues

FOR SALE—Fresh bulk lime in car load lots. Address the Davitte M. M. & C., Davitt. ap15 fri sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOUR-ROOM HOUSE and lot, Alexander street, for sale or exchange for land at Tifton or Valdosta, Ga., or Daytona, Fla. Owner, box 400, Atlanta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A lot on Magnolia st., corner Walnut, 110x75, unincumbered, 4-room cottage in rear. Apply or address 54 Walton street.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TWENTY acres in high state of cultivation within 6 miles of city; 2-r. house, stables, etc., for $650. Now is your time to act. T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall.

WANTED—Agents.

FREE—$50 bicycle, to introduce them; also big money to hustling agent; write quick to Power Cycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—The new process window washer; water tank, sponge and rubber dryer combined; agents wanted. Kiefer Bros., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS coin money with our five fast selling 10c and 25c articles. Particulars and territory free. Address manufacturer, 58 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

LIVE AGENTS to sell territory; fast selling, both goods and territory; big money made easy. Decatur Shaft Support Co., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to handle our high grade perfumes; new plan; profits large; sales easy. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Our bicycle tandem sells at sight; diamond or combination frame, full size; flush joint, up to date '98 model; guaranteed; $39.50; it's a sure winner Baker Cycle Co., 49 Dearborn st., Chicago, Dept. S.

SALES AGENTS WANTED—One in every town to sell by catalogue, office and store fixtures, household goods, bicycles, musical instruments, safes, novelties, etc., from manufacturer direct to consumer; an opportunity to enter a profitable business without capital. For particulars address the Universal Supply Co., Room 816, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—Our 20th century novelties are winners; profits 300 per cent; send 10 cents for samples and terms. Egyptian Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

BOOK AGENTS and house canvassers will learn something to their advantage and increase their income by addressing Jones, Constitution.

AGENTS for Maine Memorial Souvenir; quick seller; sample and terms 8 cents. Haring & Geyer, 318 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Battleship Maine on glass. Holabird, No. 1226 Van Buren st., Chicago.

AGENTS—To sell "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard;" indorsed by W. C. T. U.; written by Anna Gordon, who for twenty-one years acted as Miss Willard's private secretary; liberal commissions; rare premiums. Jones Bros. Pub. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$100 weekly and expenses guaranteed good men to sell Arctic Refrigerating machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; indestructible, everlasting. Every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine. Have over 5,000 in use; 1,000 testimonials from leading merchants of the U. S. Greatest monopoly ever offered agents. No competition; exclusive territory assigned good salesmen. Write today and secure your territory before it is taken. Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Special inducements given to hustling agents wishing to handle our celebrated portraits; $100 per month guaranteed. Address Duncan Portrait Co., 240-242 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill.

$90 WEEKLY guaranteed; special combination offer; two new patents; no competition; write at once for exclusive territory and free samples by return mail. Braham Pen Co., 45 Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS to sell pure whisky from distillery to private consumers. Box 825, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Bicycle outfit free. No capital needed. Big money in showing our wheel. Highest grade guaranteed bicycles $23.50. None better anywhere. Shipped on approval direct from our factory. Alpine Cycle Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—A strong, new fraternal order paying sick, accident, total disability, old age and death benefits wants experienced organizers in every state. Extremely liberal contracts. Address Supreme Recorder, 69 Wall st., New York.

AGENTS—$33 every week giving away free specialty soaps as sample and introducing and selling Perfection gaslight burners; no chimney, no smoke, no wick; makes kerosene lamps give brilliant, clear gaslight. Sample free to workers. K. D., Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$8.36 daily, selling nickel plated Brilliant gaslight burners; fits any kerosene lamps, gives beautiful bright gaslight; no wick, no chimney, no smoke; cheapest light known. Free sample. W. 16, Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; salary or commission; seven styles; cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; self-adjusting; all colors. Write for terms. Reference. E. 6, Molz Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENT'S OUTFIT FREE, New agent one day made $96 selling our "Safe desk." Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. S. mar27-4t sun

AGENTS—$25 a week easy. A brand new thing. Send your address quick and get particulars, Peeples', 3941 Market street, Philadelphia.

TO HANDLE patented device to straighten kinky hair; nothing like it; tremendous success; sells on sight to colored women. Send 2 cents for particulars. Southern Mail Order Bureau, 36½ South Broad, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—We want you to visit stores and sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface; steady work all summer. Arc Co., Racine, Wis. apr 3 6 9 10 13 16 17 20 23 24 27 30

WANTED—Lodge organizers; top renewal contracts; pays five benefits. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va.

WANTED AGENTS—Cram's Official War Map of Cuba now ready. Size 20x28 inches. Includes map of Havana, showing harbor with its defenses and point where battleship Maine was blown up. Map of the world on reverse side showing relative positions of the different countries with distance, coaling stations, etc. Also gives full strength of army and navy and other military resources of Spain, Cuba and the United States. Quickest seller ever offered. Send 25c for sample map mounted ready for hanging and full instructions for taking orders. H. C. Hudgins & Co., No. 208 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. apr14—thur-sun

AGENTS—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games." Very popular; exclusive territory. Large profits. Norwood Parlor Ten Pin Co., 18 Home street, Cincinnati, O. apr10-4t sun

WANTED—Agents in every county for "The Daylight" Acetylene Gas Machine. To light residences, stores, churches, etc. The illuminating power of Acetylene Gas if fifteen times that of coal gas, and our machine the best on the market. Exclusive territory given to right parties. Write for particulars, giving references. Moody & Offutt, No. 140 Second street, Louisville, Ky. apr10 17 24-sun

AGENT'S OUTFIT FREE. New agent one day made $96 selling out "Safe desk." Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept S. mar27 4t sun

REMUNERATIVE employment for energetic men and women. Mrs. W. H. made $1,640 clear money in 87 days selling our Dish Washer and attended to her household duties besides. She writes us that she is going to devote her whole time to the work and is sure she will clear $5,000 this year. Every washer sent out sells several more. Complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials on application. If you don't make money it's your own fault. Iron City Dish Washer Co., Pittsburg, Pa. mar 20 13t sun

PORTRAIT AGENTS save big money getting our wholesale prices on portraits and frames. Grove Art Co., 295 Fifth avenue, Chicago. apr1 3—5t sun

WANTED NOW—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders. Sample sash lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., dept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 20 26t sun

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, convenient to corner of Baker and Peachtree street. Bob, this office.

WANTED—Rooms, cool rooms by having an electric fan. Oscar C. Turner, 1 N. Forsyth street

WANTED—Three or four rooms furnished for light housekeeping; south side; no children. Address F. F., care Constitution.

WANTED—Two well-furnished rooms in private family, for gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping, close in. Address G. C. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—Four rooms suitable for light housekeeping, on north side, near in; prefer with owner. Box 576, Atlanta.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Doors from 60 cents up; blinds from 50 cents up; fine mortise locks very cheap at F. W. Hart Sash and Door Co., 435 Marietta street.

WE WANT TO SELL 10,000 window and door screens made to order. Willingham & Co., Phone 1020, corner Marietta street and North avenue. mar 20 6 m sun

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1,600—Speculate with your surplus dollars and increase your capital and income. $399 realized in one week; for rapidly amassing wealth and quick returns no other speculative field equals this. Last season we realized more than $1,600 per month; write for particulars. Condon & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—A purchaser for a part interest in an old, established medical journal. Address Box 436, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Half interest in established fire agency in Atlanta. Address Tariff Co., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—On account of death of proprietor, a well-equipped livery and sale stable, centrally located; there are stock, buggies, trap, surrey, wagons, etc. Address Mrs. John Keef, 736 Ellis street, Augusta, Ga. apr17-7t

RARE CHANCE—A gentleman employed in confidential position by prominent Wall street house would like to communicate with discreet speculator able and willing to handle 100 shares of stock on sure thing. Must act quick. Address P. O. Box 1,274, New York.

WITHE'S turf investments represent the only and most profitable method of speculation, ensuring handsome weekly profits without endangering capital; no customer's money ever lost; write today for particularized quarterly statement issued under oath; clients' indorsements; bankers' references. A. F. Withe & Co., Suite 794, Consolidated Exchange building, Chicago.

WAR! WAR! BUY WHEAT! $100,000 invested now in wheat, corn or pork should pay the investor enormous profits within 30 days. Send for our book on Speculation (free). C. D. Woolworth & Co., Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago. Highest banking references furnished.

WNTED—Capable man with some cash to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $100 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, good future prospects. James Burton, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business in Chattanooga. Established trade. Article covered by patents. Paying enormous profits. Grand opportunity for good man. Finest climate, best town in the south. Only $4,500 capital required. Don't write unless you mean business. For full particulars address W. R. Crabtree, Chattanooga, Tenn.

$300 WILL BUY half interest in business that will net $200 a month; strictly honorable. Address London, care Constitution.

A SURE WINNER—Discretionary investments as handled by L. Traver, racing accountant, Western Union building, Chicago, pay the largest profits; $10 to $1,000 handled with equal success; best selections; all tracks by wire; get particulars.

$234 AVERAGED each week last six years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Physician (lady or gentleman) with $1,000, to take charge of specialty business in North or South Carolina. Address Doctor, care Constitution.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for any one to purchase half interest in well established, paying business. Address P. H., Constitution

$100 INVESTED by our plans of turf speculation averaged $100 monthly; send for particulars. Morris & Co., 119 Dearborn, Chicago. apr 3-4t sun

$150 INVESTED actually earning 35 per cent weekly profits; rare chance; no stock or Klondike scheme; safe enterprise; control capital yourself. D. Sloane, 110 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md mch-20 sun tues thur

WANTED—A young man with $5,000 to $10,000 cash to take interest, with position at good salary, in a permanent and established business. Address, with references, Business, care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

YOU ARE invited to call and see our beautiful gold crowns, which will cost you only $4.50. Do not neglect your teeth. We will examine your mouth and tell you exactly what it will cost to make your teeth perfect. Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

M. P. RUSS, bookkeeper Beck & Gregg Co., says: "I know there is nothing superior to Graybeard for tired, worn-out feeling." Made only by Respess Drug Co. At all drug stores.

MARRY—Send 2 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly. Wealthy patrons. Personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington st., Chicago.

WHAT MARRIED People Should Know. Pamphlet giving most valuable hints. Send 25c postage, Eureka Pub. Co., 7 New Chambers st., New York city.

OSCAR C. TURNER, everything electrical, on Forsyth street bridge. 'Phone 250.

"I WOULDN'T take $500 for the benefit derived from one bottle of Graybeard," says Captain William C. Martin, of Lowndes county. Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

LADY'S IDEAL saddle mare, rapid pacer, pony built, thoroughbred, beauty, spirited. Price $125. 4 S. Broad.

FLY SCREENS, Price & Thomas, 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. Screens made and repaired. 'Phone 933.

"CREDELLE" batteries 60 cents at Turner's.

DO YOUR BELLS ring? 'Phone 250, Oscar C. Turner, on Forsyth street bridge.

MAJOR WILLIS, manager of Silverman's branch, says: "Graybeard is a wonderful medicine for the blood." Made only by Respess Drug Co. Sold by druggists.

BOOKS and photos; send stamp for sealed circular. Wm. Henry, 505 105th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas—best screens at lowest prices. Our screen windows are unmatched in workmanship and durability; sixth year in business and our screens have always given satisfaction.

DR. MRS. ROSA Freudenthal Monnish, specialty; all diseases of women; graduate of American and European hospitals and colleges; twenty years' successful experience. Nervous, ovarian and uterine diseases permanently cured; medicines for all diseases furnished. Office and residence, 3 Church, corner Peachtree street, Atlanta.

PRICE & THOMAS make and repair fly screens, 58 S. Pryor street, next to courthouse. 'Phone 933.

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed. Advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad street. apr 10 13t sun

REAL ESTATE AGENT JENKINS, in the Kimball house, says: "Graybeard cured me of dyspepsia and a skin outbreak." Made only by Respess Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold at drug stores.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED fifteen pounds a month; any one can make remedy at home, sample box, etc., mailed free; it costs you nothing to try it. Hall Chemical Co., A 41, St. Louis, Mo. march 20 52 t sun

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails; trial box, 10 cents. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. jan30-tf sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 24 26t sun

BED WETTING CURED; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERSONAL—Real estate owners wishing to exchange their property see me. T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall, Kimball house. apr 16 7t

FOR EXCHANGE.

GOOD square Hartwell piano for horse and buggy, or lumber; cash paid difference. Addres 114 S. Forsyth street.

TO EXCHANGE—A nice gas range, cost $32, for a small coal range, or a good carpet; or will sell cheap for cash. Call No. 63 Bartow street

TO EXCHANGE—Parker breech-loader, 12-guage, for typewriter. Address Box 93, Cartersville, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—Lady's watch for furniture, rugs or curtains. Address Watch, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

WAGONS, carriages, phaetons, buggies, high-grade work, very low prices. D Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a jump seat surry in good condition at No. 33 Formwalt street.

LARGE lot fine home-made harness and saddles; closing out at very low prices. D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell.

ONE fine phaeton, one victoria, one surrey, six sets harness, all second-hand, very cheap. D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell.

FOR SALE—An open buggy, almost new; $45. Apply at 38 South Pryor street.

FULL line carriage lap robes, chamois skins, sponges, harness oils and dressing, cheap at D. Morgan's, 20 W. Mitchell street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED 8-R. H., on Gordon street, West End, only $30, until Oct. 1st. A snap for some one for the summer months. Ware & Stacy, renting agents, No. 14 N. Forsyth.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, two story, modern conveniences. Address or apply at 93 Forest avenue.

THE MOST attractive six-room cottage on Courtland avenue; reasonable rent to suitable parties; possession given at once. Call or address 454 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

PARTIES intending to build get 10c. book of 27 designs. Cottage Plan Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT—A large list of desirable houses in all parts of the city. Ware & Stacy, renting agents, No. 14 N. Forsyth street. Telephone 900.

FOR RENT—8-r. h., 155 E. Fair; house has gas and water and all conveniences; just off Washington street; $35. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—Special price to No. 1 tenant; beautiful home cottage; every improvement. Call at 94 N. Pryor street.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, two blocks Kimball; all modern conveniences; by owner. 46 Auburn avenue.

$35 EACH for those two new modern, elegant houses Nos. 108 and 110 Capitol ave. See them, then see us. Ware & Stacy, No. 14 N. Forsyth street.

NO. 137 SPRING ST.—14-r. h., every convenience, $27.50. Ware & Stacy, renting agents, 14 N. Forsyth street.

NO. 18 W. PINE ST., between the Peachtrees, 8-room cottage, a "gem," $30. Ware & Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth street.

6-R. H., 84 Trinity, $27.50, right in the center. See us Monday. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

FOR RENT—Nice 4-room cottage with modern convenience, close in, newly papered and painted inside and out. Apply No. 195 E. Hunter street.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. apr17-8t sun

FOR RENT—4-room cottage, 91 Courtland avenue, two blocks from Equitable. Apply 87 Courtland.

FOR RENT—Nice 5-room house; for sale, $40 range for $10; also 2 beds. Apply 419 Woodward avenue.

NO. 619 BOULEVARD, near Ponce de Leon, elegantly finished, new and modern 9-r. h., only $25; go out and see it and call and let us rent it to you. Ware & Stacy, No. 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Very desirable house, eight rooms; large lot; neighborhoow first class. Apply 446 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—On Gordon street, junction Lucile avenue, $18, modern 8-room residence; $8, nice 4-room cottage. Apply Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, opposite Equitable.

350 LINDEN ST., 7-room house with all modern improvements, including porcelain bathtub and tile walk, in finest repair; large lot; excellent neighborhood. Apply 310 Jackson st. apr13 7t

FOR RENT—Two beautiful flats, first and second floors, house next to Grand opera house; all modern conveniences; with or without furniture, or will sell furniture. Apply 123 N. Pryor street. apr 14 7t

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage, 159 Chapel street; gas and water; close in; two car lines.

FOR RENT—11-r. h., Hayden street, $25; 10-r. h., Washington st., ga. and w., very pretty and convenient, price low; 10-r. h., Church, $40; 10-r. h., Walton st., $45; 9-r. h., E. Fair, g and w., $35; just off Washington, 9-r. h., Fulton, $18; 8-r. h., Piedmont, $31.50; 8-r. h., Highland, $26.25; 8-r. h., Cornelia, large lot, stables, etc.; 8-r. h., Church st., close in, $25; 7-r. h., Smith st., $15; 7-r. h., W. Cain, see me about this, $20; 7-r. h., Forest ave., $21; 7-r. h., W. Baker $27.50; 7-r. h., N. Boulevard, $15; 6-r. h., Crew st., $25; 6-r. h., E. Hunter, $13.10; 5-r. h., E. Georgia, $15. All of above houses has g. and water, also several others. J. B. Roberts, Agt., Renting Agent, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Four connecting rooms—kitchen, bath, gas and water. Apply 233 Courtland avenue.

FOR RENT—One or two rooms at 29 East Ellis; Aragon block.

FOR RENT—Desirable front room, convenient to car lines, near postoffice. No. 95 Spring St.

FRONT room, private bath and porch. Apply Mrs. D. H. Dougherty, Peachtree.

TWO OR THREE connecting rooms, with bath and gas. 227 Courtland street.

THREE NICE LARGE ROOMS, excellent location, north side, near in, every convenience, cheap. R. M. T., care Constitution

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms, with bath; suitable for office or light housekeeping. 78 Marietta street

THREE OR FOUR choice rooms to refined parties. Address, for particulars, West End, room 15, Brown building.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished bedroom, in convenient location; bath, gas, etc; rent reasonable to gentleman. 170 Ivy st.

FURNISHED FRONT room with use of bath room. 33 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room near Aragon hotel; references. S., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished room at 176 Ivy street, with hot baths; two blocks from Aragon; very reasonable.

FOR RENT—Desirable furnished rooms to couple for light housekeeping or gentlemen roomers; close in; references. 164 Loyd street.

TWO OR THREE handsome unfurnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping, with water, gas and telephone furnished, on South Pryor street, within two blocks of courthouse; parties without children preferred. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room at No. 41 Pulliam street. Gentleman preferred.

Rooms— Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished or unfurnished; centrally located; rent reasonable. 18 Capitol place.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in nice, quiet family; close in; all modern conveniences. Address H., care Constitution.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, to gentlemen or couple; two blocks of postoffice; no children in house. 58 Spring street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three nice unfurnished rooms, suitable light housekeeping, or convenient to several nice boarding houses. Apply or address 168 Ivy street.

UNFURNISHED ROOM for rent; large, pleasant, frnt rooms; close in; water and gas. Call 19 Williams street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished upstairs rooms; every convenience in house; reasonable rent to parties without children. 122 Loyd street.

TWO OR THREE handsome rooms with connecting bath, hot and cold water; excellent neighborhood; chea to refined couple. 129 Windsor.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—One-half of No. 8 Whitehall St.; best retail stand in the city.

FOR RENT—Store, 60 Whitehall street; prettiest stand in city for small business; large display window. Apply to C. B. Mitchell, No. 58 Whitehall.

FOR RENT—If taken at once I will rent No. 40 W. Alabama street, front store, three connecting offices, with large wareroom, 50x120 feet, and basement, same size, all for $40 per month. Apply to R. F. Maddox, Jr. apr 12 2t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Bakery. If you are a baker and want good place all ready for business see me. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—Offices.

706 TEMPLE COURT, furnished, at $5 per month; also includes heat, light and service. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama street.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought for cash. T. J. Williams, Blymyer building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Out of a very large list of cottage homes I can offer the following special bargains: 6-room cottage Spring st., $3,000; S. Pryor st. cottage, $3,750, and beautiful new 6-room cottage with all modern improvements for $3,000. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple court.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Chattahoochee electric line, four miles out, $500; easy terms. J. K., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—One-half of corner lot in center of Oakland cemetery. Address Mrs. M., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Three-room house, 14 Gray street; lot 27½ by 105 feet, near Jones' avenue. Call at 68 Fairlie or 14 Gray st.

6-ROOM HOUSE, Logan street. This is a bargain and should locality suit, I can please you. T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall. apr 16 sat sun tues

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES—1,480 feet on W. and A., E. T. and G. P. railroads, five miles out. Will exchange for other property, vacant or improved. J. S. Owens, Gould building april 16 tf

FOR SALE—$4,000 for splendid new 8-room house with all modern improvements and corner lot; fine neighborhood, in easy walking distance and on easy terms. It's a beauty and an elegant bargain. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

HAPEVILLE—For sale or rent, 5-r. h., located on C. of G. R. R.; lot 80x200. J. A. Rawlings, Hapeville, Ga.

FOR SALE—2 vacant lots, one on west side of South Pryor street, between Rawson and Eugenia, 49x150, to 16-foot alley in rear; and one on southwest corner of Loyd and Rawson, 50x141, to 10-foot alley in rear. W. R. Hammond, 414 and 415 English-American building, Telephone 371. apr 16 3t

FOR SALE—Beautiful 5-room cottage; every modern convenience, fine street; small cash payment, balance easy, or nice piano in part payment. Great bargain. Nice Cottage, care Constitution.

DESIRABLE NORTH SIDE residence lots well located, low prices, small cash payment, balance monthly. Address Owner, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Piedmont ave. lot. If you want a beautiful east front lot on north side in elegant neighborhood for $3,750, I can show you a special bargain. Former price $4,200. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—$1,200 buys vacant lot on E. Fair st., near S. Pryor st. $750 buys Hilliard st. house and lot. $2,750 buys Crew st. house and lot. $1,900 buys Pulliam st. house and lot, near Rawson st. If you want to buy a farm, see my list. Money to loan at lowest rates. Call and see me if you want to buy or sell or borrow money. Charles Herman, 23 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—$1,250 for two nice 3-room houses, rented at $15 per month, with nice, large lot, close in, paying over 14 per cent. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

FOR SALE ON easy terms; if you don't want to buy, will rent to the right party a seven-room house, large lot, fruit and vegetables; in front of two car lines and in front of cyclorama at Grant park. Apply Thomas L. Johnson, 68 Inman building.

$550 WILL buy cheapest lot on Dodd avenue near Pryor. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall.

FOR SALE—Several lovely, modern cottages, every convenience, and two small places. Am instructed to sell these at once, which means half price. Your opportunity to get a nice home on easy payments. Call immediately. Young A. Gresham, real estate, rents and loans, 35 N. Broad street.

FOR SALE or rent, 6-r. h. two acres of ground located on C. of G. R. R. Mrs. Burton, Hapeville, Ga.

135 ACRES at Clarkston, will exchange for city property; price is right. T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall.

FOR SALE—Modern 10-room house; best neighborhood, near in. Easy terms. James P. Field, 34¼ Whitehall.

A. Graves, 38½ S. Broad.
Glenn street, 50x217—$450.
5-2-4r. houses, $1,100.
Cottages on easy payments on W. Pine, Simpson, Venable, McAfee and Fowler streets.
List your property with me if you want to sell.
3 5-r. houses at Whitehall, $100 cash, balance $20 per month, $1,600 each.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SECOND-HAND machines of all makes which have been thoroughly overhauled and which are guaranteed address Fielder & Mower, Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITER, bar lock, No. 6; all improvements; brand new; cheap for cash, or installments. Address Typewriter, care Constitution.

REMINGTONS, Williams, Yosts, Smiths, Caligraphs, etc. from $15 up. Ribbons, carbons and supplies. Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor street. apr 10 sun tues

HAVE YOUR typewriter repaired by the only factory expert south. All work guaranteed. Fielder & Mower, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, direct inking, portability, durability; catalogue; supplies for all machines. Edwin A. Hardin Co., 16 N. Pryor St. apr7 thur sun 20t

OPIUM HABIT.

YOUNG COW that gives over a pound of butter daily; cash. H. J. Pigott, 2½ Auburn ave.

CURE GUARANTEED, $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga., jan21-6m fri sun

MEDICAL.

PARHAM'S INDIAN SALVE, the best remedy known for piles. Agents wanted. Particulars free. E. H. Parham, Clara, Ga.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Rent by D. Morrison.

7-r. h., Atwood street	$15 00
4-r. h., Martin street	9 00
8-r. h., Whitehall; g., w. and b	30 00
8-r. h., W. Cain; g., w. and b	20 00
8-r. h., Spring street	20 00
7-r. h., Kirkwood; fine orchard	20 00
7-r. h., Capitol ave.; g. and w	20 00
7-r. h., Mangum street; water	15 00
7-r. h., S. Pryor; water, large lot	16 00
5-r. h., Pulliam street	11 50
5-r. h., and one store, E. Fair	12 50
5-r. h., Bass, near Capitol; g., w. and b	15 00
4-r. h., Woodward ave	10 00
4-r. h., Baugh st., West End	6 00
7-r. h., Simpson street	16 00
6-r. h., Jones avenue	13 00
5-r. h., Thomas street, new	15 00
8-r. h., Spring; g., w. and b.	30 00
7-r. h., Loyd; g., w. and b. r.	30 00
7-r. h., E. Hunter	25 00
8-r. h., Crew; new	25 00
6-r. h., Trinity avenue	26 50
3-r. h., Hood	10 00
4-r. h., Hood; g. and w.	10 50
5-r. h., 109 Rawson	15 00
4-r. h., 358 Auburn	10 60
6-r. h., Woodward ave	12 50
4-r. h., Houston	10 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street. Telephone 754.

For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 'Phone 1450, 88 S. Forsyth Street.

20-r. h., 72 Marietta street	$105 00
15-r. h., 70 Spring street	75 00
12-r. h., 58 Ellis street	60 00
14-r. h., 25 Powers street	50 00
10-r. h., 70 Walton street	45 00
12-r. h., 179 Jackson street	40 00
10-r. h., 864 Peachtree street	40 00
11-r. h., 48 Stonewall street	21 00
9-r. h., 173 S. Forsyth street	35 00
9-r. h., 41 Highland avenue	30 00
8-r. h., 65 Merritts avenue	40 00
8-r. h., 58 Crew street	25 00
8-r. h., 374 Spring street	20 00
7-r. h., 50 Windsor street	26 25
7-r. h., 143 Crew street	22 50
7-r. h., 32 Markham street	20 00
7-r. h., 52 Crew street	20 00
7-r. h., 174 East Georgia avenue	22 50
7-r. h., 98 Smith street	15 00
6-r. h., 110 Crew street	25 00
6-r. h., 233 Richardson street	25 00
6-r. h., 218 East Georgia avenue	16 00
6-r. h., 35 Stonewall street	15 00
6-r. h., 44 Gordon street	11 00
5-r. h., and two acres, Oakland city	12 50
5-r. h., 89 McDaniel street	15 00
5-r. h., 5 Woodward avenue	16 00
5-r. h., 58 Smith street	12 50
STORES.	
One store 19 E. Alabama street	$100 00
One store corner Broad and Hunter	100 00
One store 10 Trinity avenue	18 00
One store 10 West Mitchell street	50 00
One bakery, with two ovens, 127 Peters street	20 00

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

20-ACRE FARM of choice land fronting 1,025 feet on railroad right of way at a flag station four miles southeast of the center of this city; just the place for a gentleman's residence, or a truck and dairy farm; a branch of pure water runs through pasture; 6-r. h., 2-r. servant's house, large barn, all new; fine orchard; good wagon road paved nearly all the way into the city. If you want something nice, do not miss this gem. Terms $1,000 cash, balance easy. Price $2,000.

ONE BEAUTIFUL vacant lot 45x155 to alley, fronts east on Formwalt street, where so many nice houses are being built; this lot is easily worth $1,000, but the owner wants a small farm within 8 or 10 miles of Atlanta, and will put the lot in as part payment, or will sell on very easy terms—say $100 or more cash and $15 or more per month. Do not miss this, young man! Price only $600.

2-R. H., on a lovely, high, shady lot 79x119, city water down and street paved in front of lot, which is only one-half block from Peachtree street. This lot is large enough for two good houses, and will be worth $2,000 very soon. You can now buy on the following very easy terms: Will take small rent-paying property worth $500, balance $25 per month, at 8 per cent until paid. Price $1,400.

3-R. H., L-shaped house, with hall, nice lot 43x108, on North avenue, near Marietta street; just the house for some railroad man who wants to live near the Georgia railroad yards; will sell on small cash payment and $12 per month; house is insured for $500. The property is easily worth $1,250, but if you call this week I will sell it on the above terms for $850.

4-H. R., 2-story barn, stable, chicken house, 2 large strawberry beds, fine garden already started; 600 cabbages planted and two and a half bushels of sweet potatoes bedded. Nice young orchard of about 100 fruit trees—in all, 8 acres of good land, fronting on McDonough road and the railroad this side of Constitution station. This is the reader's chance to buy property at about one-half its true value. $500 cash, balance can be paid $50 every six months. Only $1,050.

5-R. H., vestibule and hall, on a beautiful high, large lot 100x387; in fact, four city lots in one fine lot of choice fruit trees and grape vines just coming in bearing. You can buy this lovely home almost like paying rent—$1,000 can run for 3 or more years, $100 or more cash, balance $15 to $25 per month. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, near Grant park, just outside the city, yet not far from electric car lines. If the reader ever expects to own such a home, now is your time. Price down to $1,950.

6-R. H., gas, water and bathroom, very near in on South Pryor street, lot 53x145 to an alley, on which there is a 3-room tenant house. Terms $500 cash, balance can be paid monthly. Price $3,650.

7-R. H., nearly new, gas, water and bathroom; lot fronts Crew street, near Georgia avenue, and is 50x140 to an alley, and cost $3,500; mortgage of $1,800 can be assumed, a nice vacant lot will be taken in part payment, or $250 cash and $25 per month for balance. Do not fail to get this bargain at $2,650.

THREE nice cottage homes in West End for sale on easy terms, and at very low prices; also a large number of choice lots on which I will build houses to suit the buyer, so that the house and lot will cost from $1,500 up to $3,000, according to the lot chosen and the size and finish of the house. Please remember that now is the best time to buy, and I make a specialty of selling small homes on easy terms and at low prices. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

$9,000 takes the best piece of rent paying property in the city, big frontage on a prominent street and is now rented for $100 per month.

$3,500—For a splendid 9-room house, lot 54x190 feet to an alley, inside of ¾ mile circle, good neighborhood place for railroad engineer or capitalist.

$3,000—Splendid 2-story brick store, business street. Come and see it.

$3,000—Catches a store, 6-room house and a 4-room house, on prominent corner, inside of ¾ mile circle; all street improvements down; stays rented at $35 per month. This is the kind you read of, but seldom see.

$1,200—Two new 3-room houses, rented to white tenants at $16; 14 per cent on your investment.

$1,400—For a corner lot 72x140 feet, a store and 6-room house; room enough for two more houses; now renting for $16 per month. Can be made to 26 per cent with $500 more invested.

$750—Luckie street lot, close in, 65 feet front by 100 feet deep.

WE HAVE a cash customer for a good home on south side, close in. S. B. Turman, real estate agent, 8 Wall street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

Bankrupt Sale of Glover Stock Lasts One More Week.

Here are a few bargains for this week only:

1,000 boxes good note paper and envelopes to go at 5c.

The best box of paper on earth for 10c.

See our leader box paper (60 sheets paper and 50 envelopes)—all for 25c; regular price 50c.

A job lot of combs (horn and rubber) that sell at 15c to 50c; your choice for 10c each.

Hair brushes—all 50c goods—to go at 25c.

Toilet Soap, good quality, 2 cakes for 5c.

Tooth brushes, good quality, 5c each.

Stafford's black ink, 3-ounce bottles, 5c.

500 good writing tablets 10c, 15c and 20c kind, to go at 5c each.

Ladies' purses and pocketbooks, regular 25c sellers; our price 10c each.

In addition to the above we have a big stock of books, dolls, toys and games—all at cut prices.

We give red trading stamps.

ORR STATIONARY CO.,
104 Whitehall St., Corner Mitchell.

George J. Dallas.

Vacant lot, Rockwell street. Call and make offer. $600.

80 acres, 4-r. h, 2 springs, young orchard, 100 trees, within 2½ miles of Hemphill; will sell at $10 per acre.

13 acres at Head's crossing, on West Point railroad, just below College Park, all in virgin forest.

470 yards front on railroad, ten miles from city; per acre, $40.

6-r. h., Kelly street, a nice home, $1,900.

9-r. h., Haynes street, large lot, $3,800.

Vacant West Hunter street lot, close to railroad, 55x120; only $600.

Vacant lot, corner Vine and Rhodes, $300.

5-r. h., East Linden street, 50x166, $1,250.

10 acres just four miles from carshed, all in grove; good front on road; only, per acre, $50.

2-r h., E. Fair street; lot 75x200, $175.

W. M. Scott & Co., Bargain List for Sale.

10-room Queen Ann cottage, double floors and sides, lot 65x250, in Edgewood; select neighborhood; will sell less than house cost and throw in the lot; small payment, balance monthly; like rent—only eight minutes' walk from postoffice, on traction line.

10-room modern house, north Atlanta; gas and water, one block from Peachtree and car line; $2,600 takes it; a vacant lot makes cash payment and the balance at $25 per month.

On Peachtree we have most beautiful, choice location for a home, 2½ acres; none equal in Fulton county; was worth $14,000; less than half that buys it today.

Nice, freshly painted 4-room cottage, lot 60x120, rented for $6 per month—$450 takes it.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.,
14 Pryor St., Kimball House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GRAYBEARD cured me of rheumatism and eczema," says Rev. S. H. Whatley, Atlanta, Ga. Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

W. T. BATEMAN, shoe salesman, says: "Graybeard is the greatest blood purifier I have ever taken." Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by druggists.

FINE SET of teeth this week $3.75 to $5.75. You cannot do better for $10 in Atlanta. Union Dentists, 56 Whitehall street, over Rich Bros.

PAUL PHILLIPS, the cartoonist, says: "Graybeard has done more for me than any remedy on earth." Made only by Z. D. Respess Drug Co. Sold by all druggists.

WILL dispose of my Densmore typewriter cheap; is in good condition and guaranteed. Address for particulars Mack, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

EGGS for hatching; Barred Plymouth Rock and Buff Leghorn; $1 per setting. H. A. Kuhns, Box 600, Atlanta.

MUNYON'S

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

RHEUMATISM

saint raphael wine,

the best and purest of french tonics.

a dessert wine of exquisite flavor,

endorsed by physicians throughout the u. s.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

distributors, atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Tax Payers Want More Light.

Mr. Adair has been quoted as saying that during his administration, the present board has ferreted out and paid back into the treasury overdrafts, shortages and moneys otherwise unlawfully withheld by different parties, aggregating over $200,000.

Should not Mr. Adair, for the benefit of the people, specify the items to which he refers? Unless he does, it will be difficult for the people to understand how his statement can be true.

To illustrate, the tax returns for three years prior to Mr. Adair's election, viz: 1892-93-94, amounted to $168,882,566, and the tax levied upon same amounted to $665,379. The tax returns for three years after Mr. Adair's election, viz.: 1895-96-97, amounted to $152,200,103, and the tax levied upon same amounted to $929,811, showing a falling off in valuations during 1895-96-97 of $16,682,463, and an increase of $263,932 in the tax levies.

What became of the $200,000 that was ferreted out, and why should not this have been applied to the building of the jail and courthouse?

Is it possible that this $200,000 is being hid out to be used by the commissioners in some other direction?

Let Mr. Adair answer for the benefit of the people.

FOR RENT.

The third floor of the Goldsmith Pharmacy, corner of Hunter and Whitehall, large hall, 30x120 feet, suitable hall or can be made into rooms. One month's rent free to desirable parties. Apply to Dan Goldsmith's Drug Store, at corner.

KELLAM & MOORE'S

Optical establishment has become an important factor in the production of lenses of the highest grade for oculists's prescriptions, and defective vision generally. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles W. Hackett Dead.

Palatka, Fla., April 16.—Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, N. Y., chairman of the republican state executive committee of New York, died at this place this evening at twenty-minutes to 8 o'clock.

Mr. Hackett was stricken with apoplexy on Thursday morning and was unconscious several hours before his death.

Tennesseeans Are Enlisting.

Nashville, Tenn., April 16.—Brigadier General Kelso, of the state national guard, has been ordered by the state adjutant general to enlist at once 300 men in Lincoln, Giles, Marshall and Moore counties to fill vacancies and form a new company.

AN AFRICAN LION AND MEXICAN BULL

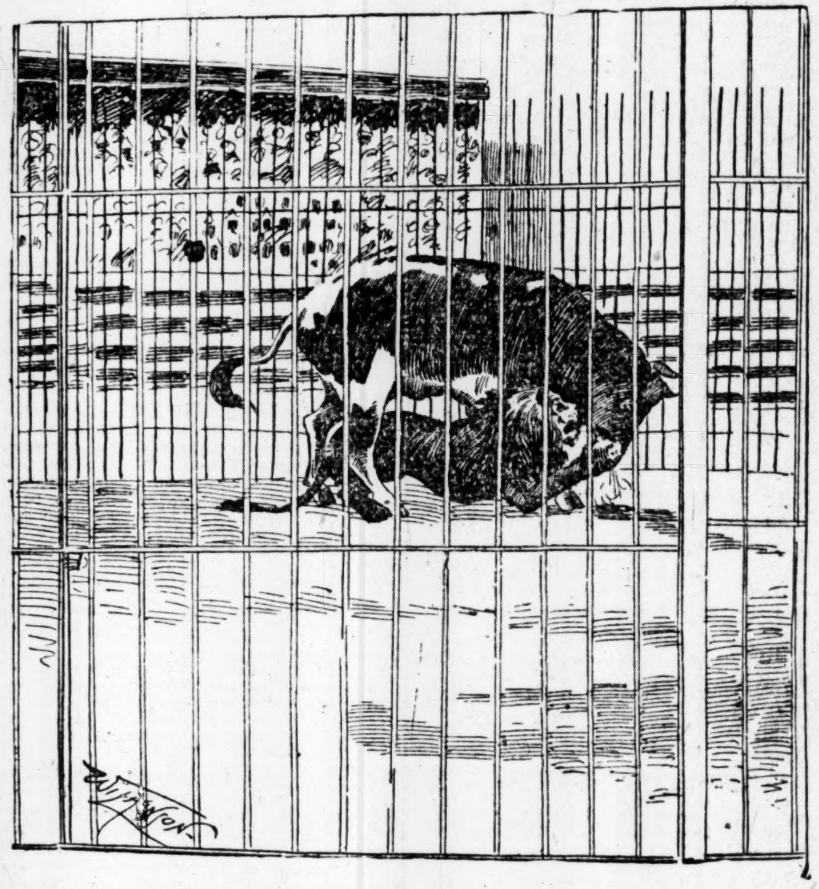
They Met in the Arena of a Bull Fight Ring.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT

Desperate Conflict Between the King of Beasts and the Bull.

HAD LONG BEEN FREELY ADVERTISED

Brutal Pastime of Thousands of Sight-Seers Who Cheered Wildly Each Coup of the Combatants.



With One of His Paws the Lion Held the Bull's Nose to the Ground.

Mexico City, April 10, 1898.—(Special Correspondence.)—History and tradition were overturned this afternoon at the Indianilla plaza, near the city, when an African lion met a Mexican bull in a duel to the death. And the lion went back on all the traditional accounts of its prowess and bravery and no longer is entitled to its place in the animal kingdom as "king of beasts." One bull met two lions, one after another, and succeeded in vanquishing both of them in short order.

The fight between the two animals had long been advertised and public interest was at fever heat. The coming contest had been the whole topic of conversation for weeks past, so today all Mexico turned out to see the fray.

Easter Sunday.

It is Easter Sunday, one of the country's greatest festivals and holidays, and therefore the crowd in attendance was decked in holiday attire. An hour before the contest was advertised to begin a constant stream of humanity began to soar into the great structure where the fight was held. Rarely has there been assembled so much feminine beauty and loveliness gathered together. Many of them were richly and handsomely dressed. Not only were the Mexican ladies in attendance, but there were hundreds of American ladies present. The city is full of American tourists just now and they all turned out to witness the cruel sport. And I must confess that I saw more blushes on the faces of the Mexican women than I did on their American sisters. Some of the ladies brought their little children with them. Just below me a lady, undoubtedly an American, had her two children sitting beside her. When the fight commenced and the bull tossed the lion backward, one of the children, a little girl with brown curls, turned away and began crying. The mother caught the child by the arm and said: "You little goose, why don't you watch the lion bite the bull!" And on all sides the indulgent mammas held up the dear little cherubs that they might witness all the fun and see the bull bathe his horns in the lion's blood.

By 4 o'clock the great building was filled with a magnificent crowd. Looking upward, the sight was a brilliant one. Mexican women are noted for their gaudy colors, and today was not an exception. Here and there could be seen dresses of the brightest hues, while the gay cobraroes with their gilt trimmings, which some of the men affected, added to the effect. A band off in a stand began to play, and the crowd shouted their approval. The noise gradually dies away. But suddenly it starts again, and pandemonium reigned. The governor of the district, accompanied by his staff, was entering the box of honor.

The seats of the building are arranged in tiers, and can accommodate 10,000 persons. Down in the center is located the cage, which is raised from the floor. The cage is built of iron, octagonal in shape and forty feet in diameter. It is constructed of iron bars, driven into the ground, and is thirty feet high in the center. A heavy canvas covers it, and it is known that inside the bull is waiting.

The Fight Begins.

The master of ceremonies rings a gong. It is the signal for the fight. The cage containing the lion is wheeled from its position to the side of the arena. The bell rings again, and at a signal the curtain enclosing the arena is dropped. The bull stares at the audience and commences to paw the ground. He is a fine-looking animal, jet black, with a pair of wicked looking horns. He is of the Sartin breed, used only by the most daring bull fighters. For ferocity and daring, this breed has no equal in the world. Standing there pawing the ground and waiting for any attack, he is a grand-looking sight. As the cloth fell away the crowd cheered again, but stopped very quickly, for the excitement is to great for common-place cheers. A dozen peons were busily engaged in adjusting the doors of the two cages, and soon everything was ready. A hush fell over the entire crowd, waiting for the attack that they knew would soon come. A third ring of the gong and the doors separating the two cakes were thrown apart.

The Bull Victorious.

With a single bound, "Prince," the great African lion, sprang into the middle of the ring, and there in a cloud of dust the contest began. It might also be said that there it ended. The bull was admirably prepared. Lowering his head, he charged "Prince," lifting him up as if he had been a feather, and throwing him backward twenty-five feet against the bars of the pen. The force of the blow was so great that the heavy bars of the cage were bent by the force of the impact. One of the horns caught the lion under the fore leg, but he was not seriously injured. However, he was badly frightened, and had all the fight knocked out of him. With a growl of rage and pain, it started to encircle the pen, seeking an egress. At last it laid down on the side of the arena, with its fore paws sticking out between the bars. He was a pitiful sight, and was jeered by the audience. Naturally there was some enthusiasm among the Mexicans at the victory of their noble representative over the vaunted monarch of the African desert.

The murmurs of the crowd began to grow louder and louder, so the attendants began to invent some means to make the lion fight. He was poked in the ribs and made to get up from his position. Hardly had he done so when the bull rushed at him again, goring him in the side and throwing him once more against the bars. The lion crouched in most abject fashion, and refused to even look at his formidable antagonist.

The crowd, up to this time comparatively quiet, commenced yelling and hissing. There were renewed cries for another lion and there was every indication that unless they were appeased a riot would break out. Mexican managers know too well what it means for the crowd to become thoroughly provoked, for had they become so chairs and benches would have been thrown at the pen, while the building would have been totally wrecked.

The Second Lion.

In order to prevent any disturbance, the management decided to bring in another lion. "Prince" was skillfully lassoed and dragged from the ring into his cage, bleeding from many wounds. The bull was absolutely uninjured and struck every one by his admirable pose.

The cage containing the second lion was wheeled into position. It was interesting to watch the bull, as prepared for the struggle he knew was coming, he stood in the cage facing the entrance waiting for the onslaught.

The lion sprang into the pen and made for the bull. The latter repeated the same tactics as in the first fight. It hurled the lion into the air with great ease, but not with the same force that it threw the first lion. Evidently he was wearied by the contest. The lion, when released from the bull's claws, crawled away, but seemed to have more nerve than "Prince." Waiting his opportunity, he sprang at the bull, but was met with the cruel horns. This time he was thrown into the air and severely gored again and again. This knocked all the fight out of him and he rolled on the floor growling with pain. The management decided to compel them to fight, so a sharp spike was fixed at the end of a stick and with this the bull was pricked. This caused the bull to turn round and charge the bars. While he was doing this a red flag was waved over the lion and the bull turned his attention to the flag and charged the lion. The onslaught was one of the fiercest ever seen. The bull's horns pierced the lion's side, causing a great flow of blood. The lion was now thoroughly enraged and attacked the bull. His first blow caught the bull in the eye, dragging it almost from the socket. The blood gushed from the wound, causing a crimson pool of blood on the ground. At this juncture the audience rose en masse and cheered the bloody and horrible scene. Many of the American ladies left, but the majority remained feasting their eyes on the disgusting spectacle. The two animals were now covered with blood, but the bull was in by far the best condition. At last the governor ordered the fight stopped, and I must confess that I was made very happy by his action. When, as the shades of evening were falling on the scene, the lion was lassoed, and as it was unable to walk, was dragged helplessly from the ring.

Never have I witnessed such a scene before and never will I witness one again. It was the most cruel and shameless exhibition I ever witnessed. I have been to bull fights and seen the faithful little ponies ridden up against the horns of the bull, gored and thrown. I have seen them ridden against the bull with their bowels hanging in festoons, and it did not make me nearly as sick and disgusted as did the contest I have just witnessed.

If there is one thing that makes me skeptical of the great future of Mexico it is this insatiable desire for blood.

ROBERT S. BARRETT.

CHIEF POWELL SPEAKS TODAY.

Delivers an Address to Railway Telegraphers on Their Position in the A. F. of R. E.

A reception will be tendered Grand Chief Powell, of the order of Railway Telegraphers, at the Kimball house this morning at 10 o'clock.

The reception is to be an informal one, and will be given by the local Order of Railway Telegraphers, all of whom will be present to meet their chief.

After the reception a meeting will be held and Chief Powell will deliver an address on the work of the American Federation of Railway Employees. This federation has been recently formed, and takes in nearly every class of employees in the railroad business, making it one of the strongest associations of the kind in the world.

Chief Powell, although a young man, took a prominent part in the formation of the federation, and was made secretary some time ago.

He comes to Atlanta as much in the interest of the federation as in that of the railway telegraphers, and will seek to make its objects and plans as clear as possible to the Atlanta order.

The public is invited to be present and hear the address of Chief Powell on this important subject. He will leave the city tomorrow for Louisville, Ky., where he goes to continue his work of investigation and instruction in the southern states.

Moore-Oglesby.

Elberton, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Today Mr. and Mrs. Drewery Patrick Oglesby issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lena, to Dr. George Young Moore, of Cuthbert, Ga., which happy event will take place April 27th next at the home of the bride, on Heard street. Miss Lena is one of Elberton's most fascinating and beautiful young women, and Dr. Moore, who so recently left Elberton for Cuthbert, is a whole host and one of the most popular young men who ever lived in Elberton and who has already made a name for himself in his new home. Immediately after the ceremony the couple will visit the groom's parents in South Carolina, and will then leave for their new home in Cuthbert.

Marriages Among the Nobility.

London, April 16.—Hundreds of forthcoming weddings are announced, among them being that of the Marquis Camden to Lady Joan Marion Neville, daughter of Lord Henry Neville, second son of the marquis of Abergavenny; Sir Ralph Barrett Blois to Miss Freda Kennard, daughter of Colonel Hegan Kennard; the Rev. A. E. Villiers, nephew of Lord Amherst of Hackney, to Lady Elaine Guest, daughter of Lord Wimborne; Captain Charles Fitz Clarence, great-grandson of King William IV, to Lady Violet Churchill, daughter of the late Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, and Sir William Orr Ewing, member of parliament for Ayrburghs, to Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the earl of Glasgow.

Ordained to the Priesthood.

London, April 16.—The Rev. B. W. Marturin, formerly one of the Cowley fathers of the Anglican church, was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in the Carmelite convent in London on Wednesday last.

Father Marturin was one of the priests sent to the United States by the Cowley fathers as a missionary to extend the high church movement in the episcopal church in the United States. He was stationed for a time in Philadelphia, where his work attracted considerable attention. His conversion to Roman Catholicism was announced some time ago and his ordination to the Roman priesthood had been expected to follow.

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

telling all about my wonderful invention, the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt and Suspensory, now used the world over for all results of youthful errors, nervousness, drains, impotency, lame back, varicocele, etc. Established 30 years. Above book mailed in plain sealed envelope. Write to-day.

Dr. T. A. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Just received an elegant assortment of latest styles and shapes for Dresses and Hats. Our stock of High-class Trimmings unexcelled in the city.

Bowman's

78 WHITEHALL

Special Display Next Week of Exclusive Designs in Street Hats.

DE LEON IS EDITOR OF LOOKING GLASS

Mr. Orth H. Stein Resigned the Editorship Last Night.

DE LEON A VERSATILE WRITER

Name and Form of the Paper Will Not Be Changed.

POLICY TO BE MORE CONSERVATIVE

Publication Will Also Deal More with the Social Side—What Mr. DeLeon Has To Say.

As told in The Constitution last Monday, there will be a change in the editorship of The Atlanta Looking Glass this week. Tomorrow Mr. Orth H. Stein steps out of this sanctum and Mr. T. C. DeLeon, the new editor-in-chief, steps in. The first issue under the new management will be issued next Saturday.

Mr. Stein will edit The Southern Insurance Recorder, which will be the organ of the insurance men of the south and one of the foremost insurance journals in the country. The first issue will make its appearance in the next few weeks, and will be quite an addition to Atlanta journalism.

Mr. DeLeon is well known throughout the south. He was once editor of The Mobile Register and later a well known author, magazinist and correspondent.

As to the future policy of The Looking Glass Mr. DeLeon has little to say. He states there will be no change in the name and the appearance of the paper, and that his work will be based on truth, given to the public without fear or favor. It is said, however, that the tone of the publication will be on more conservative lines than in the past, paying more attention to the social side.

What Mr. DeLeon Says.

In speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon, Mr. DeLeon said:

"As I never cross bridges until I come to them, and as I was not absolutely sure until today that I would take editorial charge of The Looking Glass, I could not speak with propriety of that paper. I will assume its editorship next Monday, and will make no change in the name or general appearance of The Looking Glass. When you ask of my 'policy' in its conduct, I may reply that I have but one—to tell the truth on any and all public subjects, without favor and without fear. I have never yet edited a paper that wore any man's collar or was the servant of any clique; and I am too old a journalist to learn new methods. Details will naturally shape themselves. They make the bridges to cross, and I shall endeavor to walk straight over them at all times 'with charity toward all and malice toward none.' For the rest, if The Looking Glass continues to be a readable paper, I suppose people will continue to read it. If I do not make it such, it is but natural that they should leave it very severely alone. I have had several thousand kindly suggestions as to how to make it 'a great success from the jump.' Did I adopt one tithe of the possible ones, it would be a veritable Joseph's coat in journalism."

Mr. Stein Explains the Change.

"I have been contemplating this change for some time," said Mr. Stein yesterday. "The Insurance Recorder is, I believe, a more remunerative business, and will give me more time for recreation. The affairs of The Looking Glass will be left with Mr. DeLeon, who is a competent writer, and who, I have no doubt, will make a success of the venture."

AN HONEST OFFER.

Dear Mr. Editor—Kindly inform your readers that if written to confidentially, inclosing stamp for reply, I will cheerfully make known to them in a sealed letter free of charge the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to perfect health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Seminal Losses, and Sexual Feebleness. I have no scheme to get money from any one. I have nothing to sell or send C. O. D., but am simply anxious to make known to others who may be suffering as I was this means of certain and permanent cure. Address James A. Harris, box 423, Delray, Mich.

Ninth Congressional District.

Gainesville, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—The following call has just been issued:

"Jasper, Ga., April 14, 1898.—The members of the democratic executive committee for the ninth congressional district are respectfully requested to meet in the city of Gainesville, county of Hall, on the 22d day of April, 1898, by 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary and to the best interests of the party.

"A full attendance being of vast importance, the presence of every member of that body is earnestly solicited.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Who Wants Her?

A desirable baby girl, for legal adoption. Apply with references to Box 668, Atlanta, Ga. apr17-sun wky

Electric Supply Company in Court.

Savannah, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The Electric Supply and Construction Company of this city was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Falligant today on application of the Nation bank of Savannah, to which it had given a mortgage to cover an indebtedness of $3,050. There are several other outstanding mortgages. The company is now executing a contract for putting in an electric lighting plant at Fernandina, and the amounts due under this contract have been assigned to the bank and other creditors. Joseph G. Walker was appointed temporary receiver, and for the present the business will be continued under direction of the court.

Princess Ordered To Leave Austria.

London, April 16.—Princess Louise, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who eloped from her husband, Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and who has been residing with her lover, Lieutenant Mattachech, on the latter's estate in Croatia, has been ordered to leave the Austrian dominions.

POLICE HISTORY IS NOW READY.

The Handsome and Useful Volume Will Appear Wednesday.

"The History of the Police Department of Atlanta," which has been published under the auspices of the Police Relief Association and for the benefit of that order, will be ready for distribution the middle of this week.

The volume will contain some most interesting historical reminiscences of the police force of the city, dating back from 1848, when the city government was first established; it will give the tragedies of the department, the bright features of its history, and will show hom the force grew to its present magnificent proportions from one marshal, who policed the city alone. The book will be handsomely illustrated, and will be a beautiful and useful souvenir.

Those who wish a copy can obtain one by addressing the chief of police or Captain Jennings, who is the president of the Police Relief Association.

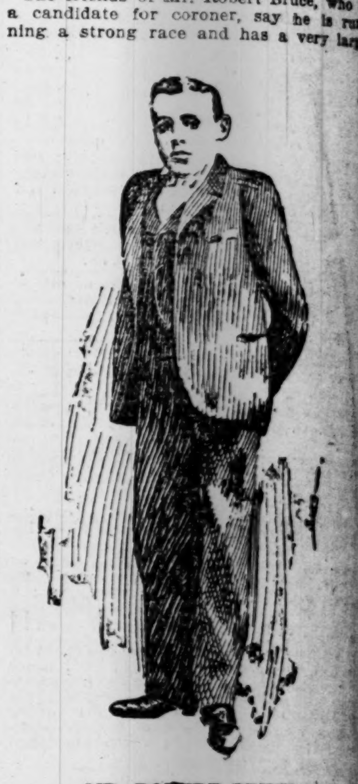
Marlboroughs Give Up Town Life.

London, April 16.—The duke and duchess of Marlborough have given up the idea of a political salon. They will not take a town house during the season, but will reside at Blenheim.

HIS FRIENDS ARE VERY ACTIVE.

They Say Mr. Bob Bruce Is Making a Fast Race.

The friends of Mr. Robert Bruce, who is a candidate for coroner, say he is running a strong race and has a very large vote pledged him. He is well known in the city and has many friends who are working for his election.



MR. ROBERT BRUCE.

Mr. Bruce is thirty-three years old and for a number of years has been in business in Atlanta. Fore five years he was with Mr. John M. Green, as stenographer and bookkeeper; he was with Perdue & Eggleston a long time and was also one of the official stenographers of the Southern railway.

Warships at St. Thomas.

Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, April 16.—A report is current here that five warships passed this island yesterday to the northward. They are said to have been going in a westerly direction.

From Arkansas to Mobile.

Little Rock, Ark., April 16.—Two companies of the Eleventh infantry, under Colonel Buchanan, commandant, will leave Fort Logan H. Roots tomorrow afternoon or Monday morning for Mobile.

Worn Out Men and Women Rejuvenated.

Consultation Free at Office or by Letter.

The many years of study and experience we have had in these special diseases peculiar to men and women enable us to restore many to a condition of perfect health, even after many other physicians have failed. Is it not worth your trying again? All we ask is a test of our methods of treatment and we are sure we can satisfy you. THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL with Dr. Hathaway & Co. when a case is once undertaken. Why not be cured? Rid yourself of disease! These famed specialists guarantee in cases of

Bladder Troubles, Hydrocele
Pimples, Ulcers, Piles,
Nervous Debility, Stricture,
Eczema, Kidney Complaints
Lost Vitality, Rheumatism,
Varicocele, Weakness of Men

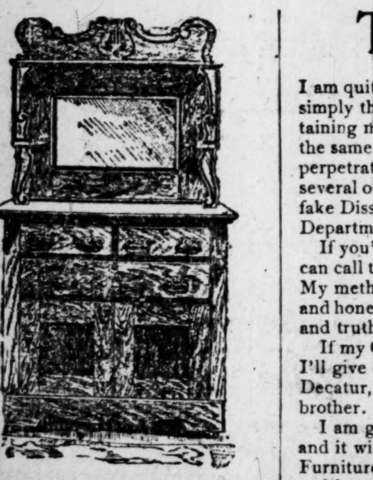
AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Send for Question Blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrah.

Call on or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35 Inman building.
Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

Geo. J. Dallas, candidate for County Treasurer. Primary 21st April.



This solid Oak Sideboard at cost, only $7.50. All others at cost. Send for Furniture Catalogue.

THE REASON

I am quitting business, as I have been asked so repeatedly, is simply this: I cannot maintain my honor and integrity, sustaining my reputation for upright dealings and honesty, and at the same time resort to such "fake" methods as have been perpetrated on the public for the last two or three years by several of the so-called leaders in furniture circles, such as fake Dissolutions, fake Cost Sales, fake Quitting Furniture Department, fake 20 Per Cent Discount Sale.

If you've been reading the papers for the last two years you can call the name of the firm for each of the above "fakes." My method is not to fight the devil with fire, but with truth and honesty. I am going to withdraw honorably, honestly and truthfully and leave the "faking" to the "fakers."

If my Closing Out and Quitting Business Sale is a fake, then I'll give every dollar I am worth to the Orphans' Home, at Decatur, Dec. 25, 1898. Jot this down, some good Methodist brother.

I am going to close out and quit the Furniture business, and it will be a matter of only a few weeks. If you want Furniture or Baby Carriages at Cost you had better hurry up and buy.

T. J. FAMBRO.

QUITTING BUSINESS.

FURNITURE AT COST!

30 pound Cotton Mattresses	$2 35
35 pound Cotton Mattresses	2 70
40 pound Cotton Mattresses	3 15
$18 Oak Suits now	11 25
$25 Oak Suits now	16 50
$40 Oak Suits now	26 00

MY STOCK IS GOING RAPIDLY.

Come early and get your choice. You don't have all cash, credit goes here. We are pleasing the people, from the volume of our business. Get in the rush, everybody knows Fambro is really closing out to quit the Furniture business.

T. J. FAMBRO. 87 PEACHTREE. 89 PEACHTREE. T. J. FAMBRO.

This "KID KARRIAGE" now only $[illegible] Every Carriage in stock AT COST. Send for Carriage Catalogue.

28 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2.
13-20.

VOL. XX

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, APRIL 17, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Fashion's Foremos Favcites
For Silk Wais are Fancy Roman Stripes . . . . .
$1.25
KEELY'S

Dainty Dinner Dresses
are made of Printed Chiffon over Glace Taffeta Linings . .
75c
KEELY'S

Paris Printed Piques
are much in vogue now for Stylish Wash Waists . . .
50c
KEELY'S

Fancy French Foulards
will be shown Monday for hot weather Dresses . .
75c
KEELY'S

Pretty Plaid Printings
on French Organdie Grounds for Stylish Summer Dresses . .
39c
KEELY'S

Fresh French Fancies
are delineated in our newest collection of Plaids . . . . .
$1.50
KEELY'S

Pretty Plaid Parasols
for Ladies and Misses at all prices, up from . . . . .
$2.75
KEELY'S

Lustrous Plain Taffetas
in High Qulity and Luster for Waists and Street Gowns . .
$1.0
KEELY'S

Cornflover and Magenta
are scare Taffeta shades; we show them all here . .
85c
KEELY'S

Grest Silk Remnant Sale
here next week; all Short Ends are priced . . . . . .
One-Half
KEELY'S

Pure Dye Taffeta
for Ruffled Separate Skirts ready here on Monday . . . .
85c
KEELY'S

Fashionable Block Checks
in our Silk Department will be ready on Monday . .
$1.00
KEELY'S

Ribbon Striped Plaids
are popular in Fine Silks for Swellest Waist Creations . .
$1.50
KEELY'S

Moire Velour Bayadere
are very stylish now for Black Separate Skirts . .
$1.25
KEELY'S

Silk Mull Organdies
for Waists and Evening Gowns, in Fancy Block Checks,
$1.50
KEELY'S

Handsome Gauze Grenadines
in best French makes for making over Taffetas . . .
$1.00
KEELY'S

Lattice Work Grenadines
of Genuine Lupin make; all prices found here, up from
$1.75
KEELY'S

White China Parasols
trimmed with Grenadine in rows of ruffles; up from . .
$2.75
KEELY'S

We Continue Our Great Sale of Silk Lined Tailor Suits
$12.50 Each.

KEELY'S

We Continue Great Sale of White Irish Point Lace Curtains
$3.98 Pair.

The Great Trade Center

—OF THE—

Economist and the Esthete

Will be crowded during the next week with Shoppers who appreciate the Policy and Methods of this Great Business!

The Highest Ideals of Dress Experts

of this Continent will be found exemplified here. They will be shown in conformity with our policy of always furnishing

THE MOST APPROVED STYLES AT THE MOST REASONABLE FIGURES!

This Week's Special Efforts

.....To Please the Public Will be in Complete Showings of

Newest Wash Goods Creations!
Modish Ready-to-Wear Gowns!
Silk and Washable Waists!
Stylish Summer Silks!

Special Wash Fabric Sale.

French Organdies
In Bayadere Effects
In Satin Barre Effects
In Carreaux Effects
45c

In Dresden Styles
In Block Checks Styles
In Floral Styles
39c

Great Sale of Washables.

Fancy Foreigners
In Muscovite Cloths
In Batiste Printings
In Lattice Muslins
35c

In Irish Dimities
In English Madras
In French Percales
25c

Great Opening Sale Monday

.....Of Choicest Domestic Wash Fabrics, Both on Plain Cloths and Dimity Styles

The Great Demand —Is— For English Piques.
Fancy Piques..........50c
English Cords.........35c
Downcord Welts......25c

The Popular Fabrics —Are— Madras Cloths.
English Madras........25c
French Madras.........35c
Oxford Madras........40c

Keely's White Goods.

Genuine Massalia Cloths
Egyptian Corded Dimities
Genuine Batiste Claire
25c

Imported India Linen
Real Persian Lawns
Wide French Nainsook
35c

Keely's White Goods.

American Pique Cords
40-inch India Linen
Striped Irish Dimities
19c

Sheer Linen Lawns
Extra Fine Nainsooks
36-inch Linen Cambric
49c

And a specially attractive quality of French Organdies, in White and Plain Colors, for Evening and Commencement wear . . . . 50 Cents.

A Special Sale —In— Fine Black Goods.
Smooth French Cheviots, 1.25
Silk Warp Brocades........1.75
Light-weight Japons......2.00

We're the People —For— Fine Black Crepons.
Waffle Stripe Crepons, 1.75
Fine Paris Crepons.....2.00
Pierola Crepons.........2.50

Keely's Suit Department.

Ladies' Box Suits of Black or Blue Serge, silk lined throughout.........	$12.50
Man-tailored Suit, Black or Blue Serge, all stitched seams............	$30.00
Fancy Covert Suit, fly front jacket, tucked or corded skirt	$17.50
Choice Covert Suit, fly front, short jacket, heavy taffeta lined...........	$25.00

Keely's Waist Department.

Black Taffeta Waists, sleeves and back tucked, in extra heavy quality	$8.50
Fancy Taffeta Waists, in Roman stripes, made in new shape fronts...	$6.50
Colored Taffeta Waists, yoke and front clustered with fine tucks........	$8.00
Extra Dress Waists, lined and boned, elaborately trimmed....................	$10.00

A Special Feature of this Department is the Extraordinary Value in Ruffled Separate Skirt of Black Taffeta Silk $16.50

Great Sale of —Skirts— For Street Wear.
Cheviot Skirts, tucked...5.00
Choice Styles, ruffled......6.50
Silk Brocade Skirts.........6.00

Great Showing of —Stylish— Separate Skirts.
Velour Silk Lined........12.50
Cheviot Ruffled.........10.00
Silk Lined Paquine......15.00

The Largest Shoe Business at Retail is Carried on

AT

KEELY'S

One Hundred Dozens of Fine New Styles Wash Waists
$1.00 Each.

One Hundred Pieces of Corded American Printed Dimities
15 Cents Yard

Special Sale of Brocades
for evening Dress, all the Gaslight shades...........
59c
KEELY'S

Taffeta Silk Linings
in all the scarce shades, also in Changeable effects,
85c
KEELY'S

Extra Heavy Taffeta
for stylish separate Skirts, in the genuine Rustics . . .
$1.00 yd
KEELY'S

Gros Grain Bayadere
is the most desirable Silk for stylish Skirts . . .
$1.25 yd
KEELY'S

Satin Ribbon Stripes
are prevailing Paris styles in high class Grenadines
$1.75 yd
KEELY'S

Scarce Silk Shades
Purple, Bluet, Cerise. They are very plentiful here . .
85c
KEELY'S

Best Black Taffetas
for stylish street Gowns are of Lyon's make . . .
$1.75 yd
KEELY'S

Up-to-Date Wash Waists
are made of English Madras. Here in profusion . . .
35c
KEELY'S

Silk Embroidered Piques
are very much in vogue for fronts of Wash Waists . . .
$1.25 yd
KEELY'S

Organdie Commencement Dresses
of white French Organdies will be very stylish . . .
50c yd
KEELY'S

White Silk Parasols
are stylish with white sticks; the best known value . .
$1.00
KEELY'S

Colossal Curtain Collection
in Popular Carpet Room; the price range is up from . .
68c
KEELY'S

Best Body Brussels
with ⅝ borders to match, in new Spring Patterns . .
$1.15
KEELY'S

Ready Room Rugs
of Wilton and Smyrna; your choice of 9x12 size . . . .
$39.50
KEELY'S

Choice Cashmere Carpets
in Prayer Rug Sizes; the best Eastern makes . . . . . .
$19.50
KEELY'S

Dainty Dresden Designs
in Real French Organdies of Foreign Weave and Printing,
39c
KEELY'S

Charming Carreaux Checks
in Our French Organdies; the season's swellest product . .
45c
KEELY'S

Dainty Dublin Dimities
in Scarce Color Printings here in great variety . . .
25c
KEELY'S

BASS' RETAIL STORE

Monday, 8 A. M.

WE PLACE ON SALE 5 CASES

Lonsdale Cambrics,

IN SHORT LENGTHS, AT

5⅞c.

10 YARDS LIMIT.

BASS' RETAIL STORE

150 pieces best grade, yard wide, French Percales, new styles, worth 12½c, at..........................	7½c
200 pieces fine white Victoria Lawns, 50 pieces 40 in. white India Linons......................	3⅞c
80 pieces fine sheer 32 in Mulls, in white, cream, black, navy, nile, pink, helio and red. at	5c
80 pieces colored figured and lace striped dress Dimities and American Lawns, 15c goods,	4¾c
252 pieces French Batistes, French Organdies and fine imported Dress Dimities.......	10c
50 pieces plain colors and fancy Ducks, 25 pieces 36 in Japanese Scrims, 15c to 20c goods............	7½c
500 pieces Simpson's best standard Prints, 50 pieces 38 inch lace Scrims, colored borders.........	3⅞c
3 cases good quality, yard wide, Bleaching, 2 bales extra heavy, yard wide Sheetings.........	3⅞c
100 pieces 38 in all wool Imperial Serges, 21 different colors spring shades, 50c values	19c

Ladies' Ready Made Skirts.

$2.00 Ladies' fancy brocaded Skirts, made well and good linings, at.......................	98c
$5.00 Ladies' black and fancy all wool and mohair and wool Skirts, best work, at......	1.98
$6.50 Ladies' black and fancy all wool, silk and wool, silk and mohair fine Skirts......	2.98
$8.00 Ladies' beautiful Skirts, made of the finest all wool and silk and wool goods...	3.98
$10.00 all silk Skirts, made of brocaded Gros Grains brocaded Taffetas, Veleures and Satin Duchesse.........	4.98

Ladies' Ready Made Waists.

$1 Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of best grade French Percales and Lawns, new styles ...	39c
$1.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of Dimities, Lawns, Madras Cloths, white and self collars...	69c
$2.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of English Madras, Organdies and fine Percales ..	1.25
$3.50 Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of white and colored Marseilles and Piques, beauties	1.50
$2.50 Ladies' black Mohair Shirt Waists, with white collars—go as a flyer	75c

Black Dress Goods.

50 pieces 40 inch black brocaded mohair Sicilians, price for Monday, only	19c
$1.00 38 inch black brocaded all wool French weave and dyed goods, at........................	39c
$1.25 40 in. silk finished mohair Sicilians, figures and bayadere stripes, this sale......	49c
$1.25 48 inch fine black silk finished all wool Henriettas, a bargain	59c
10 pieces 32 inch black brocaded Grenadines, just for a hard hitter	15c

Colored Dress Goods.

25 pieces double width fancy Brocaded Sicilians, half wool......	8c
40 pieces 40-inch fine Brocaded Mohair Sicilians, new styles.........	19c
50 pieces all wool Plaids, Checks and Fancies, good property............	23c
15 pieces all wool and Silk Novelty Suitings, $1.00 bargain goods.....................	39c
$1.25 choice of 38 pieces fine imported Novelty Suiting—they must go......	49c

Black Silks Go Cheap.

10 pieces black Ottoman Silk, 27 in. wide, made to sell at $1.00, this sale..................	45c
10 pieces black brocade Taffetas, good designs, cheap at $1.00, this sale	39c
5 pieces 27 in. black French all silk Taffeta, cheap at $1.25, a hummer........	69c
3 pcs. black all silk Satin Duchesse, 12 pcs. Satin and Taffeta brocades $1.25 values...	69c
$1.50 black brocaded Gros Grains and Satin Duchesse, the cream of the market.........	89c

Colored Silks Special Sale.

32 pieces all Silk Muslin de Soie, 10 pieces job in Waist Silks, choice..........................	25c
33 pieces Brocaded Taffetas, made to sell at $1.00, just the thing for Waists.........	49c
18 pieces best grade plain and changeable Silk Taffetas, new shades.........................	69c
All our $1, $1.25 and $1.50 Brocaded and and Plaid Taffeta Silk at cut price............	75c
8 pieces 34-inch all Silk Chinas, good shades and 75c quality, at	29c

Feather stitched Braids, in white and colors.........	3c
Ladies' fine Leather Belts, black, tans and reds	12c
Box best grade black Mourning Pins at........	2c
Paper best quality Hairpins, this sale..........................	1c
Box best quality Wire Hairpins.	3c
58 large size Chenille Table Covers, to close......	39c
50 pieces heavy corded White Pique at	15c
30 bolts white and colored French Organdies...............	12½c
Ladies' fine $1.50 Jewel Belts—beauties	49c
Ladies' $1.25 Leather Jeweled Belts—new ones	49c
150 pieces high grade fancy and plain Ribbons at...........	19c
Men's $1 and $1.25 fine Laundered Shirts at..	49c
Men's good quality Unlaundered Shirts at.......	25c
Men's 50c all Silk Scarfs and Ties, to close ....a...	19c

Ladies' all Linen Collars, all shapes and sizes......	3c
Ladies' best all Linen Cuffs, every size......	5c
Ladies' White Lace and Net Ties—special.........	49c
50 pieces fine Torchon and Smyrna Laces at	5c
200 pieces 20c and 30c Torchon and Smyrna Laces at ...	10c
300 bolts good quality Valenciennes Laces, bolt	12c
200 bolts 39c quality Valenciennes Laces................	19c
180 bolts 50c grade Valenciennes Laces........................	25c
50c quality fine white and cream Oriental Lace............	25c
75c grade beautiful white and cream Oriental Lace.....	39c
Large size spools Knitting Silks at.....	2½c
Ladies', Misses' and Children's full seamless Hose........	7c
Good quality Sewing Silk Thread...............	1c
Belding's Wash Filo and Embroidery Twist, all shades	29c

50 pieces 54-inch Turkey Red Damask..............................	13c
69c best grade Turkey Oiled Red Damask......	25c
50c German all Linen Damask, 54 inches............	25c
72-inch all German Linen Damask, 75c value........	39c
72-inch double face Satin Damask, $1 grade................	49c
$1.25 German Satin Damask, 2 yards wide...........	75c
53 dozen large size all Linen Huck Towels.....................	10c
15 bolts heavy Scotch Crash at..........	2⅞c
$1.00 12-4 heavy Counterpanes............	59c
$1.50 Marseilles Counterpanes, 12-4........	75c
$3 fine English Marseille Counterpanes	$1.39
$2 fine Nottingham Lace Curtains...........	98c
$5.50 very handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains.,	$2.98
3 cases full 12-yard Bolts Cotton Diaper....................	39c

MERCHANTS READ THIS.

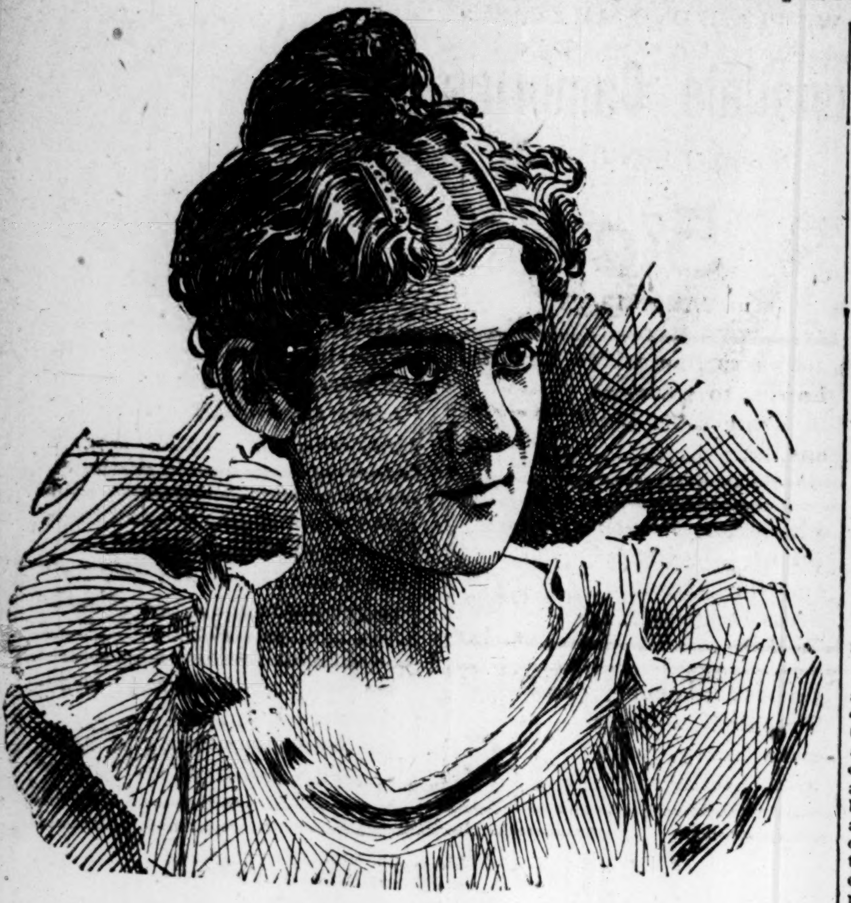
If you need anything in Summer Goods to brush up your Spring Stock or if you need a few special drives to fire up your business, you can get some Special Good Things at our Wholesale House, 34 South Pryor St.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

Wholesale, 34 S. Pryor St.
Retail, 37 Whitehall St.

Woman ✦ and ✦ Society

Conducted by ISMA DOOLY.



MISS EMIE E. SIMS, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

She Is the Most Prominent and Brilliant Young Club Woman in Eastern New York.

It is almost a reflection on social life, some of the ideas that prevail as to just what are the requisites of the young society woman. It is not unusual in this connection to hear one of these who may be very well educated or who reads a great deal referred to as "rather peculiar," "literary," if not "passe," and there really may be those provincial young creatures who think that to acknowledge they read good, wholesome literature might argue that they were not overcome with social duties. Indeed, it is not long since that a young girl well known was heard to remark that her neighbor, "Miss So-and-So evidently was not much admired socially, because she knew so much and had so much time to read."

Frequently, too, a bright woman who may interestingly carry on a conversation of an intelligent nature and not ordinarily based on small talk, will find herself accused of pedantry and be subjected to interruptions of a peculiar nature as to "That's too deep for us," "You are beyond us," etc. Then there are those young women who, though they really would like to improve their minds, and probably spend a few hours of the week with some literary club history class or circle of the kind, but are afraid it will identify them with those who are older, or who, by pursuits in line with education, bring down upon themselves from the ignorant the accusations that are generally associated with the "blue stocking element." The truth is, with exceptional instances, the young woman who lives, moves and has her being in the thought of engagements is by no means a "type of high social life," but an unenlightened being, who, after a few seasons, losing her beauty, begins to be lonesome for companions in the way of thoughts and ideas and has upon her face an expression that in a language plainer than words says, "I am looking for an eligible party." The mind, like the body, requires more to sustain and develop it than sweets and entrees, and the young woman who thinks that she can sustain herself as the center of admiration socially by merely giving out her impressions of the last party and indulging continually in inane small talk, will find that she soon loses her charm for even those admirers who require little more of her than amusing conversation. Her mind itself becomes dissatisfied with the food it is given, and becomes restless. This restlessness brings about as many wrinkles a absolute trouble does. If there is no mental tonic supplied, what can be expected but a restlessness of spirit and finally the dissatisfied disposition. There is no doubt that the young woman with abnormally advanced ideas is not to be encouraged, but abnormally advanced and well educated mean two entirely different things. The woman who fails to educate herself and appreciates that education is the basis of enlightenment, and even civilization is so hopelessly ignorant as to be a great responsibility to her parents as to whether she really appreciates the difference between right and wrong, and is a superfluous appendage to the best element of social life. Some women have an idea that because men object to extreme advancement they do not appreciate the educated woman, but really this a reflection that not only men themselves, but their friends among women will resent. There is no doubt about it that a premium is placed by men upon woman's physical beauty, but all men have as a rule the same ideas as to "senseless beauty." They are apt to agree with the man who is rather blasphemous terms said of a beautiful woman that said nothing. "She is pretty, but she doesn't know whether the crucifixion took place at Calvary or at the battle of Gettysburg."

There is no excuse for the young woman of leisure these days not being well educated, for if she has neglected to take advantage of that period of life spent in school, she is given every opportunity to make up for it in the libraries, the literature and the journalism of the day. The literary circles, history classes and systems of studies pursued in the best of woman's clubs give women an opportunity of educating themselves. They thus derive that knowledge that is more practical even than what is actually acquired in school life and will produce a wholesome character to a woman's mind, which is ordinarily surfeited with home cares or the frailties of her neighbors.

The story is told of a young woman in Boston who, when her sweetheart, after waiting some time for a decisive answer, insisted that she at once name the wedding day. Looking at him fondly, she said: "It can't be Monday, the Emerson circle meets that day; Tuesday I read an essay before the Woman's Club; Wednesday I must see after my work in the free kindergarten; Thursday the executive board of the Young Woman's Christian Association meets; Friday I always devote to hospital work; Saturday I do my mending. The nights of the week are given up to parties in honor of our engagement, so Sunday, dear, seems about the only one I see ahead for the wedding." This great activity is certainly not an example for all young women to follow, and yet an active life spent in wholesome pursuits cannot make a woman young or old, less charming than the woman who may set every day in the week wondering when her wedding day will be, or wondering how on earth she will spend that evening or the next and whether her new evening gown will be a good fit.

A physician of note has recently said that well educated women were rarely sickly, and that a wholesome mind meant more emphatically a healthy body than anything he knew. Morbidness and hysteria are very seldom the ailments of well balanced, educated women, and discussed in any way you may choose, over-activity in educational pursuits is far more commendable in woman than her indifference to them.

The well eeducated woman, again, is very seldom the one who ever neglects her home life, and young women who take such a lowly view of themselves as to develop only and care for their pretty faces make a great mistake. Mental accomplishments and education are the truest and most lasting adornments of feminine personality.

False ideas are the part of young women as to what constitutes the "charming type" or the "social favorite" are probably due to their educational neglect in childhood and girlhood. It is almost pitiful these days, to walk along the principal streets and find them thronged with young women between the precarious ages of fourteen and sixteen who should be in school. What on earth can mothers mean by allowing this? In the morning on Whitehall street, especially around the soda fountains, any number of pretty young girls can be seen. As a rule they have their hair arranged like women, their faces are prematurely old, while the beauty of their skirts and their silly manners argue in favor of their youth. They seem to have no object in being out save to attract probably a miserable contingent of boys who stand on street corners, imbibing the nectar of cigarettes, and who, during the season of summer opera, are called "Johnnies." If these young women were missed off the streets in the afternoon, one might suppose they were having classes in music, literature and the "finishing touches." But the afternoon finds thm out again, in gayer raiment, dan more extreme fashion of hair dressing, Cleo Merode, seeming to be their ideal in this line. If many of these were asked why they were not at school, the excuses would be somewhat in this order: "Well, we left the high school because we didn't like algebra, and Latin, and French, and we won't have to work, so we didn't want to take the business course." Or, another will say, "I was attending a private school, but I didn't learn anything; Mrs. So and So was not a good teacher." Others who pace the streets continually are too delicate to attend schools, while there actually are those young women who are taken out of schools because their minds were so bright there was danger of their losing physical strength.

It is deplorable to consider just what type of woman may be expected in the development of these young girls, and although laws are continually being made in the matter of compulsory education among the labor classes, it does seem that the time is at hand when the better classes are calling for compulsory education among these pretty idle young creatures venamenting the principal thoroughfares.

Miss Mary Louise Huntley, at present in the city, and who has been busily engaged in New York newspaper work, tells many interesting stories of the women, young and old, prominent in various ways in New York.

A type unique and attractive is recognized in Miss Emie Simis, whose portrait adorns the woman's page this morning. Miss Huntley states that Miss Simis is a society bells possessing all the graces and charms that are the necessary attributes of the social favorite. Notwithstanding her many social duties and although only twenty-one years old, Miss Simis spends the most active life and is identified with best philanthropies of Greater New York. She organized the Urban Club, of Brooklyn, a flourishing organization of young women, and is the popular presiding officer. She is a member of seven or eight other clubs of distinct prominence and was among the guests of honor and the youngest guest present at the recent breakfast given by Sorosis at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Simis is unusually pretty, her face beaming with intellectual light, while her features are clear-cut and her coloring exquisite. She is a regular contributor to magazines, and the leading newspapers, and has been offered many inducements to regularly enter the profession of journalism. At a recent gathering she was asked to address the Working Girls' Club, and handled her subject, "Why Some Women Are More Beloved Than Others," so successfully she was prevailed upon to give a series of talks on such subjects. She is greatly admired by the working girls and her talks to them are in the nature of inspiration and encouragement that tend to uplift and charm all who hear her.

A New York paper, in recent reference to Miss Simis, says:

"Miss Emie Simis war a guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Cambridge Club last Tuesday, and in response to her toast, 'Our Sister Clubs,' rendered the following lines:

"'A circle of maidens, a dozen, perhaps,
All knitting demurely, in 'kerchiefs and caps;
With tables of doughnuts all placed in a row—
Our grandmothers' club, half a century ago.

"'A handful of women, afraid, we'd contend,
Of themselves, of their project, and how it would end,
Discussing the question in tones soft and low—
What our mothers called clubs, say ten years ago.

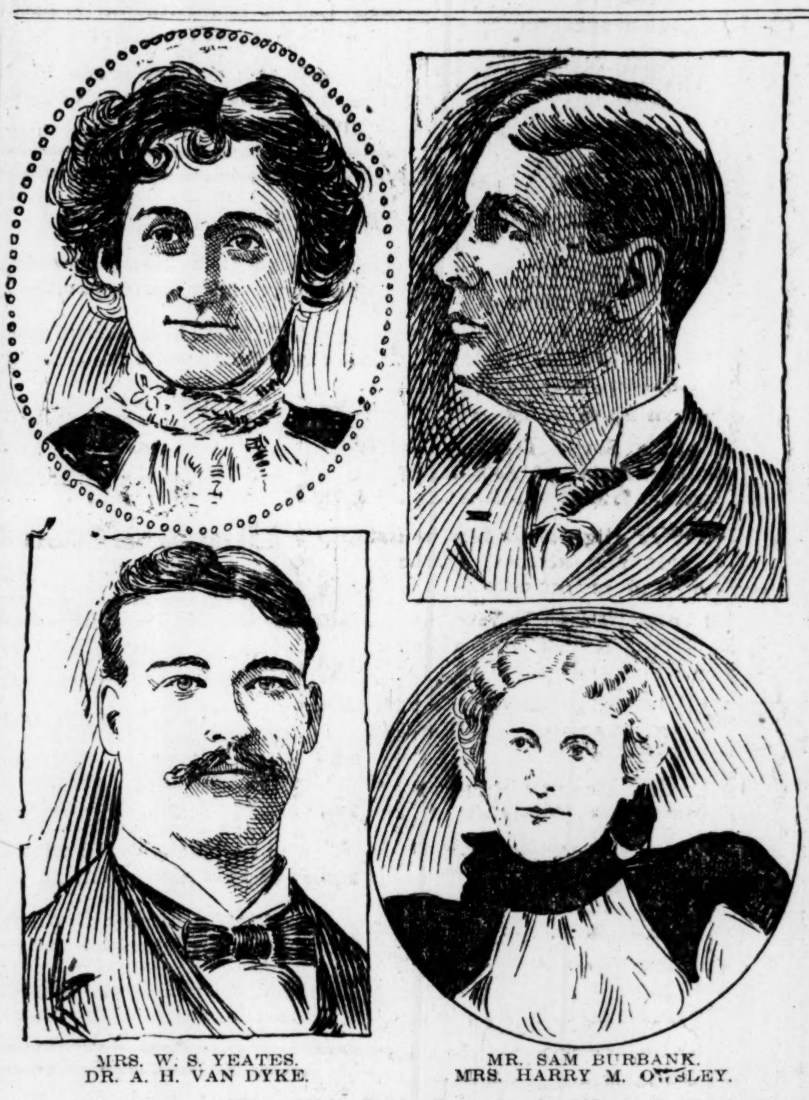
"'An architectural triumph, with treasures galore,
Corridors, grillroom, with carved oaken door,
Treasures of art spread in lavish array—
The club, if you please, of our mothers today.

"'A gathering of women of sixty or more,
With courses on cooking of parliamentary lore,
With lectures and papers and plans come to stay—
The club of our own and our sisters today."'

Ben Hur Will Be a Brilliant Event

The event of the coming week socially will be the spectacular production of "Ben Hur," to be given under the auspices of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The proceeds of the entertainment will go toward defraying the expenses of the social side of the reunion and toward the soldiers' home. Independent, however, of the objects of the entertainment its interest and beauty of presentation, the well instructed participants and the many brilliant features, introduced into this particular dramatization of "Ben Hur" is sufficient to commend it as an event worthy of enthusiastic patronage.

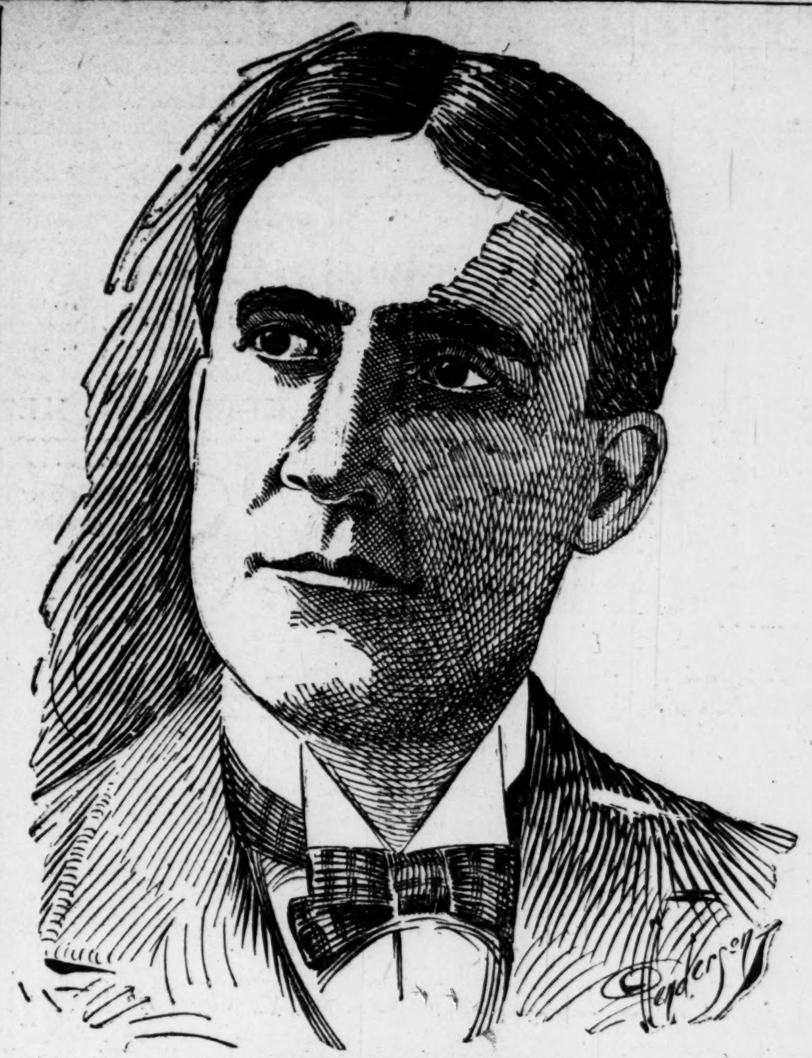
Although the participants in the programme are well known and prominent Atlantians that is the only amateur side of the entertainment since the adaptation of "Ben Hur" to spectacular presentation is the work of General Lew Wallace, the author, and Harper Bros., publishers. The scenery has been especially arranged in Paris, also the costuming, and while only the striking scenes of the book and the brilliant scenic parts have been dramatized. The production will include thirty-eight different scenes from the book.



MRS. W. S. YEATES.
DR. A. H. VAN DYKE.

MR. SAM BURBANK.
MRS. HARRY M. OTTLEY.

ome of the Singers Who Will Take Part in the Woman's Exchange Entertainment.



MR. EDWARD CAWTHORN.

He Will Take the Part of Ben-Hur in the Spectacular Pantomine, "Ben-Hur."

The same drill masters who put on the "Ben Hur" entertainment in the larger cities of this country and America are in Atlanta at present, busy in the instruction of local talent. The rehearsals are conducted with the utmost skill and discipline, and the Atlanta public have every reason to anticipate one of the most brilliant spectacular productions yet seen in the Grand.

The following is the cast and those impersonating the leading characters:

Ben Hur, Mr. Edward Cauthorn.
Ben Hur, (Younger), E. G. Ottley.
Messala, E. M. Ottley.
Messala, (Younger), R. S. Rust
Balthazar, W. W. Davies.
Melchte, A. Murphy.
Gaspar, Shephard Bryan.
King Herod, John Corrigan.
First Guard, Ira Forb.
Second Guard, John Barnes.
Simonides, B. Clark.
Shiek Alderim, Dr. Hope.
Malluch, Hugh Foreman.
Sanballat, Mays Ball.
Rab: Samuel, Lynn Werner.
Arrins, Joseph S. Raine.
Hord, E. B. Robinson.
Thord's Companion, E. A. Werner.
Joseph, Hollins Randolph.
Valerius Gratus, C. E. Buchanan.
Ethiponian, Hunter Course.
Esther, Miss Ruth Cunningham.
Irus, Miss Margaret Newman
Mother of Ben Hur, Miss Lillie Brockett.
Tirzah, Mrs. Frank Meador.
Amrah, Miss Kathreen Jones.
Mary, Miss Dee Murphy.
Zanetta (solo), Miss Mary Lou Jackson.
Thalia, Miss Myrtle Sherrill.
Sylvides, Queen of Butterflies, Emmie Carter.
Children of Ben Hur, Carl Ridley, Claire Ridley.
Statuary, Mrs. H. B. Tompkins, Miss Rebecca Raoul, Miss Lulu Roper.
Reader of Chariot Race, Miss Butler.
Orchestra, Lilly's.

Mrs. Howell Jackson, chairman of the dancing committee, announces the following as the dancing features: Egyptian fandango with the following young ladies as participants:

Miss Mary Lou Jackson, Miss Susie Goldsmith, Miss Elma Fear, Miss Eloise Tyler.

Arabian Girls' Frolic, chaperons, Mrs. Sid Phelan, Mrs. Murdock Walker; Miss Ethel Fisher, Miss Alma Johnson, Miss Edith Fisher, Miss M. A. Phelan, Miss Effie B. Phelan, Miss Margaret Elliott, Miss Bernice McFerran, Miss Imogene Tupper.

Priestess of Apollo—Chaperons, Mrs. Charlotte Peck, Mrs. Herbert Manson; Miss Florence Milan, Miss Lila Colquitt, Miss Edna Miller, Miss Katie Hurst, Miss Willemette Gale, Miss Flora Holland, Miss Carrie Howell, Miss Bertha Miles, Miss Edna Fear, Miss Gladys Snook, Miss Louise Dooly, Miss Katie Milledge, Miss Lucie Durham.

Butterflies, in charge of Miss Gypsy Morris—Chaperons, Mrs. R. B. Ridley, Mrs. Herbert Brown; Miss Mary Lou Berkeley, Miss Eloise Brown, Miss Ruth Neiler, Miss Isabel Neiler, Miss Lillie May Walker, Miss Claud Patterson, Miss Carrie Perdue, Miss Julian Perdue, Miss Rosalind Tupper, Miss Juanita Tyler, Miss May Fear.

Sprites Fantasie—Chaperons, Miss R. B. Ridley, Mrs. Herbert Brown; Miss Claire Ridley, Miss Clara Brantley, Miss Mary Ellen Moody, Miss Margaret De Sossway.

Drills—Naiads—Chaperons, Mrs. W. M. Nixon, Mrs. Florine Holt: Miss Martha Glover, Miss Elise Glover, Miss Genie West, Miss Dora Raine, Miss Rose Hyde, Miss Ethel Cook, Miss Bessie Morris, Miss Anita Black, Miss Laura Johnson, Miss Lucy Newman, Miss Janet Dargan, Miss Susie Wilson, Miss Belle Morrow, Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Olive Speer, Miss Virgie Philips, Miss Florence Werner, Miss Hattie Zettler, Miss Mary Ormond, Miss Margaret Badger.

The story of Ben Hur is one well known, but a synopsis of it might not come amiss:

Ben Hur belonged to a rich and influential Jewish family in Jerusalem. He and Messala, a Roman youth, had been friends, but, after a separation of five years, they met. Messala taunts Ben Hur with his circumscribed life and views and declares himself a "Roman." They quarrel and part.

During a procession of Roman soldiers, the procurator, Gratus, is accidentally struck by a tile falling from the Hur house, and Messala and Gratus, in order to confiscate the property, give out the report that Ben Hur has attempted murder. The mansion is besieged, the family brought out. Ben Hur beseeches Messala to save his mother and sister. He is sentenced, without trial, to the galleys for life, and his mother and sister are secreted in a leprous cell.

Ben Hur is on a galley bearing the tribune Arrius, who is attracted to him by his noble bearing. In a battle Ben Hur saves Arrius's life, who adopts and takes him to Rome. There he practiced all military and athletic exercises, with the thought of turning his skill against Rome to avenge the loss of his mother and sister.

He next goes to Antioch and hears of a wealthy merchant, Simonides, whom he supposes to be his father's steward for life, in which case the property is his. He calls on Simonides, but fails to prove his identity. Here he first sees Esther. Simonides, however, recognizes him and is ready to turn over the property if Ben Hur is worthy to receive it; so he sends Malluch, his confidential agent, to watch Ben Hur.

There is soon to be a chariot race, for which Messala is practicing. Messala attempts to run over Balthazar and his daughter, Iris. Ben Hur saves them. A cup is given Ben Hur by Iris as a token. A sheik has advertised for a driver of his Arab steeds that he wishes to enter for the race. Ben Hur accepts, hoping to defeat Messala. Simonides sends for him and gives up the property, making Ben Hur the richest man in the world. Sanballat is sent to make a heavy wager on Ben Hur.

In the meantime Iris has tried to charm Ben Hur; she intrigues with Messala to destroy him and entraps him into a palace to be slain. He escapes.

He goes to Jerusalem determined to use his wealth in helping the Nazarene, who, he believes, will, as the messiah, establish a temporal kingdom.

On arriving in Jerusalem he goes to his old home. That night his mother and sister are found and released from prison, and seek the same spot before they are driven out of the city. The mother knows her son, but cannot expose him to leprosy. Amrah, their faithful servant, finds all of them, hears of Christ's healing power, brings about a cure and unites the family.

In the meantime the Hur house has been restored. Simonides and Esther live in it. Ben Hur is training troops in Galilee to be ready when needed, and he is following the Nazarene, surprised at his miracles. Iris continues to attract Ben Hur and pretends to be allied to his cause. She informs Esther that he is coming with the king. Looking over the parapet they see Ben Hur arrive, and Iris discovers that Esther loves him. Iris proves false to Ben Hur and his cause. He breaks loose from her spell and marries Esther, "a dutiful daughter of Judah."

Press Club Notes.

The many duties devolving upon Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick as editor and proprietor of The Times-Recorder and as president of the Georgia Woman's Press Club have necessitated her taking a rest for the present. Mrs. Myrick has made a most efficient and successful presiding officer, using every effort to bring the club to the high standard it now occupies, and the thanks of the entire membership are due her for her splendid management. During Mrs. Myrick's present suspension of active duty, Mrs. William King, first vice president, will act as president, assuming all business responsibilities till June, when the annual meeting occurs in Atlanta. All applications for membership and other business notices should be sent to Mrs. William King, 480 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Federation News.

Miss Rosa Woodberry, state secretary of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, is anxious that the Georgia federation of clubs put themselves in communication with the club department of the Chicago university. A letter fully explaining the matter is addressed to Miss Woodberry by Professor Walter Payne, lecture study secretary, who writes:

"The University of Chicago has often been requested to assume the preparation and direction of the programme of clubs and organizations desiring to do systematic work along some chosen line. These inquiries have led to the preparation of a plan by which such work can be conducted through the extension division of the university at a relatively small cost to the clubs. This plan contemplates the direction of the work of clubs in the various departments of literature, history, political science, political economy, sociology, etc.

"Wherever it is practicable the university will furnish, in addition to the programme outlined for the season's work, libraries containing the books to which special reference is made. The club will also have the privilege of corresponding with the university instructor under whose leadership the work is being done. It is thus the purpose of the university to extend to clubs the advantages of competent instruction in the guidance of their studies.

"Any who are interested in establishing such a relationship with the university are requested to state in detail the nature of the organization, the number of members, and the line of work which they desire to pursue. Very truly yours.

"WALTER A. PAYNE,
"Lecture Study Secretary."

Society the Past Week.

The week socially has been a very bright and delightful one, and the larger social functions, like the smaller ones, have been vrey happy occasions. The reception tendered by the Capital City Club in honor of General Graham was one distinctively brilliant and was pronounced one of the most picturesque entertainments yet given by the club. The features of the evening were the impromptu speeches made at supper by Major Livingston Mims, in introducing General Graham, and the latter's acknowledgement. Major Mims, noted for his ability to say the right thing at the right time, distinguished himself Tuesday evening and made a speech not only appropriate, but beautiful in its eloquent expressions. He touched the keynote of patriotism in the hearts of those present, and when General Graham replied in a brilliant and graceful speech, nothing better expressed the feelings of those present than the exulting music that broke forth at the conclusion of General Graham's remarks. A more enthusiastic incident has never occurred at the club.

A number of beautiful women graced the occasion, among them being Mrs. E. H. Cook, wife of Colonel Cook, at Fort McPherson; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., Mrs. R. F. Maddox, Jr., Mrs. W. S. Elkins, Mrs. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Engene Spalding, Mrs. Steele, Misses Clarke, Newman, Lochrane, and many others.

The Gordon-Thomson wedding at General Gordon's home at Kirkwood was one of the most delightful of occasions. Too much could scarcely be said in praise of the beautiful young bride, who bore herself with such charming ease and grace, while her toilet was exquisite in its style and appropriateness.

Her maid of honor, Miss Lulu Roper, is a distinctly handsome young woman whose coming into society will be a brilliant addition. She is of brunette beauty, and queenly bearing, with a manner cordial and charming. Of the visiting ladies at the wedding Mrs. Roberts, of Philadelphia, attracted a great deal of admilation. She is of the blonde type of beauty and very bright. She wore a beaming tolet of pale green grenadine lace trimmed. Miss Catherine Gay wore an exquisite toilet of pale gray. Miss Rebecca Raoul was lovely in a toilet of pale gray grenadine over green silk. Miss Lillian Lochrane wore a most becoming toilet of Marie Louise blue grenadine, lace trimmed, and a hat adorned with pale colored violet flowers. Mrs. William H. Kiser was very much admired in a becoming gown of green silk trimmed in ecru lace applique. Her hat and wrap to match were of lavendar. Miss Gussie Wylie was as fresh and pretty as a pink rose in her gown of French organdie and her white satin hat trimmed in pink roses. Little Miss Janie Speer, of LaGrange, was as dainty and pretty as a French doll in a toilet of pearl color trimmed in pale blue.

The socio-musicale given under the auspices of the George Washington Memorial Association, at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Spalding, Thursday evening, brought out a large assembly of representative people to appreciate an artistic musical programme.

The solos of Mr. Pappenheimer on the violincello were distinctly artistic and charming.

Mrs. Spalding, the hostess of the occasion, was picturesque and charming in a toilette of ruby velvet, the corsage trimmed in ecru lace. Among the ladies of the reception committee in elegant toilettes were Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Isaac Boyd, Mrs. James Jackson, Miss Alice Baxter and others. Among the beautiful young ladies present who assisted in the entertainment of the guests was Miss Nell O'Donnelly, who wore a becoming toilette of white embroidery over pink silk. Miss Rebecca Raoul was lovely in a toilette of gray and pink, and Miss Ruth Hallman wore, with a skirt of black satin, a waist of cerisse silk. Among the visiting ladies present were: Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson and Mrs. Hamilton Yancey, of Rome, and Mrs. Mattie Jackson Ford, of New York, the guest of Mrs. George Brown.

* * *

The reception given last night by Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs in honor of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, was one distinguished and enjoyable. The popular poet was the entire evening the center of a group of his admiring friends and about a hundred and fifty guests met Mr. Riley, and enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs. Among the guests invited to meet Mr. Riley were his friends and admirers, Mr. Joel Chandler Harris and Mr. Frank L. Stanton.

The Woman's Exchange and its Usefulness.

Although the Woman's Exchange is enjoying a liberal patronage, it does not seem that the women for whom it is instituted—that is, the industrious women who desire to dispose of their work, as yet appreciate the opportunity afforded them.

The impression may be among them that the exchange this year is being managed according to the rules of last year, and that certain industries are given over

Continued on Eighteenth Page.

EMEL JAY

SAYS—

In the Journal, February 12—that "she knows a woman who cooks two meals a day on a

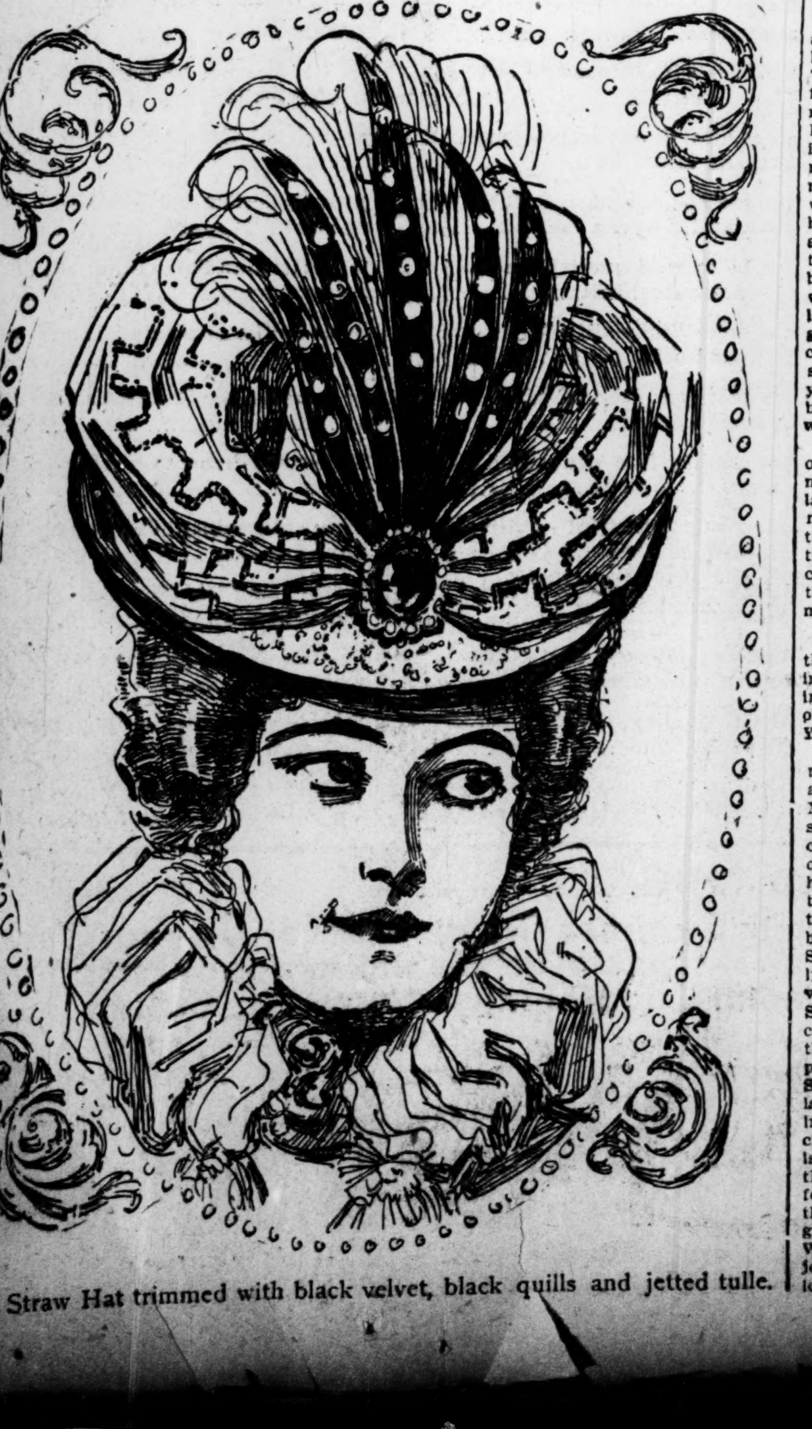
GAS STOVE

for herself, husband and child at a cost for gas of $1.00 per month."

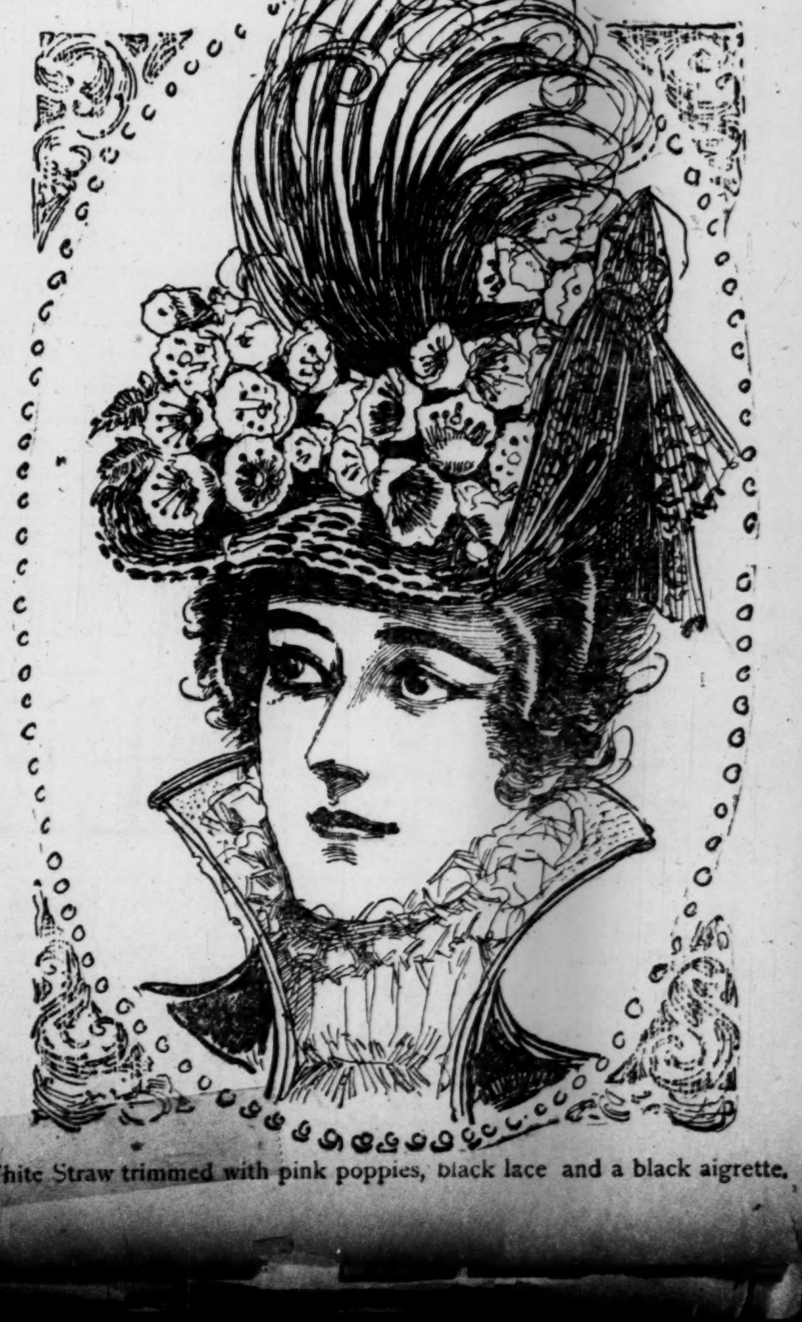
A Full-sized Gas Stove Connected Ready For Use For $10.00.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS.

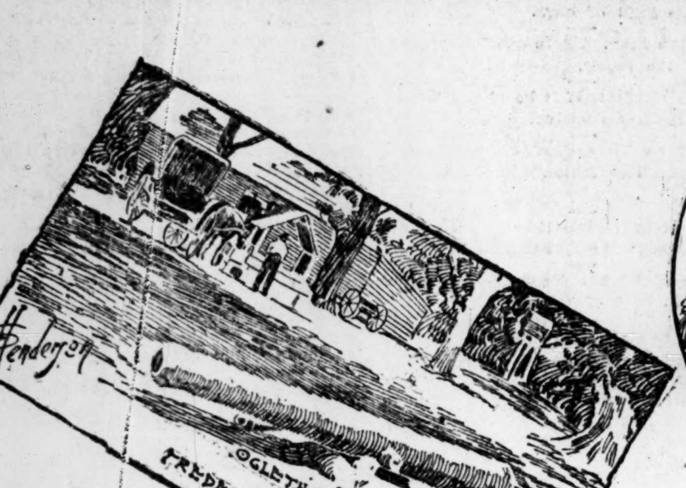


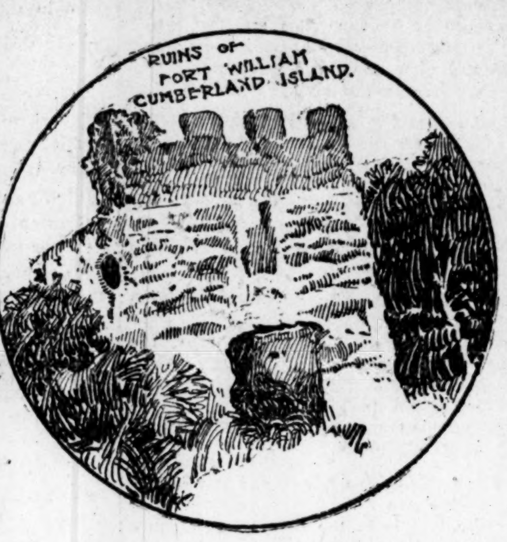
Pink Straw Hat trimmed with black velvet, black quills and jetted tulle.

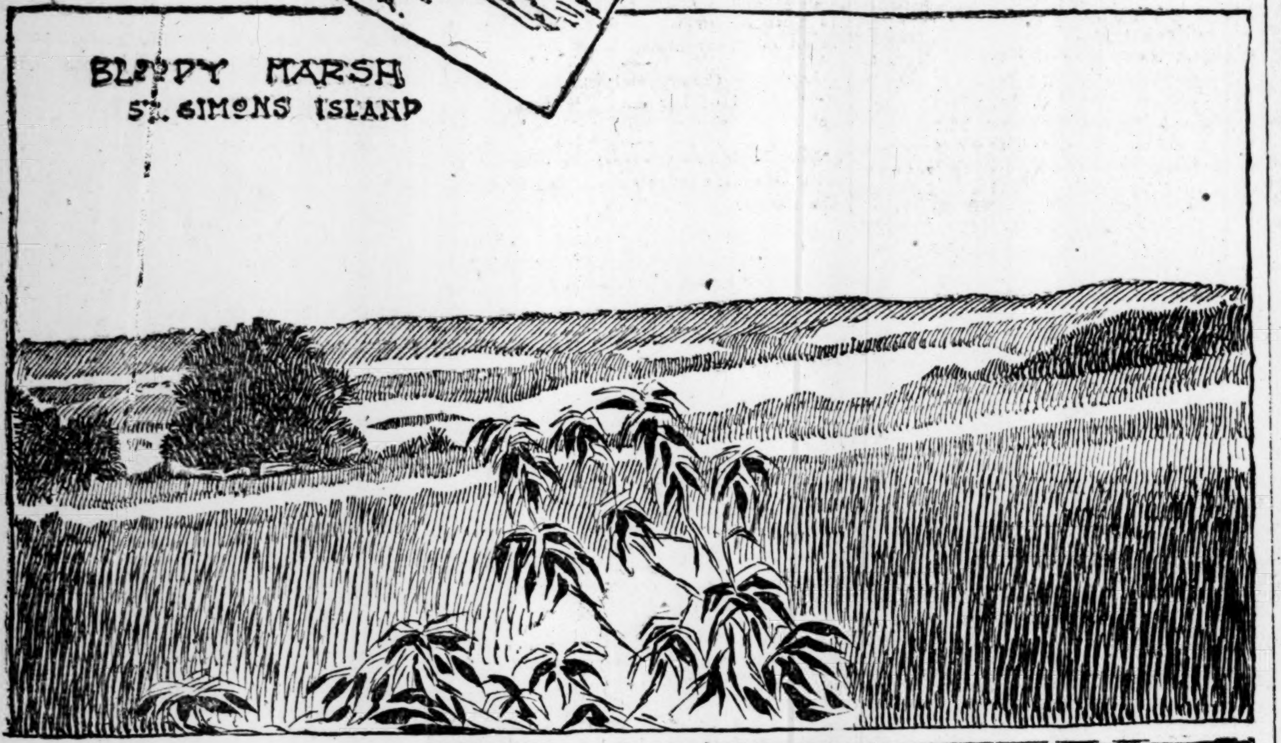


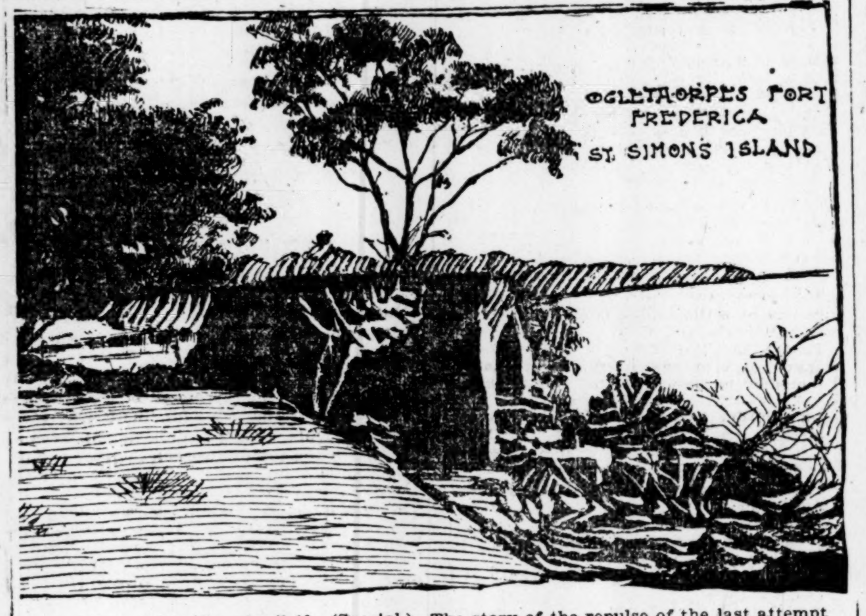
White Straw trimmed with pink poppies, black lace and a black aigrette.

"BLOODY MARSH," THE GEORGIA FIELD WHERE SPANIARDS MET DEFEAT IN 1742




RUINS OF FORT WILLIAM CUMBERLAND ISLAND.





Brunswick, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The story of the repulse of the last attempt of the Spaniards to break into English lines, in 1742, which has already been told in The Constitution, recalls a tragic story of Georgia history when the colony was only ten years old.

The farthest south Atlantic settlement of the English was the colony of South Carolina. The farthest northern holding of Spain was the Florida country around St. Augustine.

It was the wild country between these two traditional enemies which had been allotted to Oglethorpe for his colony. His design was benevolent, but that of his government was not quite so, as the sequel proved. He found himself under the necessity of meeting the Spaniards. With chosen men, General Oglethorpe went to St. Augustine and was repulsed. Retreating to his own colony he found it expedient to make a stand at Frederica against his pursuers. Throwing up a fort, which had to be reached through a dense marsh, he set an ambush for the Spaniards and put them to utter rout. They retreated, never to make another attempt on English soil. The scene of that battle by historic legacy has come to the United States, which now may meet the ancient enemy near the old spot.

The pictures presented show these old historic scenes as they now appear.

"I AM SPAIN" SAYS A DEMENTED WOMAN

Miss Jane Stephens Believes the United States Her Enemy.

FOUND INSANE YESTERDAY

Says She Will Be Killed and the War Ended.

HAS ABSORBING INTEREST IN WAR NEWS

Jury in Judge Hulsey's Court Returned a Verdict of Insanity After Hearing the Case.

"I AM Spain. The United States is after me and when they kill me, Spain will be dead." These are the words and about the only words that are spoken by Jane Stephens, who, since the recent excitement on the subject of war with Spain commenced, has become demented on that subject.

She was brought before Judge Hulsey yesterday to be tried on a writ of lunacy. Only a short investigation was necessary before a verdict was returned by the jury that she was insane and the best thing to be done was to send her to the asylum at Milledgeville.

In appearance, Miss Stephens is about forty years of age, well dressed and rather good looking. She does not have any of the peculiarities of an insane person, and one looking at her would think she were perfectly sane.

A view directly in the eyes betrays the symptoms of her disease. Her eyes alone show that her thoughts are not entirely rational, and the inference can be drawn that she may have traces of insanity. A conversation with her quickly shows that she has the one dominant thought—that she is Spain and the United States is persecuting her.

Her friends say she has taken a great deal of interest in the war situation and has read of it and talked of it until she has absorbed the strange hallucination that she is one of the countries and the other is her enemy.

It is said that about the time the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor she was suffering from an idea that some one was after her and seeking her life. At this time it was thought that she was demented in a slight degree, but it was considered only a temporary matter and no serious consequences were expected.

The great excitement attendant upon the Maine explosion seemed to take hold of her, and with absorbing interest and attention, and even almost devotion, she read of the accounts and of the daily events that happened between the two countries to widen the breach of peace. Finally she became confused in her ideas and in a short time was convinced by her own reasoning that she was Spain.

Judge Hulsey questioned her closely yesterday. She said she knew she was Spain. "I am Spain, and if the United States kills me, Spain will be dead and the war ended. I don't know how it all happened. I thought some one was after me, but I did not know who it was. I know that I am Spain."

Miss Stephens lives in the western part of the city and has a number of relatives. It is believed her insanity will succumb to treatment and she will be sent to Milledgeville at once.

For Sale—Several small farms near College Park. I. C. McCRORY.
sat-sun-mon

(Communicated.)

Let the Truth Be Known.

A recent resolution in South Georgia, showed that Thomas B. Felder left there in 1891, where he had been running for office. It is supposed that he came to Atlanta, for he turned up here about two years later making the race for the legislature, and has been running for office every since. This shows plainly that he is hungry for office, for actions speak louder than words.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

IN BEHALF OF MR. FELDER.

Some Well-Known Citizens Sign Statement in His Behalf.

The friends of Hon. Thomas B. Felder are mailing to the voters of the county the following statement signed by the names presented:

"Dear Sir—At the coming primary on April 21st you will signify your choice of a representative in congress from the fifth congressional district. This district is composed of eight counties: Fulton, Douglas, Campbell, Clayton, DeKalb, Rockdale, Newton and Walton. The counties of Douglas, Campbell, Clayton, DeKalb, Rockdale and Walton furnish no candidate for congress. Fulton county has three candidates. Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, of Newton county, is a candidate for re-election for the fourth time. The county of Newton has already had the congressman of the district for four successive terms, or eight years. It is twelve years since Fulton county has sent a representative to congress. The only two counties in the district now offering candidates are Newton and Fulton. Fulton county has twice in succession cast her six votes for the Newton county representative. You are now urged to cast your vote for a citizen of Fulton county, in order that her votes in the convention may be given to one of her citizens and that she may furnish the next representative in congress.

"There being three candidates from our county, we deem it the duty of Fulton county voters to subordinate any personal preferences to the good of the county, and vote for the one who can obtain a majority of votes in this county, he being also qualified to represent the district in congress. Otherwise the vote of Fulton county for a Fulton county representative will be divided by three.

"We cordially indorse Hon. T. B. Felder, Jr., as in every way qualified for the office, and believe that of the three candidates from Fulton county he is the strongest and most available to bring to our county the honor of furnishing the next congressman for the fifth district. We therefore request you to cast your vote for him in the coming primary. Respectfully.

"J. E. Maddox, Joseph Hirsch, George W. Parrott, W. E. Ragan, J. C. Hallman, H. C. Stockdell, B. F. Abbott, William S. Richardson, C. E. Currier, John A. Perdue, W. H. Patterson, Luther V. Rosser, R. F. Maddox, John B. Goodwin, J. R. Gray, Benjamin H. Hill, J. F. Gatins, James F. O'Neill, S. F. Parrott, Harvey Johnson, Frank Holland, Frank M. Potts, Peter G. Grant, Hoke Smith, R. F. Shedden, William P. Hill, Clark Howell, Gordon P. Kiser, Fulton Colville, C. T. Ladson, William S. Witham, E. H. Richardson, M. D., B. M. McCullough, W. I. Heyward, E. P. Black, Milton Dargan, John Alexander, John L. Tye, Joseph A. Brown, W. J. Northen, Andrew P. Carter, Oliver E. Burns, J. M. Stephens, H. H. Cabaniss, B. M. Blount, Eb T. Williams, Dr. Floyd W. McRae, H. L. Culberson, J. A. Anderson, W. H. Kiser, L. B. Austin, J. R. McKeldin, Dr. George W. Brown, H. E. W. Palmer, H. Mozley, W. A. Long, J. H. Nunnally, E. H. Thornton, T. Tanhouser, Jacob Haas, Harry Sharpe, I. Liebman, A. A. Meyer, Alex Dittler, G. F. Glaskins, J. L. McCollum, L. H. Beck, W. D. Ellis, D. M. Bain, St. Julian Ravenel, Hamilton Douglas, T. P. Westmoreland, P. H. Harralson, J. A. Hutchinson, N. J. Hammond, W. S. Wardlaw, yard master Central railroad; E. R. Black, Burton Smith, W. J. Mallard, Jr., and many others."

(Communicated.)

Branan for Low Taxes.

Let's see whether Mr. Branan is an advocate of low taxes.

The state rate in 1891 was $5.08 per $1,000. Rate for 1892 was $4.85. The rate for 1893 was $4.61. The rate for 1894 was $4.37.

Mr. Branan was a member of the legislature in 1894, and was a member of the finance committee, and that committee estimated on the tax returns of 1894 as to making the rate for 1895 and placed it at $4.35. But when the returns were made for 1895 there was a falling off of $19,000,000, and about the same amount for 1896. So the rate was made for 1895 and 1896—$4.56 on the $1,000 on account of the falling off of tax returns.

So it is plainly seen that Mr. Branan's connection with the financial committee lowered the taxes from $5.08 in 1891, which was the highest rate that had ever been in Georgia. Let's see what the rate was when Mr. Felder was a member of the legislature in 1896 and 1897. The legislature of 1896 made the rate for 1897, which is $5.21, the highest that has ever been. They also make the rate for 1898, which will be $6.21 on a $1,000. Even at that high rate it is expected there will be a deficiency on account of the reduced tax returns.

The purchasing power of the dollar is increasing; the tax is increasing, while wages and cotton are getting lower and the poor getting poorer.

Cheap Rates to Savannah, Central of Georgia Railway.

$8.37—Atlanta to Savannah and return—account convention Georgia T. P. A. and other attractions at Savannah and Tybee. Tickets on sale April 19th, good returning April 23d. For other information, call on Albert Howell, U. T. A.; Sam B. Webb, T. P. A., or James Freeman, C. T. & P. A., 16 Wall street. apr17—sun-mon

As a Business Man.

As a business man Mr. Branan has been live, progressive and successful. Coupled with the finest business qualifications and an unerring judgment, he is full of energy and push. When he first entered business in Atlanta he had no capital except that above named, but this was sufficient for a man of his stamp and he succeeded and prospered.

(Communicated.)

Branan and Labor.

Mr. Branan was the chairman of the labor committee when a member of the legislature in 1894 and 1895 and took an active part in every bill to protect labor.

M. RICH & BROTHERS. M. RICH & BROTHERS. M. RICH & BROTHERS. M. RICH & BROTHERS.

THERE'S a Grand Special Sale of Silks, Colored Dress Goods and Black Dress Goods for Monday and Tuesday at this popular store, which means a large saving to economical purchasers. An early call will insure better selection.

Black Silks
Dress and skirt lengths high-grade Black Silks, manufacturers coupons, will be sold at about
Half Price

40 doz. Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, 35c kind, at **23c Pair**

Gents' Unlaundered White Dress Shirts, the best on earth for **50c Each**

10 gross Brush Skirt Binding, an excellent value, our price, only **7c Yard**

3 gross Toilet Soap; worth 10c cake, box of three cakes for **10 Cents Box**

Lot Stamped Linen Center Pieces; worth up to 50 cents, at **15c Each**

Lot of New Linen Crash Skirtings just received here. **See Them**

Table Damask
72-inch 3/4 Bleached German Linen Table Damask; is worth 75c, to go Monday at only
50c Yard

New Line of Ribbon Sashes, Fringed Ties, etc., to be sold **Very Cheap**

Special Lot of Children's Mull Hats, Infants' Caps, etc., **At Low Figures**

A Lot of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, at **5c Yard**

Lot of Machine Torchon Laces, pretty patterns, at only **5c Yard**

A Case of New English Percales, select styles, **12½c Yard**

Lot of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, worth 20c, at **10c Yard**

Rich's

Silks! Silks! Silks!

A splendid Silk-Buying Chance. The lots are large, yet an early call will get the better pick. You must see these Silks to fully appreciate the values offered.

High-class Novelty Plaid and Stripe Taffeta Silks; worth $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a yard	At 97c
Rich Black Brocade Gros Grains and Satins, worth up to $2.00 yard, to be sold	At 1.23
Black Taffetas, Crystals, Gros Grains, Armures, Peau de Soies, Satin Duchess, etc., worth up to $1.50 yard, to go	At 98c
Lot of 27 inch Printed Foulard Silks, and 22 inch Evening Brocade Satins, worth $1.00 a yard, to go	At 53c
A lot of Plaid and Stripe Wash Silks, Figured Foulards, Surahs, Failles and Chinas, worth up to 75c yard, on Bargain Counter Monday	At 35c

Ready-to-Wear Dep't

Exceedingly popular with the 19th Century Woman is the Ready-to-Wear Department.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, stylish materials, blouse or jacket style; worth $27.50, now	17.50
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, in late styles, choice shades and materials; worth $22, at	15.00
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits; worth up to $17.50, at	10.00
Ladies' Serge Tailor-made Suits, silk lined jacket, good style; worth $12, at	6.75
Ladies' High-class Silk Waists, in plaids and stripes; worth $15 and $20, at only	12.50
Ladies' Black Taffeta and Satin Waists, tucked and plaited; worth $7.50, at	5.00
Ladies' Serge Separate Skirts, lined with changeable taffeta; worth $10, at	6.98
Ladies' Novelty Plaid and Stripe Silk Waists, at	7.50
Ladies' Serge Skirts, percaline lined; worth $5, at	3.25
Ladies' Col'd Travers Stripe Brocade Skirts, worth $3.50,	2.25
Special line Wash Waists at 50c, 75c and	1.00
Lot of Bicycle Suits and Extra Skirts, now at	Half Price

Colored Dress Goods!

It will pay you to buy and even lay aside for another season, at prices that are made now.

Lot of Novelty Colored Dress Goods, comprising all the new and staple shades, worth $1.00 and $1.25 a yard, to go	At 69c
Cheviots, Serges, Zig-Zag, Bayaderes, Silk and Wool Fancies, Coverts, etc., worth up to 75c a yard, to go	At 39c
Illuminated Mixtures, Cross Stripes, Cheviots, etc., worth up to 50c yard, to go	At 25c

Dress and Skirt lengths in Remnant Lots at about Half of Former Price.

Black Dress Goods!

The most Comprehensive Stock of Fine Black Dress Goods to be seen anywhere. Prices rule the Popularity.

Black Traverse Stripe Mohairs, worth 85c yard, to go	At 50c
Black Novelty Crepons, for Skirts, worth $2.00 yard	At 1.33
Black Silk Warp Henrietta, worth $1.10 yard	At 75c
Black Wide Wale Diagonal Suiting, worth $1.00 yard	At 69c
Black Brilliantines, worth 65c a yard, to be on sale	At 39c
Black Brocade Novelty Skirtings, worth 75c yard	At 45c

Our Wash Goods

A prettier selection of Wash Goods could not be gotten togther. Styles are new and exclusive, prices are correct.

Select line of French Printed Organdies	35c
Pretty German Printed Organdies	25c
Printed Drap de Vichy Tissues	15c
Scotch Plaid Zephyr Ginghams, 25c, 35c and	40c
French Bourette Zephyr Ginghams	35c
Fine Zephyr Ginghams, in checks and plaids	19c
Victoria Zephyr Ginghams, per yard	12½c
Printed Check Dimities, lovely styles	12½c
Printed Dimities, very choice selection	10c
Our own Styles Irish Printed Dimities	23c
Plaid Madras Suitings, very new and stylish	25c
36-inch Silver Star Madras, per yard	12½c
40-inch Stripe Batiste and Lawns	8½c
Dress Ginghams of all styles at 10c, 8½c, 7½c and	5c Yd

A Lot of Gents' Lonsdale Cambric Night Shirts, usually 75c, at **50c Each**

40 Dozen Gents' Laundered Percale Shirts, detached cuffs, no collars, **49c Each**

A Case of our "Watertwist" 4-4 Bleached Domestic, worth 8½c, at **5c Yard**

40 Pieces 40-inch Sea Island, very pretty and smooth, worth 7 1-2c, at **5c Yard**

A Lot of Ladies' Muslin Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, Gowns and Corset Covers at **39c Each**

36-inch White Irish Linen, the 50c kind, to go on sale tomorrow at **25c Yard**

Carpet, Rug, Drapery Department!

There's an exceptional price-making now in this department. We make them in order to facilitate the sale in Furniture, where people want to furnish their homes.

Our line of Oriental Rugs is the largest shown by any Southern house. Some rare designs in Bokarrahs, Shirvans, Kelims, Cabistans and Carabaghs

9x12 Heraz Carpets, worth $90, at	67.50
7x11 Cashmere Carpets, worth $75, at	49.00
Fine Saxony Carpets, 9x12 feet, worth $50, at	37.50
Fine Axminster Carpets, 8-3x10-6, worth $30, at	19.50
All Wool Smyrna Carpets, 9x12, worth $30, at	21.50
100 heavy Smyrna Rugs, 30x60-in., tomorrow	1.39
Brussels Carpets, new and choice patterns, at	75c Yd
All Wool Ingrain Carpets, desirable patterns, now	65c Yd
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra wide	98c Pr
Satin Finish Tapestry Portieres; worth $5, at	2.98 Pr
Novelty Lace Frilled Curtains; worth $4, at	2.48 Pr
Bobinet Curtains, ruffled, new and stylish, at	2.50 Pr

Special Prices Made on Mattings, Linoleums, Draperies, etc.

Furniture Talk

WE ARE DETERMINED—every dollar's worth of Furniture must go! Positively and emphatically, we will go out of this line. Every piece of Furniture now at and below actual factory cost. Each day decreases the stock. This is not an ordinary sale. You may never have another chance on High-grade Furniture at such prices. We defy any firm in America to give better values than in this sale. You had better come tomorrow if you need anything in this line.

27-inch Plaid and Stripe Linen for Waists, the 25c kind, at only **15c Yard**

Another Case White English Long Cloth, bolt of 12 yards, at only **98c Bolt**

36-inch White Linen Lawn, sheer quality, pure Linen, worth 50c, at **33c Yard**

36-inch soft finish White Check Dimity, worth 20c, at only **10c Yard**

White Stripe Pique, 15 pcs. of a regular 20c grade, on sale tomorrow at **12½c Yard**

A Case of Printed Crown Organdies, worth 12 1-2c, at only **7½c Yard**

Ladies' Hose
90 doz. Ladies' Fast Black Hose, high spliced heel, double sole and toe, a regular 25c value at every other store and easily worth it—here tomorrow at the very low price of
15c per pair

Rich's

Tailored Suits
Lot of Ladies' Fine Tailor-Made Suits, Coverts, Serges, Cloths and Novelty Weaves; some lined throughout with silk, all tastily made; worth $15, $17.50, $20 and $22.50,
Choice $12.50

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL........................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.........Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1898.

Candler at Fitzgerald.

Colonel Candler was the recipient yesterday of one of the most remarkable ovations ever accorded to a public man in Georgia. This event occurred at Fitzgerald, the town which has been settled and built by federal veterans who have emigrated to Georgia from the West.

Fitzgerald has a wonderful history. A few years ago it was without a habitation. Today it is a thriving, enterprising town with a population of several thousand. Yet we are not now concerned with the history of the town—though the subject is of abundant interest—but with the special manifestations which accompanied the appearance of Colonel Candler among the federal veterans and their neighbors who came into the town for miles around.

Our special report presents the details of the event and shows the remarkable character of the ovation. Colonel Candler went to Fitzgerald on the invitation of the veterans, and was their guest, but his reception went far beyond the formal and conventional courtesies due to a even a distinguished guest. The enthusiasm displayed took on a shape so real and so overwhelming that we shall have to look beyond individuals to account for it. In substance, it was a tribute to a distinguished and a typical Georgian, but in its essence it was a cordial greeting sent forth by the war-scarred veterans of the federal line to their brethren of the confederate line—a manifestation of hearty good will.

But this fact does not modify or make less remarkable the tribute paid to the individual who embodies in his character and career every fundamental element that has gone to the development of American manhood—the struggle with poverty, the hard and almost hopeless environment, the growth of individuality as the result of these conditions, and the final victory over all obstacles. Such has been the history of almost every successful American who is above forty years of age today, and, for many years to come, it will be the history of the great majority of those who achieve distinction in state or nation.

The tribute, then, to Colonel Candler by the federal veterans of Fitzgerald and the other Georgians assembled there, was in a sense personal, the result of the characteristics which attract attention and command sympathy wherever he goes.

Thus the ovation accorded to the old Georgia confederate is doubly significant. The enthusiasm of the federal veterans suggests the reflection that if these men, who fought against Colonel Candler during the war can now give him their hearty and unreserved support, what must be expected of those with whom and for whom he fought?

Eviction or Evacuation!

Without awaiting the completion of those preliminaries which seem to lead to war, it may be assumed that another crisis in the history of the western hemisphere has been reached.

In other words, the Spanish landlord, having violated every principle of humanity, must either evacuate his holdings or submit to eviction at the hands of a stronger power.

In this culmination of events it may be well stated that another crisis has been reached, the outcome of which will be the enlarging of the importance of the western world, and the limitation of those powers which, through original discovery, claim to have a right of ownership.

Learning nothing from experience, but retaining all the arrogance and greed with which her first beginning was marred, the history of Spain's American career has been one of blood and carnage. When divested of all her American possessions save the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, her fury seemed to have become redoubled, and all of the tyranny and oppression intended for an immense continent was concentrated within the limits of these two small islands. Birth in Cuba meant slavery from which its unhappy victim could make no escape, no matter what his genius or skill or standing. Thus driven into perennial revolt, these people for fifty years have fought against oppression. They have kept up predatory wars with but short intervals, and during all this time the island has been covered with soldiers, tax collectors and spies.

During the Ten Years' war hundreds of thousands of men went to their death, and when finally peace came it was through a surrender in which Spanish honor was pledged that autonomy would be given to the island. The rebels were no sooner dispersed than the pledges were forgotten, and tyranny began to exhaust itself. Three years ago the present rising started. Almost without arms, without resources of any kind save their manhood, the people of Cuba have fought the battle of abstention which has baffled Spanish skill and brought her forces into ridicule. It is unnecessary to recall the stories which have been told in the United States senate by Messrs. Proctor and Gallinger in which the pitiable conditions of the reconcentrado was so well painted. Here at our doors was a government which had failed absolutely in the purposes for which governments are formed, a government false to its promises, untrue to its subjects, perfidious to its allies and so utterly unprincipled that it can obtain no belief in a civilized community. This stench, right at the very gateway of the great American republic, has become unbearable.

Now the time has come for Spain to go! Diplomacy has exhausted itself. There can be no peace in the United States until the evil is removed. There will be no peace in Cuba until either the last Cuban is dead or the Spaniards shall have been driven from the field. Stating the case calmly, impassionately and without prejudice, the time has been reached when the western waters are not large enough for American and Spanish fleets. The edict has gone forth that either the Spaniard must evacuate Cuba, or he will be evicted by the United States. But, whether the process be through evacuation or eviction, the die has been cast, and the Spaniard must go.

If, recognizing the condition of things, there was enough statesmanship in Spain to evacuate the island, and to give us peace in that way, it would be an event to be hailed with joy by the United States, but if, on the contrary, she prefers war, then there is pride enough in the people of this union, there is nerve enough in their arms and there is skill enough in their heads to bring to an end, in Cuba, the bloody career of this robber of nations!

Our Present Naval Strength.

With the prospect of serious hostilities with Spain upon the high seas, we naturally feel interested in the progress which we have lately made in the matter of increasing the efficiency of our naval fleet.

On March 25th, last, Congressman Foss, of Illinois, reported to the house on the authority of data obtained directly from the secretary of the navy that the nation's fighting strength upon the water consisted of the following pieces: Nine first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, two armored cruisers, one armored ram, six double turreted monitors, thirteen protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, ten gunboats, six composite gunboats, three special class gunboats, twenty-two torpedo boats, one wooden torpedo boat, five iron cruising vessels, eleven wooden cruising vessels, six sailing vessels and fourteen tugs.

Since this report was made in the house we have expended $9,000,000 in the purchase of vessels. With this amount we have acquired in the aggregate forty-eight new vessels, including both large and small. This includes the handsome cruiser purchased from Brazil to which the name of the "New Orleans" has been given.

Within the last few days President McKinley has contracted for the use of the famous American ocean greyhounds, the St. Paul and the St. Louis. These vessels are now owned by the International Navigation Company. Each registers 11,000 tons. The engines of the St. Paul possess 20,000 horse power, and those of the St. Louis 18,000 horse power. Both vessels will be ordered to Philadelphia at once and converted into auxiliary cruisers. Some three weeks will be occupied in making the necessary changes, and when the work of converting them into war engines is completed each will be equipped with heavy six-inch guns, and assigned to duty at some point along the coast.

In the event of war we cannot make use of all the vessels mentioned by Congressman Foss in his inventory read in the house, for the simple reason that some of them are still uncompleted in the navy yards, while others are superannuated and obsolete; but still, if it comes to war, we will be more than ready to encounter the worst which Spain can send against us.

Most of the $50,000,000 appropriated several weeks ago by congress has been expended in improvements of some kind, chiefly in improvements made upon our coast defenses.

But in addition to the preparations which we have made for immediate hostilities with Spain, we have also realized within the past few weeks the urgent need of making contributions to our naval fleet from time to time in apprehension of possible engagements with other foreign powers in the future. Ordinarily, we have appropriated annually to naval matters only some $33,000,000, but now we are seriously considering the advisability of appropriating for the present year the sum of $46,000,000. With this sum we contemplate building three additional battleships and several new torpedo boats.

If we continue to forge ahead at this rate in naval enterprise, we will soon be abreast of France, Russia and Great Britain.

Tennessee Adopts Georgia's Example.

We note with much interest that Tennessee is on the eve of adopting Georgia's practical example in the matter of seeking to amend existing state laws inimical to commerce and manufacture, and of taking such other wise steps as the development of her material resources seems to warrant at this time.

Several weeks ago influential and experienced business men from all portions of this state assembled in Atlanta for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the promotion of Georgia's manufacturing and commercial interests. Much good resulted from the mutual facturing of ideas and suggestions, which this gatehring developed, and the steps which Tennessee is now about to take in the interest of state development largely owe their inspiration to its successful work. On May 11th next, the business men of Tennessee will meet at Nashville to advise with one another in regard to what is best for the material welfare of the state.

The executive committee which has the management of this important gathering in charge is presided over by Colonel J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, one of the most efficient workers in the state. Colonel Killebrew has been identified for years with the industrial interests of the state, and is studiously intent upon removing every obstacle which now impedes the state's development. In the address recently prepared by Colonel Killebrew for the executive committee calling attention to the great importance of the movement, special emphasis is laid upon the causes which have operated to prevent the state's development in material directions. One of these causes is defined by Colonel Killebrew to be the lack of any due encouragement on the part of the statutes now in force in Tennessee. So far from tending to develop the resources of the state he argues that these statutes are so framed that they deter outside capital from making investments in the state, while at the same time they also deter home people from making like investments. He argues that these statutes must be modified if Tennessee expects her resources to command the prestige which naturally belongs to her. Other weighty matters are brought out in the address prepared by Colonel Killebrew showing that the business men of Tennessee owe it to themselves as well as to the state to attend the proposed gathering at Nashville in readiness to participate in its deliberations.

What is to prevent other states in this immediate section from adopting the examples set by Tennessee and Georgia, and from taking such action in the matter of building up their resources as common sense and reason dictate?

We commend to other states the examples set by Tennessee and Georgia in the matter of calling their business men together for the purpose of discussing those problems which pertain to the development of their material interests.

The Ben-Hur Entertainment.

The Ben-Hur entertainment to be given at the Grand opera house on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful enterprises of its kind ever attempted before the footlights in Atlanta.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the forthcoming presentation of the drama. Some of the most talented young people in this city will figure in its cast of characters, and from every point of view it challenges the most critical appreciation of the public.

The entertainment is given for the purpose of meeting some of the expenses incident to the assembling of the confederate veterans in Atlanta this summer. The Daughters of the Confederacy have volunteered to take the social feature of the forthcoming reunion into their hands, and the entertainment to be given at the Grand this week is only one of the many different ways in which they hope to raise the money needed for this purpose.

If anything is left after the members of this patriotic body have discharged the obligations resting upon them in connection with the reunion, it will be devoted to the fund being set aside for the purchase of the Soldiers' Home.

Crowded houses should witness each presentation of Ben-Hur at the Grand next week. Besides enjoying the rare treat which the entertainment will afford, our people cannot encourage any object more worthy of their patronage.

A Remarkable Proposition.

We now begin to hear echoes of the Macon conference.

We have been expecting something daily as the result of that conference, and at last it seems that the real cat in the meal tub has been found!

Judge Atkinson has written a letter to Colonel Candler in which he says that he wants to change the plan of the primary. He wants "fractional" representation instead of having the delegates chosen on the genuinely democratic principle that the man who gets the most votes in a county shall receive the vote of that county in the state convention. Judge Atkinson does not like the old-time democratic doctrine that "the longest pole gets the persimmon," but he wants the committee to reconvene for the purpose of considering his new Arcadian plan of distributing delegates in proportion to the votes received by each candidate.

The constitution of the state of Georgia provides that, in the election of a governor, the man who receives the most votes shall become the chief executive of the state; and it certainly seems that the plan that will suit the purpose of a general election would be not less serviceable in securing a primary party expression in advance of such regular election. But it does not strike Judge Atkinson that way.

Possibly this is one of the topics of discussion of the Macon conference, and whatever may be said of it, there can at least be no doubt about the fact that it is an admission of defeat by the opposition to Colonel Candler. If either of the two candidates opposing Colonel Candler thought they had more votes back of them than Colonel Candler, is it probable that they would seek to change the plan of the primary? Judge Atkinson's argument for a change is based on a practical admission of the fact that Colonel Candler is stronger than either of the two candidates, and that under the election ordered by the executive committee—by the unanimous vote of the committee—that Colonel Candler's nomination is a foregone conclusion.

The proposition which Judge Atkinson puts forward to change the form and nature of the primary is certainly a very remarkable one to come from a candidate who is seeking the support and indorsement of the people.

Following so hard upon the heels of the conference held with Senator Berner in the office of The Macon Telegraph, people who are not ordinarily suspicious will involuntarily connect the one with the other, and be led to inquire if the proposition to change the primary is one of the first results of that "strictly casual" caucus.

After this thought, the next and most natural idea likely to occur to the public will take the shape of an interrogation—How is it that the judge has suddenly discovered that he is dissatisfied with the conditions of the primary which are essentially and fundamentally democratic? What has occurred since the campaign began to convince him that these simple conditions should be changed?

We do not find anywhere in Judge Atkinson's proposition that the plan adopted by the executive committee is not as fair for one candidate as another. If, in truth, there is no collusion between Atkinson and Berner—if they are not "running mates"—then there can be no possible objection to the plan adopted by the committee.

Fortunately, the plan of the primary was unanimously approved by the friends of all the candidates on the executive committee. It was agreed that the plan was a fair one; that it would give the democratic voters of each county an opportunity to express their choice; that choice being the candidate who receives the most votes. The candidate who receives the largest vote in each county is to be given the vote of that county in the convention.

The plan was adopted by the committee in response to the general demand for a full, fair and free expression of the preferences of democratic voters. The conclusion of the executive committee—a conclusion concurred in unanimously by the friends of all the candidates—was that the fairest plan would be that which approaches most nearly to a general election. Mass meetings and county conventions were eliminated, and the democratic voters were given an opportunity to vote directly for the candidates of their choice.

The way for Judge Atkinson to get the delegates from one county or from a hundred counties is to secure more votes than the other candidates, just as in a regular election.

The plan will not be changed!

Don't Like the Place.

The Dublin Dispatch belongs to the list of anti-Candler newspapers. It has an editorial in reference to the Macon conference between Messrs. Berner and Atkinson, in which it argues that there was no significance in the fact that Messrs. Berner and Atkinson "were seen together in a newspaper office, sitting down and chatting pleasantly about the prospects of each, and even about the chances of Colonel Candler."

Then The Dispatch proceeds as follows:

> The Dispatch, however, does not think they made a wise selection in their place of meeting, no matter how they came to meet. The office of The Macon Telegraph is hardly a fountain head whence one should expect democracy of a very pure quality to flow. Rather a very adulterated brand is supposed to be always on tap there.

To which utterance the genuine democracy of the state will answer, "Amen!"

It is said that bow-legged men are not subject to conscription. This lets out a majority of our American poets.

Editor Medill should begin to get ready. Corn-stalk horses are not allowed in the cavalry, nor hoss-pistols in the infantry.

Hale, of Maine, sticks to Spain like a leech to a sick horse.

Mr. Reed is not a model ruler, after all. He sometimes loses his temper.

We hope none of our Georgia congressmen will get hit with a volume of the Congressional Record.

Perhaps a recognition of the independence of Cuba is distasteful to the powers.

Don Carlos adds his voice to the demand for war. No doubt Austria will look after the don.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Fitzhugh Lee is the hero of the hour.

Baltimore American: From all parts of the country and from papers of all parties come cordial approvals of his course.

Philadelphia Record: If there shall be occasion to send American soldiers to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba, Fitzhugh Lee should have a command.

Richmond Times: General Lee does not seem to realize that not one man in ten thousand would have passed through that terrible ordeal without making serious mistakes.

St. Louis Republic: At the national capital General Lee has met with a reception which in point of genuine enthusiasm and heartiness has rarely been accorded any man of the time.

Nashville American: There has been no swagger, no bravado about Fitzhugh Lee. He has observed all the niceties of diplomatic etiquette. His last act before leaving Havana was a courtesy call upon Captain General Blanco.

Chicago Tribune: If anything were needed to give the lie to the Spanish jingo assertion that Spain would have a divided American people to fight, it would be found in General Lee's words and in the ovation tendered him by north and south alike.

A Subject for Mr. Berner.

From The Statesboro, Ga., Star.

While Mr. Berner is explaining to the farmers what he has done for them, entitling them to his support for governor on Saturday, we hope he will not overlook that part of his record wherein he used his influence in behalf of the single gold standard that has enabled them to raise cotton at 4 cents a pound. He will certainly not fail to tell us all about his work along this line.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF A CAMPAIGN POET.

The Accidental Meeting.

"They met by chance, the usual way."
'Twas accidental, quite;
A little desultory chat—
On war, and weather—this and that—
And then, they said goodnight.

To say they talked of Spanish things,
Would be assurance vain;
For June the 6th will clearly tell
That all those plans, arranged so well,
Were "Castles built in Spain."

A Bird in the Hand Is Worth Two in the Mansion.

A candidate for governor,
To Sunday service went,
And sat through all the hymns and prayers
On pious thought intent.
But when the sermon was begun,
He rose, in indignation,
And shook the dust from off his feet;
The theme was, "Resignation."

Lively.

Miss Westlake—Do you take much interest in society when you are at home?

Young Mrs. Willmerding, of Philadelphia—Oh, yes; I have very lively times at home. My husband and I belong to three progressive checker clubs.—Chicago News.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

With April Violets.

I had rather bring you riches—the gold I dream for you:
But—take these April violets I reaped in fields of dew.
I weep that Fortune flies me: for winter winds blow cold—
But God gave some the violets, and God gave some the gold.

I had rather bring you riches; for Life's fair table spread
Is mocked when Poverty must pray over a crust of bread;
When the sweetest love of life must starve, or beggared palms must hold
To hearts that hate the violets and lock from Love the gold.

I had rather bring you riches—to lure with golden art
The longing from Love's eyes, dear, the hunger from Love's heart;
What grace that for the breast of Love Life's violets I twine?
They win not worldly welcomes like raiment silken-fine.

And you should be a queen, and I—thankful to see you so.
But the fool is in the palace, and Love's own unsheltered go.
Yet, take these April violets—all that my life can hold—
And coin them, with thy kisses, dear, to treasuries of gold!

* * * * *

What Passed Between Them.

An aged colored veteran was deprecating another war, yesterday. "I don't want ter see no mo'," he said. "I had enough er de las' one."

"In the war, were you?"

"All thoo it, suh; follered Gin'rul Lee."

"You did?"

"Yes, suh; I wuz right 'long side er him all de time."

"At the surrender, too?"

"On de spot, suh!"

"Do you recollect what passed between Lee and Grant?"

"Ever'thing, suh! Gin'rul Lee wuz standin' heah—"

"Yes?"

"En Gin'rul Grant wuz standin' yonder—"

"Go on."

"En I passed betwixt 'em, runnin' lak de devil befo' day!"

"Here!" said the listener. "Take this money and go and get you a dram. The drinks are on me!"

* * * * *

Morning Fires for Mary.

This here war's a cruel sight—
Turns yer life contrary;
(Think I'll stay at home an' light
Mornin' fires fer Mary!)

Think o' marchin' day an' night—
Sick, an' sad, an' weary!
(Think I'll stay at home an' light
Mornin' fires fer Mary!)

'Course, the country's cause is right,
But—I'm stationary!
Ef they kilt me, who would light
Mornin' fires fer Mary?

Three cheers fer the boys that fight!
War is too contrary
Fer a man they raised ter light
Mornin' fires fer Mary!

* * * * *

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is with us, in fine health and feeling, in April sunshine, as bright as that which silvers through his songs. And the mockingbirds of the south are breastdeep in blossoms, and all the rills are rimmed with daisies, and we're just as happy as God wills; and the top o' the April mornin' to him!

* * * * *

A War Note from Dixie.

I reckon war is certain, fer I heard the ban's today
A-comin' down on "Dixie" in the ol', familiar way!
An' sich another shoutin' thar's never goin' ter be,—
It tuk me ter the sixties, when the ol' boys followed Lee!

I reckon war is certain, fer that 'ere ban' jest throwed
So much o' soul in "Dixie," they cheered the boys that blowed!
An' "Hooray fer the country!" went ringin' fur an' free,
Like it rung out in the sixties, when the ol' boys followed Lee!

I reckon war is certain! Git down my rifle; she
Has long time looked reproachful frum the rustin' rack at me!
An' sich another war as this thar's never goin' ter be:—
It'll almost beat the sixties, when the ol' boys followed Lee!

* * * * *

Another Candidate for Glory.

The northern papers are paying fabulous prices for patriotic poems by well-known authors of the "Ben Bolt" variety. But why don't they give the unknown bards a shy at the business? One who says "all he needs is a fair field and no favors," send us the following, and we furnish the "field" with pleasure:

"Strike for the Maine! Blood
For the Maine, in the Spanish mud!
Blood, like Niagara's flood—
Blood! Blood!

"Shall we chew the peaceful cud
While the Maine lies in the mud?
Shoulder your rifle, bud!
Blood! Blood!

"O stars that the skies bestud,
Keep watch o'er the Maine in the mud,
Till revenged in a crimson flood
Of blood—of blood!"

We submit that the above is not poetry; but can they say any more for the well-paid efforts in the same line which carried off the patriotic prizes?

* * * * *

By the Wayside.

Fellers, this is April!
Git out in the air—
Let her rosy fingers
Rumple up yer hair!
Talk erbout yer war times—
Battles that's ter be—
April an' a violet
Is glory 'nuff fer me!

* * * * *

The tributes paid Mr. Riley in the south—in the brilliant audiences that assembled everywhere to hear him—must come mighty close to the heart of the man who has sung himself into the hearts of the people—whose songs are as "familiar to their ears as household words," and who finds no fireside where he is not a welcome guest. No other man in this country shares this supreme glory with him—for glory it is, "that fadeth not away."

* * * * *

Riley will meet many of his Indiana friends in Atlanta, who have been with him where the frost silvered the "punkin," and the fodder twinkled in the shock.

F. L. S.

THE PULSE OF THE NATION.

Washington Post: The die is cast.

New York Times: We ought to strike the first blow.

Chicago Chronicle: Patriotism is not yet dead in this land of ours.

Washington Star: There can be no question about the result.

Baltimore Herald: If it be war, let it be short, sharp and decisive!

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "Immediate armed intervention" is the watchword.

Chicago Record: The time for stern action has come in the Cuban affair.

Nashville American: Tennesseans will do their duty in case of war.

Knoxville Sentinel: We fight to revenge the Maine and free Cuba. No delay.

Philadelphia North American: War to end war is a homeopathic remedy in allopathic doses.

Florida Times-Union: We have no fault to find with the conclusion reached by congress.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The sickest man in Europe now registers from Madrid instead of Constantinople.

Louisville Commercial: Spain has come to the end of her dominion upon Cuban soil.

New York Press: We have come to the hour of action by the fleets and armies of the nation.

Charleston News and Courier: We do not see how the beginning of actual hostilities can be delayed much longer.

Philadelphia Inquirer: This nation has put its hand to the plow and it cannot now turn back.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Let congress, by its patriotic attitude, demonstrate its ability to rise to the occasion.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Senate and house are determined to put an end to the war in Cuba and to the denomination of Spain.

New Orleans Picayune: The events of the past few days are creating a new era in the public policy of the United States.

Louisville Post: War with Spain is justified by the course of recent events on our own account and on account of Cuba.

New York Herald: For the sake of humanity and the national vindication, let us first see by debate whether there be a peaceful solution.

New York Mail and Express: Spain will be given one final chance, without opportunity for evasion, or trickery, or paltering, to yield entirely to our just demands.

Philadelphia Press: Our national course and conduct can be clear of blame and open to approval only by keeping rigorously within the lines of the president's policy.

Philadelphia Record: The only hope for pacifiaction without war now seems to rest upon the sobering influence of debate at Washington or upon impending ruin at Madrid.

Baltimore American: There is nothing in either series of resolutions to prevent the president from taking his time, and bringing this lamentable controversy to and end in a peaceful manner.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The nineteen members of the house who voted against intervention must feel greatly disturbed over the obstinacy of the 322 who voted the other way.

New York Journal of Commerce: We refused to recognize the republic of Texas, even after it had established its independence, because it might lose it again. Yet we are to intervene in Cuba to set up a Cuban republic that does not exist.

New York World: With the capital city of Cuba in our possession, and the only sources of Spain's supply of food and coal on this side the ocean cut off, her main fleet, now twelve days' distant, would never leave Cadiz.

New York Sun: No suspension of hostilities has been at any time contemplated by Spain for any other purpose than to keep her heel upon Cuba, and to preserve to herself the sacred right to murder her own subjects by the hundreds of thousands.

A Song of Liberty.

My country! love of thee,
Is love of liberty,
And we adore
Thy grand and noble name,
Thy deeds of worth and fame,
Our flag without a stain
From shore to shore.

We love our hills and dales,
Our brooks and intervales,
Our sacred fanes
In cities, rich and rare,
Where wives and daughters fair,
We'll shield from want and care,
And peace now reigns.

But if we love them yet,
In truth must we forget
Our neighbor's wives?
Their children without bread
Or shelter for their head,
Some dying, many dead,
Wrecked, hopeless lives.

Their trust and love a curse,
Or something even worse.
Oh! pity God:
For that dear, holy name,
They suffer want and shame
And strive with fire and flame
Else, kiss the sod.

If war must come: Let come!
Sound tocsin; beat the drum—
We'll pledge our might,
And fear not battle's rage;
'Tis but a golden page
In this, or any age
So strive for right.

So let our foes beware!
Treachery'll not meet them there
On battlefield;
We'll meet them face to face,
Nor let one act disgrace
Our banner or our race,
But never yield

'Till right has conquered wrong,
And truth again is strong,
Then we'll refrain.
We want not gold or land:
Let others understand,
We seek to quench the brand
Alight by Spain.

—CAROLINE HOOK HAAS.

Atlanta, Ga.

A Gallant Answer.

From The Washington Evening Star.

"I am not at all sensitive," said Miss Cayenne, "over the fact that men do not propose to me."

"There is no reason why you should be," replied Willie Wishington. "They doubtless prefer cherishing vague hopes for the future to being rendered totally disconsolate."

OF CURIOUS INTEREST ALL THROUGH GEORGIA.

Denouncing a Slander on Toombs.

The Macon Telegraph having stated that "Lee fought, Toombs did not," thus ridiculing the record of the great Georgian, The Early County News says:

"Why The Telegraph should have so willfully shut its eyes to the glorious war record of General Toombs, as to not only say he did not fight, but to hold him up as a non-fighting type in contrast with General Lee, is simply unaccountable save upon the grounds of its editors having a memory with poor retentiveness, being grossly ignorant of the 'late unpleasantness' or imbued with a mean desire to rob one of Georgia's most illustrious sons of that imperishable renown which he won on the field of battle.

"To establish or defend General Toombs's gallant war record is not a necessity or duty at our hands. It speaks in fadeless glory for itself on the immortal pages of the lost cause. But to beat his assailants back with words of living history and truth is but a reverential service akin to that love which would strew flowers above his sleeping dust.

"The editor of The Telegraph, who says Toombs did not fight, has but to read on page 408, series I, volume x, of the Official Records of the war of the rebellion to find that Brigadier General Toombs on April 16, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown led his command under fire, and on page 566, series 1, volume xii: 'At Manassas Plains, in his gallant defense of the bridge at Antietam and his vigorous charge against the enemy's flank he was severely wounded.'

"After this or about this time he and President Davis had some unpleasant difference of opinion, which perhaps impaired his usefulness as an officer of the confederate army. But to say even relatively or by comparison with the great Lee, that General Toombs belonged to that type of hot heads who favored war but did not fight, is little less than slander on the brilliant war record of the 'storm petrel' of congress in 1859, who not only counseled war, but bared his brave bosom to leaden hail on the smoky battlefield and poured out his heart's blood for the cause he loved."

The Pistol Went Off.

The Cuthbert Liberal says:

Last Saturday evening while down on the creek fishing, little Eddie, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Smith, happened to a fatal accident. He was accompanied by another boy, Arthur Brown. They were sitting on a log and Arthur had a pistol pranking with it and accidentally dischrged it, the bullet entering Eddie's side. He lingered, in semi-conscious state, until Monday morning, when he died. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Bethelhem church Tuesday. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; for,

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled,
The boon his love had given;
And though the body slumbers now,
The soul is safe in heaven.

A Constant Visitor.

Uncle Gus McDonald says he has visited Spring Place once a year for sixty years, and has never been cussed out, bluffed out nor run out of town in any other way, and has never been on a whiz while in town. He never fails to vote, generally for the candidate who says the least to him, but the hardest time he ever had in getting to vote was in 1844, when the 1013th was watched so closely he had to go all the way to the 10th, where they were not so suspicious about a man's age. He says that Ross Bates, who is only two years his senior, voted in 1840 for Van Buren, but to do so he had to go to Ellijay and lose his vote for his trouble.

Some Fine Wheat.

Mr. W. P. Castleberry, of near Indian Spring, has some of the finest specimens of wheat ever seen at this season of the year. In the bunch were twenty-four stalks that had sprung from one grain of wheat, the longest of which measured four feet four inches in length, having eighteen mashes with three grains to the mash. It is estimated that the crop of six acres will average thirty bushels to the acre, and it is being raised without the use of any fertilizer whatever. The wheat was sown on November 5th, and it is indeed a healthy looking specimen of grain.

Scared by a Horse Blanket.

Wednesday morning, as Mr. Columbus Harris and Miss Sallie Rogers were driving to Dalton from Tunnel Hill, the horse became frightened at a gypsy carrying a horse blanket, and ran away just beyond Luke Callaway's place. The buggy was turned over and both were thrown out. Mr. Harris was temporarily stunned, but not seriously hurt. Miss Rogers had her left shoulder displaced and was otherwise badly bruised.

Arms for a Sure Enough Fight.

Will Harper, having been acquitted of the charge of murdering his wife, according to The Carrollton Free Press, went to Roop's hardware house, where he bought a 32-caliber revolver and cartridges to load it. He told the sheriff that he did not expect to hurt anybody, but he proposed to defend himself. There has been a good deal of rough talk about Harper, and it is presumed that some of it has come to his ears.

Irony from Rufe Lester.

Peace resolutions were adopted a few days ago at a meeting in Savannah and wired to Congressman Lester with a request that he support the president's policy, and Rufe replied as follows:

"Your telegram urging me to 'sustain the president in his war policy' was duly received. I would like to know what the president's war policy is. Up to this time he has failed to acquaint congress or the public with any policy at all. Yours truly,
"RUFUS E. LESTER."

When Frost Came in May.

Dr. Seebles, of Statesboro, says that in the summer of 1839 the bed of the Savannah river dried up and a man by the name of Sholes plowed it up and planted turnips in it; that on the night of April 14, 1849, forty-nine years ago, there was a heavy snow that killed corn a foot high. On the first day of May, 1838, sixty years ago, a heavy frost killed all the crops.

From an Old Wound.

Hon. W. D. F. Mann, who was recently appointed postmaster at Tallapoosa, died at his home near that place last Tuesday morning from the effects of a wound received over twenty-five years ago. Mr. Mann was one of the oldest and best known citizens in Haralson county and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. Meadows, of Ohoopee.

Mr. G. W. Meadows, of Ohoopee, came up to Vidalia Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Patsy Meadows, the grandmother of Mr. S. B. Meadows. Mrs. Meadows is now in her eighty-ninth year and appears to be enjoying good health.

The Ground Torn Up.

According to The Harmony Grove Echo "the three Wardlaw boys and three Caruths engaged in a scrap and there were knife gashes and rock dents and blood and ground torn up galore when the rucus wound up."

A Lingering Penalty.

From The Washington Evening Star.

The two men were agreed as to the political and moral status of Spain.

"What we ought to do," said one, "is to go ahead and annihilate them immediately."

"And put 'em out of their suspense?" was the rejoinder. "No, sir! Let 'em worry awhile!"

FIFTH REGIMENT CAN MOVE QUICKLY

Only Forty-Eight Hours Would Be Required for Preparations.

IS FAIRLY WELL EQUIPPED

Colonel Candler Says His Men Are Capable Soldiers.

EXCUTIVE WORK IS VERY THOROUGH

Regiment Will Be One of the First To Volunteer with 700 Brave and Gallant Soldiers.

IF President McKinley should make a call for volunteers the Fifth regiment Georgia volunteers would probably be one of the first regiments to offer its services, which will be promptly accepted.

Fifty thousand of the National Guard will be needed when the declaration of war with Spain goes into effect and the soldiers will be taken from every state in the union. They will be proportioned by population and Georgia's share would be about 1,500. This will include nearly three of the best regiments in the state and the Fifth would be among the first to go to the front.

This body of men, which is one of the most stable in the state service, is made up of about 650 men. These are fairly well equipped and would be ready to go to the front in forty-eight hours after the official call was received.

The members of the companies making up this body are all able bodied. They have been enlisted with care, the greater number of them before the serious aspect of war came. All of them can stand the hardships of campaigning and live on short or long rations as might be the case, they say.

Colonel Candler feels proud of his men and says it is the best regiment in the service of the state. The inspection which it has been through during the last few days was one of the most rigid that it has ever had and the near approach of war and actual service has made the officers unusually vigilant. Colonel Candler, in speaking of the regiment, said yesterday:

"We are ready and of course willing, if necessary to go. The regiment could easily get to Key West in sixty hours. It would be ready to start from Atlanta in forty-eight hours after we had been ordered out. The executive work of the regiment is extremely rigid and systmatical. My staff is composed of the most efficient and able men. I do not believe there are many staffs that can equal it in carrying on the work of a regiment.

"The officers have been appointed after they have been tried and found not wanting in anything that makes a good military man and a soldier. Each one knows his work and is ready for it.

"Our capacity to fight? It is unlimited. The number of men is all that is limited in the Fifth. The members of the companies are active, strong, brave and gallant fellows that could charge the enemy with telling results and I know they will do it when the time comes.

"The equipment of the regiment is about forty guns to the company. These are in good condition. The men are fairly well furnished with knapsacks, blanket sacks, pans and cups and knives and forks. We have no tents, as they have never been issued to the regiments, but are kept in the possession of the state. We nave no war shoes and are lacking in some other small things that could be easily supplied.

"If the president should call for volunteers there would not be a man in the regiment that would not respond willingly to the call. Every company would go to the front and fight the enemy as grizzled veterans, and when the smoke of battle was cleared away the Fifth would be able to show a good account of itself."

Colonel Candler feels proud of the Fifth and the regiment in turn feels proud of its colonel, who is the ranking colonel in the state, having received his commission in 1886.

It is said that Colonel Candler is the ranking volunteer colonel in the United States and in case of a war and promotions were necessary he would quickly rise to a generalcy. The companies composing the Fifth are being recruited to the limit allowed by law. If the call comes for their service the full complement of soldiers will be ready to march with the regiment wherever they may be needed.

Rifles Ready To Fight.

In the absence from the city of Lieutenant T. J. Ripley, of the Atlanta Rifles, Second Lieutenant B. C. Broyles was seen yesterday.

"There would not be the slighest hesitanvy among our men," said he, "to fight if the country called us. There is no braver set of men in Atlanta and the Rifles would be heard from if given a chance to exhibit what they are made of. In case of an emergency we could muster forty men in six hours, ready to go to war. None of our men are crazy to go to war, but if the honor of the country is at stake, none of us will hesitate."

The Irishmen Would Fight.

"We can whip any fifty-two men on earth," said Captain William D. Ellis, of the Hibernian Rifles, yesterday afternoon. "I think that out of fifty-two men, forty-nine would be ready to march in case of war in six hours' notice, the other three being unavoidably detained just now. There is no special desire on the part of our men to fight; we are not mad with Spain, but the call to arms would not find the Hibernians wanting."

The Atlanta Grays Willing.

"The Grays would be ready to fight in a very few hours after the issuance of the order," said Captain Massey. "Out of an enlistment of forty-five men I am certain thirty-five would be willing to go to war in case of necessity. The others might be detained for unavoidable reasons. There would be no lack of bravery among our ranks and we would be found right in the thick of the scrap in case of a fight. There is no lack of enthusiasm among the Grays."

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

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Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for Rheumatism with great relief and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable. —W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

* * * * *

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in The Worcester Enterprise recently which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say. I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

WITH CONSTITUTION POETS.

"Nana."

(On the Way to the Music Lesson.)

At half-past nine I meet her,
But she never sees—not she.
In her hand is her roll, from her eyes look her soul
As clear as their own limpid blue,
And just as tender and as true—
Yes, and wise.

For truth is mirrored there,
And the world, it is most fair,
When swift with flying feet, and a mien sedately sweet
She comes, never seeing aught before her—
Even the eyes that do adore her—
To her morning lesson sweet.

Her smile's the morn itself,
Her teeth real pearls, the elf!
I stand aside to look, and wish I were a book
In her hand; her thoughts are with Mozart,
Mine with my aching heart,
And she does not understand!

—FLORENCE L. TUCKER.

Atlanta, Ga.

To the Catelaine of "Belle Riviere."

The grass grows green on the broad levee,
And the tangle of Cherokee roses there
With bursting buds hangs heavily;
The hovering mock-bird sings in air
Of Love's despair.

Of love's despair, despair and pain;
Half hidden by the drooping vine
I see the youthful chatelaine,
A gracious presence sweet and fine,
My love, ah, mine!

My love? Yes mine; yes mine for aye,
What bars my lips my love to say?
Yet hopeless all, I still deny
That love like mine can pass away,
Dead in a day.

Dead in a day! One day, dear heart,
I saw thee smile and loved but thee,
E'en though our ways lie far apart;
As far as heaven from earth and sea
Thou art from me.

Thou art from me! From me the light
Of hope and youth forever fled;
Alone I face the gathering night
And humbly bow my greying head—
My youth is dead.

My youth is dead, but love ne'er dies,
My love thou art, whate-er thy fate;
I leave thee 'neath warm southern skies,
I met thee, love, too poor, too late
To be thy mate.

Pittsfield, Mass.

—SARA ADAMS WARNER.

A Vote to Fitzhugh Lee.

I'm jist a plain, old-fashioned yankee,
Fur I was born away down east,
And I am kinder Puritanic
And—wal, say orthodox, at least;
And vankees have a lot of notions
That don't go down with all, you see,
But I've a vote, and want to throw it
Fur Consul Gineral Fitzhugh Lee.

Of course they'll mebbe 'lect him guv-nor
'Way deown in old Virginia state;
But I can't vote there, and they'd make it
Unanimous at any rate.
So 'tain't quite fair on yankee soldiers
That they can't have a chance, you see,
To help him git a bigger office—
Brave Consul Gineral Fitzhugh Lee.

Until he gits that other office,
I allow he knows the Spanish wiles
So well that he might join his efforts
With those of Gineral Nelson Miles.
Spain's bloody, treacherous reign for ages
Would soon be cut short then, you see,
By Gineral Miles, the Indian fighter,
And Consul Gineral Fitzhugh Lee.

Havana's brave, undaunted hero—
Jist let him have a whack at Spain,
The while his watchword and his war-cry
Might be, "In memory of the Maine;"
And then, when Cuba gets her freedom,
And Spain is driven beyond the sea,
I want that chance to vote fur the gineral—
Fur Consul Gineral Fitzhugh Lee.

—EARL MARBLE.

Chicago.

In the Old Days.

The old days! Do you ever think of them,
When sitting silent, as the shadows meet?
When lying broad awake at dead of night,
To hear the rain that drips into the eaves;
Do you remember how sweet was your sleep,
In the old days?

The old days, when you wanted to grow big,
Before you knew the sorrows it would bring;
When looking at the blue hills far away
And thinking of the world that lay beyond!
Do you remember how you longed for it—
In the old days?

The old days! They are furrowed o'er with graves,
The sweet-faced mother, first and dearest friend,
The old home faces that you used to know,
Your playmates and your sweethearts, where are they?
Do you remember how you loved and lost,
In the old days?

The old days! How they brim the eyes with tears,
And fill the heart with longing and regret!
Oh, there are tragedies for every life,
And there are songs as sweet as ever sung,
And there are memories that never die—
In the old days.

—J. A. EDGERTON.

"In Memoriam."

(To Mrs. I. S. Jonas, Died April 7, 1898.)

While her fair form is sleeping
In death's long dreamless sleep,
Fond loving hearts are weeping
While angels vigils keep.

Another from life's rosy brink,
A comrade, death has claimed,
A broken chain, a missing link
In her whom death has named.

No thorns but only sweetest flow'rs
Now gem her pathway bright,
Who left earth's sunny April bow'rs
For rosier realms of light.

And while she sleeps 'neath April's sky
We'll deck the silent tomb;
Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye
Through days of aching gloom.

No more the anguish of today
Will dark above her be,
For calm beyond death's thorny way
Smiles sweet eternity.

—ROSALIE LAMBERT.

(Communicated.)

Branan Is Strong in Other Counties.

The race for congress in this district will evidently be between Mr. Branan and Colonel Livingston. Livingston has been in congress long enough and should be beaten, and Charley Branan is the only man who can beat him. Let all those who desire to see a change give their support to Mr. Branan and the gentleman from Newton will be retired.—Campbell County News.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Railroads Object to Being Deprived of That Privilege.

ALL OTHER CITIZENS HAVE IT

The Interstate Commerce Commission Wants the Powers of a Court.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE CHANGE

Mr. Walker D. Hines States the Position of the Roads Before the Senate Committee.

THE war excitement in Washington has interfered to some extent with the efforts of the interstate commerce commission to get its powers enlarged. It is a hard matter to get a quorum of any committee unless it be one which has under consideration questions regarding the Spanish situation or preparations for war.

At the last meeting of the interstate commerce committee there were present five senators, and they had an interesting session, judging from the report which has just been published. In the frenzy over possible war, everything else has to stand aside, and so me very important public affairs are just touched on by the daily press. At the meeting referred to, Mr. Walker D. Hines, of Louisville, assistant general counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, went over the proposed amendments thoroughly and pointed out wherein they sought to go beyond the original scope of the interstate commerce act, and wherein they were unconstitutional.

One of the radical enlargements of power which was discussed was that which seeks to give the commission the powers of a court. The existing law does not constitute the commission a court, but plainly makes it subordinate to the courts. If the commission has reason to believe the law is being violated in some respect, it can investigate, and if the evidence warrants, it can make an order directing the road to desist. As has often occurred in the past, the commission may err, and if the defendant road so believes, it can go into the courts for protection, and ask to be relieved of the order. Then it is optional with the court whether the commission's order shall be enforced or suspended, the court's decision, of course, depending on the character of the evidence or the law.

Now one of the things which the commission most desires is the power to enforce its orders, leaving the roads without any opportunity to get a stay from the courts, unless it was clear that the road's legal rights had been ignored.

Here is one of the places where the commission and the railroads lock horns. The carriers are evidently going to make a strong attempt to retain what they consider to be a constitutional right. They have had occasion in the past to realize what the commission would do to them if it had the power, and they are not going to be deprived of that prerogative if they can prevent it by argument and explanation to the congressmen.

Asks for a Fair Show.

Senator Chandler sought to make it appear in examining Mr. Hines that the railroads wanted some advantage or some special privilege, but he stated that all the roads asked was to be given the same privileges of going into court which any other corporation or an individual has. No power except that of a court can restrain an individual citizen from doing anything. The following is an extract from the colloquy between the senator from Vermont and Mr. Hines:

"Senator Chandler—What thing is there that the railroads may want to do, the prevention of which by the United States would not require the exercise of a judicial function by somebody?

"Mr. Hines—As a matter of fact, I do not think anybody can be restrained from doing anything except by the courts.

"Senator Chandler—The proposition is, then, that the railroads can do anything they like unless they are restrained by the courts?

"Mr. Hines—And so can anybody else.

"Senator Chandler—No matter about that; but your position is that, unless there are proceedings in court to restrain them, any attempt on the part of congress, through a commission, to keep them from doing it is unconstitutional?

"Mr. Hines—And anybody else can do anything else he likes unless he is restrained by the courts in the same way. I think the railroad is on the same footing as anybody else in that respect.

"Senator Chandler—Then no law can be passed for their government or control by the United States carrying on an interstate traffic except as the result of the final order of a court?

"Mr. Hines—No; that is not my position.

"Senator Chandler—What can the United States make them do if they do not want to do it, without going into court to do it? Name anything.

"Mr. Hines—As I say, you have to go to the courts to compel anybody to do anything."

A Radical Departure.

The position of Mr. Hines was that there ought not to be one law for the carriers and another for other corporations or individuals. This proposed change in the law, he declared, is a radical departure from the original enactment, and what it was understood to be. He proceeded to show that congress never intended to make the commission a court, saying:

"The language of the present law is perfectly plain on that point, and in the debates in congress it will be found that the arguments that were advanced in support of the commission were that the commission would be a valuable auxiliary tribunal to help the parties to make out their cases against the railroads. Those members who were most radical in their demands for the regulation of railroads in the most drastic manner opposed the commission because they claimed it had no substantial powers; while its advocates responded that its power lay in the fact and its usefulness lay in the fact that it could make these preliminary orders, could get up the evidence and then could be of great assistance to the complainants in making up their case in court.

"On that point there is a report of the select committee of the senate, which was appointed, I believe, in 1885, to investigate this question. I made a most elaborate investigation, took a great deal of evidence and then submitted a comprehensive report of over 200 pages, which was printed, and in that report, discussing the commission, the committee, on page 213, says:

"'It is designed and believed to be a valuable auxiliary agency in facilitating and procuring the enforcement of whatever regulations may be prescribed by congress.'

"And on page 214 says:

"'Unless the commission itself be constituted a court, which the committee does not consider expedient, the final determination of all contested proceedings instituted under any laws that may be passed by congress must rest with the courts of the United States.'

"So that this present proposition to give to the commission's orders this effect, without any necessity of going into court, is a most radical departure. Mr. Knapp says that the theory of the bill is that the commission's order shall be like an act of congress in a certain sense, which of course is something that the original bill never contemplated at all—that these recommendatory orders should be like an act of congress in any sense whatever."

Mr. Hines opposed the commission's wish to practically abolish the present long and short haul section and enact another placing supreme control on all questions of that character in the board's hands. It was with great reluctance, said Mr. Hines, that congress reached the point of giving the commission power to relieve carriers from the long and short haul clause in special cases even after investigation. It was thought to be a dangerous power. "But the question now is to repeal the law altogether and let the commission make the law in such cases as it thinks proper."

A Monopoly of Power.

Touching the commission's request for power to prescribe rates and to have entire control of classifications, Mr. Hines declared that it would give the commission "the fullest power to apportion the commerce of this country as it thinks proper, according to what it regards as the natural advantages of the different places. At present we contend that the interstate commerce law prevents absolutely (and makes full provision for its enforcement) any railroad subjecting any point on its line to any undue prejudice. It requires that no undue preference shall be given, and we insist that the machinery of the law is sufficient to carry it out.

"At the same time, as the act now stands, it gives the railroads the fullest opportunity to so adjust their rates as to develop the whole section of country through which they run. Of course I mean for their own interest, as I do not claim the railroad does it through any unselfish motive, but the railroads are identified in interest with the locality through which they run, and the act permits the railroad to so adjust its rates as will be of advantage to the interests along the line and encourage industries along the line. If the commission gets the power it wants, if it can do what it wants to do at one point, and say to the railroad at other points, 'You cannot give rates that will interfere with what we think ought to be the business at this point,' the effect will be to give a monopoly to the point the commission thinks has natural advantages.

"We think it is better to allow the law to remain as it is, which prevents any railroad from giving any advantage to any one point, but permits the railroads to develop the whole country through which it runs."

FOUR UP FOR MOONSHINING.

Brown, Campbell and McIntosh Released, but Taylor Is Bound Over.

John J. Taylor and Will Campbell, two white men of Clayton county, were tried before United States commissioner Broyles yesterday on the charge of illicit distilling. Both men protested their innocence, but Judge Broyles thought the evidence sufficient to convict Taylor and bound him over to the United States court on a bond of $300, which he gave. Campbell was released.

At the same time J. R. Brown and Will McIntosh, two men of Clayton county, the latter a negro, were tried before United States Commissioner Colquitt. They proved an alibi which Judge Colquitt was forced to recognize and were released.

Was Granted a New Trial.

Uluss Garrison, who was convicted Friday in the United States court of passing counterfeit money, was granted a new trial yesterday morning by Judge Newman in chambers. The case will be called at the next term of court. He was represented at the hearing yesterday by Colonel W. T. Day, of Jasper, Ga.

Gave Him More Money.

In the case of W. T. Walters, of New York, against the Western and Atlantic railroad, Mr. E. B. Stahlman, receiver for the road, was granted $3,000 additional compensation by Judge Newman yesterday morning. This was given him by the court in recognition of his services in collecting for the court a large amount of money that it was not known was due.

Famous Case in Court.

In the case of J. J. Robinson, trustee, against the Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing Company, Judge Newman yesterday morning heard a motion to tax the cost in the case argued. This case has been heard in the United States court for eight years, and has several times provoked comment.

Low Rates to Baltimore and Return via Southern Railway.

On account of the Quadrennial general conference, M. E. church, south, at Baltimore, Md., May 4th to 28th, the Southern railway offers very low rates for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 2d, 3d and 4th, good until May 31st for return passage.

These tickets will be good on all trains, including the Washington and Southwestern limited and United States fast mail. A pamphlet giving rates and schedules from all points will be mailed upon application to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Southern railway, Atlanta, Ga. ap15--fri-sun

WEDDED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE TO WAR

Lieut. Madden, Who Leaves Today, Was Married Last Night.

FROM ALTAR TO THE FIELD

The Lovers Were Afraid He Would Never Return Alive.

MARRIED HIS COMMANDER'S DAUGHTER

Lieutenant Madden Weds Miss Edith Partillo—They Were To Have Married in June.

LOVE, which laughs at locksmiths, mocked at war last night when Lieutenant J. F. Madden, of company G, stationed at Fort McPherson, was happily married to Miss Partello, daughter of First Lieutenant Joseph M. T. Partello, commander of company G, which leaves this afternoon for the coast.

The marriage was hastened by hurried orders to company G to move to Fort Barancas. The young lover did not intend to marry until June 29th, but they preferred to part as man and wife when the young lieutenant goes to a service from which he may never return.

Today the newly wedded couple will be torn apart by the rude hands of an impending war. Mrs. Madden will remain at Fort McPherson, while her husband goes to a dangerous post on the gulf coast. This fact lent something of the pathetic to the brilliant marriage ceremony, but though tears may come with the parting today, all was smiles and happiness last night.

Miss Partello and Lieutenant Madden were united by Chaplain Nave, of Fort McPherson. The ceremony was simple, but impressive. The society of the entire post was in attendance together with several society people from the city.

Lieutenant Partello's residence at the post was handsomely decorated for the occasion, although there was very little time to prepare. The orders to move to Barancas did not arrive until yesterday afternoon, and all preparations were made after that time. Beautiful dogwood blossoms, violets in profusion and red roses mingled in a floral display of red, white and blue, and dozens of handsome flags of stars and stripes were draped around the room. The two young people were wedded beneath the star spangled banner, under which one of them may soon be fighting. The marriage occurred at 7 o'clock, after which a short reception was given the guests. Among those in attendance were: Miss Madden, Miss Ecker, Miss Randall and Miss Bessie Randall, Miss Runkle, Miss Belle Morrow, Miss Taylor, Miss Nave, Mrs. Slack, and all of the ladies of the post.

Miss Mamie Tilson, Miss Florence Partello and Miss Eva Madden were the bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. J. H. Partello.

Flowers were scattered before the bridal couple as they entered the room by Master Melville Partello and Miss Gladys Bowen. These two handsome children were dressed in white, and made quite a charming feature of the wedding.

NOT FOR FRIENDS

Are We To Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practice good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart troubles, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days' trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

A VERY IMPORTANT LETTER

The Opinion of Comptroller General William A. Wright About How Mr. A. P. Stewart Handles the Public's Money.

MR. A. P. STEWART, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your request for a statement of the manner in which you have collected and paid in the taxes due the State from Fulton county, I take pleasure in saying:

1st. That you have been prompt in making to this office the weekly and monthly reports of collections as required by law.

2d. You have been equally as prompt in making returns to the Treasury of the State taxes collected by you.

3d. You have made quarterly returns of all special taxes collected and you have not failed to account for any such collection.

4th. Your final statements for past years have been complete and accurate in every particular, and your insolvent list has always been for a remarkably small percentage of the whole amount called for by the digest, showing very creditable work and very close collections. For example, the insolvent list for 1896 shows that you collected every dollar due the State on account of property tax on digest except about $2,600.00 out of over $240,000.00. In other words, you collected nearly 99 cents of every $1.00 charged to you and accounted for every dollar collected.

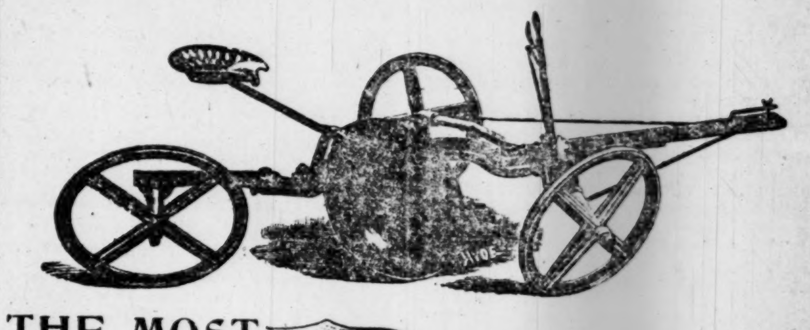
5th. Your work as Tax Collector is accurate and entirely satisfactory to this department and I congratulate the County and the State in having such an officer.

Yours truly,

Wm. A. WRIGHT, Comptroller General.

Atlanta, March 5, '98.

The Hancock Rotary Disc Plow.



THE MOST

Wonderful Plow On Earth.

We want the livest and most energetic merchant in every town in the Southern States as agent for the Hancock Rotary Disc Plow. Write the firms named below and find out what they think of the Hancock Plow.

Talmage Hardware Co	Athens, Ga.
Thos. Lumpkim	Cartersville, Ga.
Rome Hardware Co	Rome, Ga.
S. C. Dinkins & Co	Gainesville, Ga.
Sheffield, Huntington & Co	Americus, Ga.
H. C. Burrs' Sons	Griffin, Ga.
J. Bush & Son	Columbus, Ga.
Sullivan Hardware Co	Anderson, S. C.
Wilkins, Poe & Co	Greenville, S. C.
Montgomery & Crawford	Spartanburg, S. C.
A. H. Foster & Co	Union, S. C.
Smith Hardware Co	Gaffney, S. C.
Gastonia Hardware Co	Gastonia, N. C.
Hearn & Greene	Eatonton, Ga.
J. B. Williams	Greenesboro, Ga.
McDonough Hardware Co	McDonough, Ga.
A. G. Hitchins	Jackson, Ga.
LaGrange Hardware Co	LaGrange, Ga.
M. H. Hightower	Hogansville, Ga.
T. K. Elliott	Winnsboro, S. C.
L. H. Hitchcock & Son	Nashville, Tenn.
Van Valkenburg & Matthews	Huntsville, Ala.
Teague, Barnett & Co	Montgomery, Ala.

Write for Catalogue and Prices to

The Southern Agricultural Works,

Box 486. - - - ATLANTA, GA.

WORKMAN'S FRIGHTFUL FALL

L. N. Brewer Drops Into an Elevator Shaft.

FELL FROM THE EIGHTH FLOOR

Was Conscious at First, but Later Became Delirious—Received Injuries Which Will Prove Fatal.

L. N. Brewer, a young mechanic, lies at the Grady hospital in a dying condition, after having experienced a most frightful fall from one of the tallest buildings in the city.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock Brewer, with several other workmen, were placing iron girders on the eighth floor of the Grant building, now in process of erection on North Broad street. Brewer stepped upon a plank over the elevator shaft, and in some unaccountable way the plank slipped and the young man was thrown forward. He made one wild grasp for something to stay his fall, and then dropped into the shaft. Below him was an open space to the ground floor. Through seven openings down to the earth he fell, and as he twisted and turned and tried in the few seconds of time to catch at something, he struck upon projecting pieces of timber only to be stunned for a moment by the blow, and then to continue his fearful fall until he was prone upon the ground.

When fellow workmen reached his side he was perfectly conscious and did not appear to be much injured. He talked about his terrible experience and answered questions as to his home and friends. In the ambulance he was taken to the Grady hospital, where it was found that one of his legs was badly fractured. But beyond this no other serious injury was at first discovered.

Last night the young man suddenly became worst. A high fever set in and he soon became delirious. This at once indicated to the physicians that he had sustained internal injuries.

Late in the night it was the opinion of the physicians that Brewer would die and that his life was but a matter of a few hours.

Brewer came to Atlanta about four years ago and is an iron worker by trade. He was steady in his habits and made friends since living here. He is twenty-three years of age and has been residing on Walton street.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary for perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier, and great health giver.

I. C. McCrory is the real estate man at College Park. If you wish to buy, sell or rent, see him. sat-sun-mon

Toccoa's New Hotel.

Toccoa, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The beautiful and commodious hotel known as the Simpson house was today sold to Mr. G. W. Edwards, whose house was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Mr. Edwards is widely known by the traveling men of Georgia, and is one of the best hotel men in the south. He will take charge Monday.

DANCING ACADEMY.

All kinds of dances taught by Professor W. T. Faulkner, at 74½ North Broad street. He has large classes, but could take some more pupils. Teaches jigs, buck and wing—in fact, everything in the terpsichore art. Classes meet each day; night class Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

TRAIN KILLS A RAILROAD MAN

William J. Holcombe Crushed Under the Wheels Yesterday.

HE WAS RAILROAD YARD CLERK

Met Death from a Danger He Had Been Watching Many Years. Inquest and Funeral.

William J. Holcombe, yard clerk of the Western and Atlantic railroad, was crushed to death by a loose freight car yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The accident occurred near the Johns street crossing.

Mr. Holcombe had been a railroad man for many years and was employed as yard clerk by the Western and Atlantic for nearly fifteen years. For years his daily life had been spent in railroad yards and among moving trains, and he of all men should have been aware of the danger in a railroad yard; and yet he was killed by an accident of a kind that has caused more deaths to pedestrians than any other in which railroad trains are the death dealers. He was walking on a track upon which there was an approaching train and he stepped upon another track to get out of the way. On the track upon which he stepped there was a train approaching from the rear. All the noise of the train coming behind him he thought was from the one he was watching in front. Here in Atlanta many accidents of an exactly similar character have been recorded.

Mr. Holcombe was walking on the main line of the Southern road and he saw coming toward him the Tallapoosa accommodation train. He stepped on an adjoining track while a switch engine was shoving a train of freight cars toward him from the rear. Another railroad man saw the danger he was in and tried to warn him, but the yard clerk walked on, hearing nothing but the noise of the train approaching him in front. The switch engine cut loose the cars and an empty freight came rolling toward the man who had been watching cars for danger many years of his life. Before he knew there was a car near him the freight knocked him down and the wheels passed entirely over his body, crushing his shoulders and breast and mangling his arms and hands. Death must have been in a single moment after he felt the shock of the blow.

The body was taken to the undertaking establishment of John F. Barclay & Co., where the coroner held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was that the death was accidental.

The deceased resided at No. 329 Simpson street. He had two sons, J. R. and S. G. Holcombe, both of whom are employed by the Western and Atlantic railroad. He was sixty-six years of age and a man of trustworthiness in his railroad position and one who was of strong religious inclinations. At the time he was killed many religious tracks were found in his pockets, one of which was called: "Your funeral may be very soon."

The funeral will occur this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock from the Third Baptist church.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN AND SOCIETY

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

exclusively to certain individuals. That is usually the case. Any woman who prides herself on cake baking, and wishes to sell it through the exchange, may become a member by paying $1 a year, and placing her cakes on sale. Though they must undergo the competition of other women similarly industrious, there is no discrimination in favor of any one individual over another.

The same rule applies to any other work of woman sold at the exchange, and industrious women are urged to come forward and make use of the institution. "The Potpourri," an entertainment of many brilliant features, is being planned by the woman's board of the Exchange, and it seems the duty of each individual member of the organization to do her part toward making it a success.

Tickets for the entertainment will be ready for those desiring to sell them Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Porter King, chairman of the ticket committee, will be at the exchange at that hour and distribute them. The boxes for the night performance have already been disposed of. A prize has been offered to the boy or girl selling the greatest number of tickets.

The Alumnæ Scholarship.

No organization in the city has a more commendable object than the Alumnæ Association of the Girls' High school, since the money in the treasury is devoted each year to scholarships at the Peabody Normal school, Nashville. At the annual meetings the names of those young women graduating from the high school and wishing to follow the vocation of educators, are submitted to the members of the Alumnae, having previously been approved by the teachers. The young lady receiving the majority of the votes is given the scholarship. In proportion to the treasury, it will be seen, the number of scholarships will be decided. At present two young ladies are being sent each year. There are a number of contestants in the senior classes this year and much excitement prevails as to the winning girls. The requisite qualities of those contesting require good class standing, diligence, industry and earnestness of purpose.

Humber-Overton.

Columbus, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The beautiful home of Mr. Lucius Humber was this morning the scene of a very happy event. Miss Lucia Humber and Mr. Hugh Overby were happily married. Dr. Dowman performed the ceremony in a most impressive manner. Mrs. Overby, as Miss Humber, was one of the popular belles of Columbus, and is one of the most beautiful young women of southwest Georgia. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. Lucius Humber, of the firm of Humber & Blanchard. Mr. Overby is one of the leading planters of Stewart county and is a young man of sterling worth and high moral character. The bride was charming in a beautiful tan cloth traveling suit. Mr. Overby, always handsome, was at his best on this occasion. The young couple left immediately for the home of the groom, near Richland, where they were welcomed by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Social Items.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson has returned home.

Miss Ella Powell has returned from the country.

Miss Louise Todd is visiting friends in Augusta.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan has returned to her home in Savannah.

Mrs. Cornelius Garrett has returned to her home in Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Collins are residing in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Prioleau Ellis have returned to Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Simeon Black returns home today, after a visit to New York.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, who has been indisposed the past few days, is better.

The friends of Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., are happy over the improvement in her condition.

Mr. D. P. Appler and Miss Ida Appler have returned from a delightful tour through Mexico.

Miss Brownie Anderson, of Covington, is in the city. She is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Miller, 217 East Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey are at the Waldorf-Astoria for the week. They will reside at the Majestic on their return.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. A. V. Gude entertained a large party of friends at tea in honor of Mrs. Bruce Fenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson entertained delightfully Friday evening in honor of Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Miss Mary Anna Kenney, of Athens, is the guest of Miss Fanny Witherspoon, of this city.

Miss Florrie Holmes, who has been visiting Mrs. Judge Manning, of this city, will leave for Montgomery, Ala., soon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Comnetz Wyatt have returned to Atlanta from Rockledge, Fla., where they spent the winter.

Miss Nina Gilliland, of Easley, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. M. Nicholas, at 488 Jackson street.

Mrs. and Mrs. Eustace Speer are in Decatur for the summer months, having rented one of the pretty Hillyer cottages there.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Thomson are expected in the city early in the week to visit Mrs. Gordon a few days before going to Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Venable has returned home after a delightful winter at Key West, Fla. She will be the guest of Miss Annie Nash for two weeks prior to going to Stone Mountain for the summer.

Mrs. Burton Smith, chairman of the home section of the Atlanta Woman's Club, calls a meeting of that section Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Besides the regular programme to be rendered, a delegate will be elected to the convention of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Bannon have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marie Emalyn, to Mr. Walter Harris Jones Wednesday evening, April 27th, at 6 o'clock, First Baptist church, Macon, Ga.

Miss Hanna Wolfe, of Atlanta, left yesterday for Montgomery, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Abe Welle. Before returning Miss Wolfe will visit several of the large southern cities.

The card party given yesterday morning by Mr. Norwood Mitchell in compliment to Mrs. Joseph Thompson was a most enjoyable occasion. The game of whist was played from 11:30 till 1 o'clock, when an elegant luncheon was served.

The woman's edition of The Summerville News was a brilliant success and appeared this week replete with interesting reading matter. Miss Edna Cain, the editor, is the brightest young newspaper woman in the state.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Gober gave an elegant card party at her home on Peachtree street. A large assembly of ladies was in attendance. The refreshments served were delicious and the prizes unusually handsome.

Among the excellent specialties introduced in the opera given at Mrs. Rhode Hill's Friday evening, Saturday matinee, were those rendered by little Mary and Emily Rose, of Dalton, who have been seen in Atlanta before. The dancing of Mary Carter has attracted much attention, and she has been selected for the butterfly solo dance in the coming performance of "Ben Hur." Little Emily Carter's songs have always won high praise. Her gestures and facial expressions are truly marvelous, and her voice and enunciation are clear and perfect.

The operetta in every detail was a beautiful occasion, and too much cannot be said of all the little folks who took part. The princesses, Laura Payne, Constance Knowles and Edna McCandless, were charming in their parts while the specialties rendered by the Ridley children and Maltland Marshall received enthusiastic applause.

The wedding of Miss Kate Pritchard and Mr. W. S. Perkins will be solemnized in Augusta April 19th at the residence of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. E. E. Pritchard, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The wedding will be quiet, only the immediate families of the bride and groom being present.

The Ladies' Memorial Association will meet Tuesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association parlors. A full attendance is urged, as arrangements for Memorial Day must be completed.

By order of the president,
MARTHA E. GOODE, Secretary.

The C. W. B. M. of the Christian church will give an entertainment Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Evan P. Howell in West End for the benefit of the church. The admission fee will be only 10 cents and while the entertainment is given for the benefit of the Christian church, members of all churches are invited to be present. The admission fee will include refreshments. All are invited to attend.

The marriage of Mr. Olin A. Love, a young druggist of this city, and Miss Frances J. Constantine, of Anniston, Ala., was solemnized in that city last Wednesday evening. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family, and only relatives were present. After the ceremony the young bridal couple left for their future home, 64 Forrest avenue, in this city. Both bride and groom are well known here, Mr. Love being owner of the pharmacy on the corner of Peachtree and Ellis streets.

The Nine O'Clock German Club has issued invitations to their after-Easter german to occur Wednesday evening, April 20th, at 9 o'clock. Board of governors: Mr. Sumter Mays Ball, Mr. Eugene Peeples Thomas, Mr. William White Kingston, Mr. Walter Williams Kirkpatrick, Mr. Marion McHenry Jackson.

One of the most delightful affairs of the past week was a german given at the Elmwood on Wednesday evening by the Marietta German Club. The music was furnished by Wurm's orchestra and the occasion was indeed an enjoyable one. Among the young ladies from Atlanta were Misses Mary Burt Howard, Louise Todd, Estelle and Kate Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. King have returned from a visit to Colonel Redding, Mrs. King's father, near Griffin. They were present at a very happy family reunion given in honor of Mr. Arthur Redding, who leaves at an early date for Brazil, where he will be a member of the American legation. Mr. Redding has resided in New York for several years and has made a brilliant record.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Jones, of Atlanta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Jones, and Miss Bannon, of Macon, will be a brilliant social event, occurring in Macon on the evening of April 27th. Miss Bannon is a beautiful and talented young woman with a large circle of devoted friends. Mr. Jones is a prominent young business man of Atlanta and has a host of friends to congratulate him upon his prospective happiness. He will be accompanied to Macon by his friend, Mr. Augustus Ryan, who will act as best man. Miss Annie Bannon will be maid of honor and the following are the attendants: Misses Mary Kennedy, Laura Anderson, Ella Male Williams, Sallie Maude Jones, Claire Ripley, Catherine Williams; Messrs. Charles Phinizy, John Welch, Robert Hazlehurst, Robert Sparks, M. Corbert, Pringle Willingham. Ushers: Messrs. Richard Hindes, Samuel Coleman, William McAndrews, Hansell Thomas.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association has gone to work enthusiastically to raise $1,000 to refurnish and renovate the association parlors, libraries and reading rooms, and they feel greatly encouraged in their labors, as already they are receiving responses to their call for $1 each from one thousand women of women. Already over $20 has come in and it is proposed to publish the names of those who contribute to this fund in the near future. One dollar is a very small amount for each woman to give to help save some young man from ruin, and we feel sure every true-hearted woman in our city will be glad to respond to this call. Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, the president of the auxiliary, urges every woman in Atlanta to assist in raising this amount. Contributions can be left with Mr. I. S. Mitchell at his store on Whitehall street, and it is urged that the name and address accompany each contribution.

Macon Society.

Macon, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—The Current Topics Club held its usual fortnightly meeting Monday morning at the residence of Mrs. McEwen Johnston. The program was arranged by Mrs. John B. Cobb and Mrs. Walter Inman, and the subject selected was the Dreyfus case and the antisemitic feeling in France. The meeting was a charmingly interesting one and the ladies present had the privilege and pleasure of listening to a learned talk by Rabbi Marcusson.

Miss Ida Page Napier entertained her friends at a delightful card party at her home on Napier Heights Tuesday afternoon. Miss Eugenia Henderson won the first prize, a cut-glass vinaigrette, and Miss Roberta Patterson received the consolation prize, a silver mounted rabbit foot. Those present were Misses Jennie Wilcox, Lizzie Schofield, Lillie Converse, Nellie Singleton, Willie Shaw, Annie Kenan, Annie Jemison, Cecil Sumney, Rossiter Collins, Annie Harris, Rosalind Davis, Cordelia Dessau, Eugenia Henderson, Bessie Boifeuillet, Newell Swanson, Amelia Keith, Seppie Snowden, Roberta Patterson and Camille Lamar.

Mrs. Cullen Battle gave an afternoon tea Wednesday, complimentary to Miss Heilliam, of Williamsport, Pa. Mrs. Battle and Miss Heillam were assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. R. Jaques, Mrs. Iverson Harris, Mrs. John Boifeuillet and Miss Theo Tinsley.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club was charmingly entertained this week by Miss Ida Mangham. Euchre was played and the prize, a silver four leaf clover hatpin, was won by Miss Courtney Chestney.

Mrs. Lee Jordan gave a card party Tuesday evening at her home on College street, complimentary to her guest, Miss Bosher, of Richmond, Va. The drawing rooms were decorated with Easter lilies and Mrs. Jordan wore an elegant evening gown of silvery blue satin. Miss Bosher was regally beautiful in white satin. The ladies' prize, a silver belt buckle, was won by Miss Martha Johnston. Mr. Charles Davis, of Warm Springs, won the gentlemen's prize, a silver mounted shaving brush.

Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at Christ Episcopal church occurred a wedding ceremony of great interest to a large number of Macon people. The contracting parties were Miss Annie Foster Napier, of this city, and Mr. William Annesley Edwards, of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was impressively formed by Rev. F. F. Reese, and was witnessed by many friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and ferns and the bridal party entered in the following order: Mr. Claude Estes and Mr. Joe Napier, Miss Lawson Davis and Miss Estelle Tennille, Mr. Tris Napier and Mr. Hendley Napier, Miss Ida Page Napier and the bride, with her father, Mr. Hendley Napier. They were met at the altar by Mr. Edwards and his best man, Mr. John Blackman, of Washington, D. C. The bride wore an elegant wedding gown of white duchesse satin elaborately trimmed with rose point lace and carried in her hand an ivory bound prayer book, an heirloom in her family. Miss Davis and Miss Tennille were charmingly attired in white organdy and carried white carnations. The bride's sister, Miss Ida Page Napier, who was maid of honor, wore a dainty white gown and carried a magnificent bouquet of Easter lillies. After the wedding ceremony the bridal chorus was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Ed Schofield and the regular choir of the church, Miss Singleton presiding at the organ. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards left at 7 o'clock for Washington. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hendly Napier and is so greatly admired here in her own home that it is with regret that Macon people give her to Washington. Mr. Edwards is a prominent attorney of Washington, though a native of Georgia, and is held in highest esteem by all who know him.

Mrs. Marsh Johnston and Miss Martha Johnston gave a dance Thursday evening at their beautiful home, Hill Crest, complimentary to Miss Bosher, of Richmond. About fifty couples were present and the dance was one of the prettiest ever given in Macon.

Mrs. Lee Jordan gave a beautiful luncheon Friday at 2 o'clock in honor of her sister, Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va. The luncheon table was lovely enough to be always remembered and the most delicious menu was served in ten courses. The luncheon cloth was of heavy satin damask inlaid with Venetian lace and the decorations were American Beauty roses in silver vases; rich green ribbons reached from the centerpiece to each guest's place and fastened American Beauty roses—the luncheon favors. Mrs. Jordan's guests were Mrs. Starke, Miss Bosher, Mrs. S. R. Jaques, Mrs. Ross White, Mrs. Willis Sparks, Mrs. McEwen Johnston, Mrs. Marsh Johnston, Mrs. Ellis Talbott, Mrs. George Duncan, Mrs. William H. Felton, Jr., Mrs. R. H. Plant.

Mrs. William Brunson gave a card party Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwen Johnston entertained twenty-five young people Friday evening after the play in honor of Mrs. Jordan's guest, Miss Bosher.

Miss Adah Evans, of Milledgeville, spent Friday with Mrs. Manry Stapler and is now visiting friends in Atlanta.

Miss Kate Price and Miss Marie Price, of Charleston, S. C., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Mary A. Washington, on College street.

Mrs. Anderson Reese and Mrs. McEwen Johnston give a card party next Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Joseph Bond, of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Bannon have issued invitations to the marriage ceremony of their daughter, Marie Emalyn, to Mr. Walter Harris Jones, of Atlanta. The wedding will occur Wednesday, April 27th, at the Baptist church. The bride will wear a handsome bridal gown of white silk and will carry a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Annie Bannon, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor and the following are the attendants: Miss Ella May Williams, Miss Kate Williams, Miss May Kennedy, Miss Clare Ripley, Miss Laura Anderson, Miss Maude Jones, of Atlanta, Mr. Robert Welch and Mr. Charles Phinizy, of Athens; Mr. Robert Hazelhurst. Mr. Gus Ryan, of Atlanta, will be best man and the ushers are: Mr. Richard Hines, Mr. Will McAndrew, Mr. Hansell Thomas, of Atlanta, and Mr. Sam Coleman. The bridesmaids will wear white organdie and carry pink roses. After the ceremony a reception will be given the bridal party at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee Jordan.

Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. Jack Lamar will issue cards to receptions to be given the first and second Tuesdays in May.

Miss Mattie Wilson returns this week from New York, where she has been studying vocal music.

The Cherokee Club gives a dance Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Jordan's guest, Miss Basher.

Miss Daisy Clisby has returned from a visit to Mrs. Hamilton Yancey in Rome.

Miss Mary Culler Cobb, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hamilton Yancey in Rome, is now visiting Miss Sallie May Aiken in Cartersville.

Miss Watts, of Portsmouth, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Walter Douglass Lamar in Vineville.

Mrs. Walter Lamar will entertain in the near future in honor of Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren and Miss Watts, of Virginia.

Mrs. Alonzo Monk, of Chattanooga, Tenn., returned home Friday after a visit to Mrs. W. G. Solomon.

Mrs. John D. Hammond returned this week from Knoxville, Tenn.

Ice Cream Festival.

An ice cream festival for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphans' Home will be given by the Ladies' Sewing Society at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, Thursday afternoon, 3 to 5 o'clock, April 2d.

Irish Enthusiasm.

One of the best things that has been told lately to illustrate the ready wit of the Irish was related in a short address the other day by Hira Singh Puri, of Punjab, India, who is making a short stay in this country preparatory to resuming his labors in the mission field in India, says The Washington Post. The occasion was a meeting of a literary club, and the topic under discussion was patriotism.

Well, patriotism had been running riot around there for some time. Two or three soul-inspiring speeches had been made on "the flag," "Old Glory" and the stars and stripes. An old soldier arose, and in a measure threw cold water on the desire of some of the younger recruits to exterminate the Spanish nation. His remarks were not received with marked approval. Mr. Puri was then called on for a speech. He was delighted to see such an overflowing of patriotic sentiment, and said that it reminded him of an Irish celebration that he had once attended. The speaker of the occasion was an Irishman, who was making one of the speeches that only Irishmen can make when on the subject of their oppression by England. The speaker finished his address, and was so worked up that he burst forth with "Hurrah for Ireland!"

A man in the rear, who had been rather disgusted with the whole proceeding, answered his outburst with: "Oh, d—n Ireland; hurrah for h—."

The Irishman was staggered for a moment, but recovered himself and howled back: "I can't help admiring you, my friend. Let every man holler for his own country. I hollered for Ireland."

Bachelorettes.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Young women who assume the title of bachelor are considered especially modern. Yet the term was applied customarily to them in the time of "rare Ben Jonson." The poet himself so used it in his plays.

Bachelor is derived from the Welsh word bach, which means small, little, young. The kindred Welsh word baches means a pretty little woman.

Therefore, the brisk bachelor maids of today do not ape their brothers, but go daintily tripping down the centers in the footprints of those fair bachelors who coquetted with the gallants of the Elizabethan court.

Why Beauty Fades

Women, through ignorance, accept periodical pain as a matter of course and do not look for aid.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

Nearly thirty years of woman's life is a struggle with menstruation. From the dawn of womanhood to the calm of middle life, the monthly period is the pivot on which the female existence swings.

Tradition handed down from generation to generation has made some women believe that this constantly recurring event must be accompanied by great pain and real sickness.

While it is very true that a certain amount of discomfort is unavoidable, those prostrating headaches or dull, wearing pains, and in some cases excruciating agony, are for the most part unnecessary and cruel.

The relief from painful menses, resulting from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been proven conclusively by the testimony of thousands of women. It goes straight to the root of the trouble and relieves quickly and permanently.

Nature has not intended that women should suffer so, and it is a pity to see beautiful young women fade early in life because of needless pain.

Mrs. GEORGE NEHRBOSS, of Crittenden, Erie County, N. Y., says: There is no need for women to suffer if they will only take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for years with painful menstruation, thinking there was no remedy for it; but, after reading your little pamphlet, I thought I would give your medicine a trial, and it is wonderful how quickly it relieved me. I recommend it for all women who suffer with painful menstruation.

Here are letters from two other grateful hearts:

From the time my courses commenced, every time they came I would suffer terrible pain. I got so bad that I would be taken with fits and would fall. I was treated in two hospitals in New York and in Middletown. Every month I was out of my mind. I thought I would try your Vegetable Compound; and after using one bottle, I found it was helping me. I continued its use, and now it is a great surprise to all who know me to see me so well. I wish to thank you for the great relief I obtained from taking your Vegetable Compound, and would recommend it to all suffering women.—Miss HELEN HAESCHE, 242 Atwater St., New Haven, Conn.

I am a girl that has to work for a living, and am obliged to be on my feet a great deal. I was troubled with my menses being irregular and painful, but by following your kind advice I have found relief. I shall never regret the money I spent for your medicine. I highly recommend your Vegetable Compouud for irregular and painful menstruation.—Miss LAURA GRUBER, 5th Ave. and Scott St., Leavenworth, Kan.

If there is any further advice you would like to have on this subject, you are privileged to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. Her answer will be free and prompt. Remember you address a woman, not a man. This fact is important.

GOOD MUSIC FOR PUBLIC AT PARK

Park Commission Holds Important Session Yesterday.

CONTRACT WITH WEDEMEYER

His Fifth Regiment Band Will Probably Be Engaged for Summer.

CYCLORAMA CONTRACTS WERE AWARDED

Repairs on Picture Will Be Rushed to Early Completion—Other Improvements on Foot.

Grant park will be more attractive this year than ever before. The park commission is contemplating several material improvements which will greatly add to the interest of the resort. The board held an important session in the city hall yesterday afternoon, and acted on several matters of unusual interest.

Arrangements are about to be made for the concerts to be given at the park by a first-class musical organization from May 1st to August 30th. Negotiations are now on foot between the commission and Wedemeyer's Fifth Regiment band, and it is probable a contract will be made in the next few days whereby the band, containing twenty-five or thirty pieces, will agree to give concerts every Thursday and Sunday afternoon of each week. The Consolidated Street Railway Company and the Atlanta Railway Company have agreed to aid the city in starting the expense, and the music is practically assured.

Director Wedemeyer has addressed a communication to the park commission setting forth the amount he will play for, and also guaranteeing to play popular and classical music. The commissioners are unanimous in the belief the music would greatly add to the attractiveness of the park, besides furnishing enjoyable opportunity for recreation such as few points in the city afford. There is some objection to holding concerts Sunday afternoon, but the commission believes this is the best time in the week to benefit the greatest number of people and will hold them at this time.

Cyclorama Contracts Awarded.

Chairman Haas told the commission of having received the formal deed from Mr. G. V. Gress for the transfer of the cyclorama property to the city. Bids were opened for the repairing of the picture and contracts awarded. The total cost of the new building and the repairing will be $2,440. Moncrief & Dowman were awarded the contract for putting in a new skylight for $475. O. Pause was awarded the contract for repairing the picture for $375. The work will be rushed an an early completion and the cyclorama will be opened to the public in the very near future. This will be a place of decided interest to the veterans who meet here in July.

An application was read and granted from a company wishing to erect a Moorish mystic maze in the park, something like the mysterious mixture of plate glass in which everybody got lost at the exposition. Another man was granted the privilege of establishing pony tracks where the children may enjoy a short ride on Shetlands for a small fee. This will prove a source of great delight to the little tots.

To Extend the Tracks.

President Woodruff, of the Consolidated, presented an application to be allowed to extend his tracks from the present terminal on Park avenue to South Boulevard, a distance of some 200 yards. The commission decided to recommend to council to grant the petition.

President Haas announced he had secured a new water fowl, which cannot fly or walk, and a new deer to add to the collection of animals.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Evidence Full and Strong.

Custodian Gullins, of the Atlanta Baptist college, had the floor at Judge Andy's matinee yesterday afternoon and it took him nearly an hour to tell how Hal Harper, one of his ex-Sunday school teachers, had stolen some of his onions; or rather, the college's onions. Custodian Gullins talked like an administration senator on the Cuban question—he had plenty to say and he took as long as possible to say it.

Judge Andy finally cried out:

"Say, look here, get to the point in this case; did this boy steal the onions?"

"I was going on to tell you, your honor," replied Custodian Gullins, without being phased, "that it was on last Tuesday night that my wife went to prayer meeting."

And the custodian of the onions was allowed to tell it in his own way.

Hal Harper was shown to be a bad boy who stole other things as well as onions. Judge Andy said the testimony was very "full" and very "strong," and he sent Hal to the city chaingang for thirty days.

In Their Easter Togs.

Dressed in their Easter frocks and bonnets, Irene Cooper and Annie Threlkeld waltzed into court to answer to the charge of being common vagrants. They had evidently arrayed themselves in their Easter finery in order to show the court that they were not vagrants, but the parade didn't seem to have the desired effect.

"You women must go to work," said Judge Andy, with a voice filled with warning.

"Jedge, we do work," in chorus.

"I think the money you bought those clothes with was stolen," was Judge Andy's further remark, "and I will send you both to the city chaingang for twenty-one days."

Irene and Annie called out to a friend in the audience to go home and get their "every day" clothes for stockade wear, and they left the courtroom in high dudgeon.

Followed the False Article.

Like a body of home guards six youths filed into the court to answer to being on hand at a house, corner of Mangum and Newton streets, a few nights ago, when a fellow attempted to play policeman and stampeded a lot of boys who were out having fun. The fellow that played the policeman hadn't been caught. Judge Andy let the boys off with a lecture, telling them to stay at home and to have nothing to do with policemen unless it is the genuine article.

A Confidant Supporter.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cleveland traveling man recently brought a good story down from Chicago, and tells it in inimitable style. Here is as close a reproduction of the tale as can be put in unsympathetic type:

"Carter Harrison, the elder, who was, you remember, assassinated in 1893 while mayor of the Windy City, was a great favorite with the Chicago citizens of Hibernian descent. They all swore by him, and cheered for him, and their votes went for him solidly. In fact, like the Pennsylvanians, who are still voting for Andrew Jackson, some of these Harrisonites actually haven't found out that the elder Carter is dead.

"Well, during the campaign last year, when young Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor, a youthful Irishman met an older one and said:

" 'Hullo, Uncle Terry, how d'ye stand for Harrison?'

" 'Solid, me bye, solid.'

" 'But this ain't old Carter Harrison, ye know, Uncle Terry. This is his son, Carter H.'

" 'That's all right, me bye. I voted four times for the ol' man, an' I'll vote for him again.'

" 'But Carter Harrison was assassinated, Uncle Terry.'

" 'Yis, I heard about it, an' I tell ye, me bye, it's all right.'

" 'But he was assassinated.'

" 'Av coorse he was, but, sh! give him time, me bye, give him time, an' he'll live it down all right.' "

Some Polemics.

From The Detroit Journal.

The great theological controversy had now raged for centuries; but still the breach widened.

"I suppose," observed MacNish, the other day, "you deny the possibility of election to sin."

"If yez gits the Tammany nominashin' in this town av the Greather N'York," replied McTigue, "yez'll be illicted to onythin'."

Smith & Higgins,

246-248-250 Peters St.

GENUINE BARGAINS. MONDAY'S SELLINGS

2 cases Ladies' and Gents' tan and black Hose, worth 10c, at	4c
1,000 boxes fine Stationery, 24 sheets paper, 24 envelopes, worth 10c	3½c
23 dozen Ladies' fancy leather and jewel trimmed Metal Belts, in silver and gold effects, worth 50c, at	24c
15 dozen Ladies' Corsets, good jeans, well made, worth 39c, at	19c
10 dozen full size Marseilles Quilts, pearl hemmed, ready for use, worth $1	48c
9 dozen Ladies' white puff Ties and Bows, latest novelties in Neckwear, worth 50c, at	23c
12 dozen Ladies' genuine leather handsomely mounted Purses, in brown, green, red and black, worth 50c, at	24c
5 bales 4-4 fine Sea Island, worth 6c, at	3½c
5 bales fancy and staple Plaids, worth 5c, at	2⅞c
4 cases Zephyr Broche, the most desirable wash fabric on the market, worth 21c, now at	10c
50 pieces standard Oil Cloth, worth 25c, at	12½c
500 dozen J. & P. Coats Cotton, per spool	2c

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

MARVELOUS HAIR ORNAMENT.
JUST IMPORTED FROM PARIS.

Comb Creates Countless Charming Coiffures without Hairpins.

Delighted crowds throng our Emporium hourly to witness the free and continuous demonstration in the use of the Comb.

THE LACE HOUSE. 28 Whitehall St. ATLANTA.

(Communicated.)

New Era, of DeKalb County, Says Branan Is Right.

"Two of the candidates from Fulton county say if they do not carry that county they will retire from the race, but Mr. Branan says he believes in the whole district passing upon his candidacy, and Mr. Branan is right. Fulton is by no means the whole of the fifth district—only one-fourth of it."

The Campbell County News writes a strong editorial on the same line, and the sentiment expressed therein agrees with the above and says further that the position taken by Mr. Charles I. Branan will not only make him strong in his home county, but it will be plainly seen by the people outside of Fulton that he intends to represent all the people, and will be under no special obligations to any one county.

Mr. Branan has good reasons to appeal to every voter of the district and not to any special county, for he has traveled among them for the past twenty years, and by his fair dealings and honest methods has made many friends, and those who cast their vote for him will have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

DEMPSE PERKERSON.

W. R. Dimmock and Robert C. Clarke, Assistants.

Mr. Dempse Perkerson, the well-known and popular railroad man, who is so aggressively pushing his race for tax collector, has added to his ticket Mr. Robert C. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is the son of Mr. Thomas M. Clarke, one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens and leading hardware merchants. Mr. Robert Clarke is one of the most popular young men in Atlanta, and has a large following of influential friends.

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS.

They Have Become Very Popular with the People of Atlanta.

The Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, have been recently reopened and fitted up with the very best furniture and dental apparatus. The location is convenient, being right in the center of the city.

In speaking with the proprietor yesterday he said: "We have the finest and best equipped dental parlors in Georgia, and are doing the best work done south at about one-half what other dentists charge. The fact that we keep busy shows that our work gives perfect satisfaction, and enables us to reduce prices to suit the times.

"When necessary we use vitalized air, and teeth are extracted without the slightest pain. The people of Atlanta, and for that matter, of the state, may rest assured that we are doing the very highest class of work and guarantee it to be such in every particular."

CLEAN CHIMNEYS.

Messrs. Patty & Green Are Experts and Will Please You.

The fact that spring, with its beauty and freshness, is full upon us, reminds us that the accompanying "spring cleaning," which is a most important event in every well regulated home, must begin at once.

A thoughtful housewife will know that one of the first steps to be taken in this work is to get rid of the soot accumulated in the chimneys during the long winter months—and just here we wish to give her a bit of aid by advising her that Messrs. Patty & Green are most reliable chimney sweeps and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction in their work. In fact, they are professionals in the trade, and all worry and anxiety about soiled carpets and furniture is avoided when you employ these gentlemen.

Their office is at 180 Hunnicutt street, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

A POPULAR RESORT.

East Lake To Be Made a High Class Resort—Leased to Good Men.

Atlantians and the public in general will be glad to hear that East Lake is now being turned into a veritable paradise for the young and old alike. Between now and the 1st of the month $1,000 will be expended on beautifying the place, and putting new attractions out there. East Lake will be run on a high moral plane under police regulation. It will open on May 1st, and will be one of the most popular resorts around Atlanta. This summer, boating, bathing, fishing, tenpins, etc., will be found there and amusements galore for the children. Messrs. M. M. & S. M. Snider are the lessees and it follows that they will make a very popular resort of East Lake.

A Great War Book.

One of the most noticeable books of the times is "Our Country in War and Our Relations with Foreign Nations," by Murat Halstead, the great war correspondent and editor, published by the National Educational Union, Chicago. It is a graphic review of our army, navy and coast defenses, our relations with Spain, Cuba and all foreign nations. It compares Spain and the United States, describes the Spanish army, navy and coast defenses, and tells of their strength and weakness. The author carefully analyzes our relations with all the nations of the earth and their probable action in our fight with Spain. The history of Cuba is told in a vivid and interesting way. Perhaps no living man could write a book like this so well as Murat Halstead, whose work as a war correspondent in Cuba, in the civil war, in the Franco-Prussian war; whose friendship for such men as Bismarck, Von Moltke, Grant, Sherman, Lee, McKinley and scores of other statesmen and generals, and whose wide experience as a journalist have peculiarly fitted him for this work. The book is certainly right up to date and contains the information the people now want.

THE BANGKOK OF ECUADOR

City of Bababoyo and the Floating Houses of Guyas River.

CANOE RIDE IN THE TROPICS

How a Millionaire Ecuadorian Planter Farms.

THE NATIVES AND HOW THEY LIVE

Their Wages and Work—Transportation to Quito and Ecuador's Only Railroad Line.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

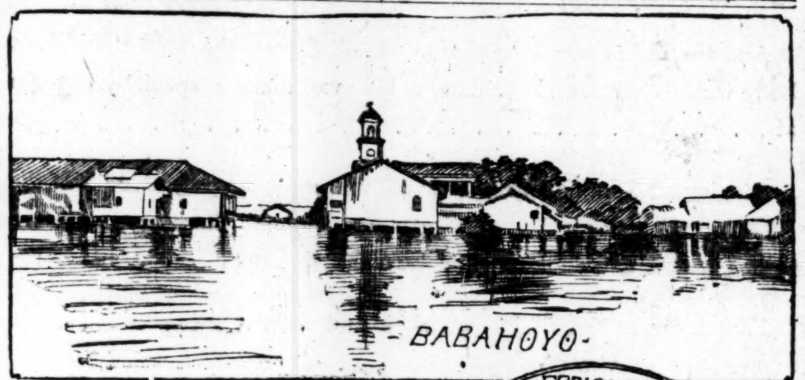
Barbaroyo, Ecuador, March 23, 1898.—For the past two days I have been sailing along the Columbia river of Ecuador. The Guyas is to this country as the Columbia is to the United States. It is the biggest river of the Pacific coast, and just now, in the rainy season, which lasts here from December until May, it has converted the country for miles and miles into a vast lake. Where we entered it from the Pacific just opposite the island of Puna, where Pizarro landed, the river is sixty miles wide, and as we sailed up it to Guayaquil we seemed to be passing through an inland sea. The waters were of the color and thickness of pea soup, and upon the fast flowing flood were patches of green, great trees and other debris which were floating down from the Andes to the sea. At Guayaquil the river is more than a mile wide, and twenty-six feet deep, furnishing a good and safe harbor for the largest of the Pacific ocean steamers. The river there is filled with shipping, and there are hundreds of dugout canoes, great rafts and cargo boats used by the natives to bring their wares from the interior for sale.

The Bangkok of Ecuador.

I left Guyaquil two days ago and in the little American-built steamer Puigmir; took an all-night's sail up the Guyas into the interior. I am now far away from the coast, almost at the foothills of the Andes. Chimborazo frowns down upon me, and I can almost hear the rumbling of the volcano Cotopaxi. I am in the city of Babahoyo, or Bodegas, a city which, like Bangkok, is almost all afloat upon the water. The whole island is flooded, and many of the houses are so built that the people live in the second stories and go from one place to another in canoes. The town proper, which contains about 8,000 people, has streets which are now little more than rivers, and in coming from the boat I hired an Indian to carry me to the high lands of the shore on his back. As I went my whisky, flask, which I always carry here for medicinal purposes, fell out of my pocket into about five feet of water, and I hired another peon to dive for it. He did so, bringing up first the bottle and then the drinking cup, which had slipped off when it fell. I made him happy by giving him 10 cents for his trouble. The business part of Babahoyo is a few feet higher than the rest of the place, and just now the stores are free from water, though in crossing the streets you must hug the buildings and balance yourself on the logs and bamboo bridges put across from sidewalk to sidewalk. The houses are all of two stories, the ground floor being taken up with the cave-like stores, and the second stories forming the living quarters. There are, of course, no pavements nor modern improvements. Babahoyo has not a sewer nor a gutter in it. Its only bathroom is a floating shed upon the wharves of the river, in which you may dip yourself down into the water with the serious danger of losing a leg by the nip of an alligator. There is not a fireplace nor a chimney in the whole town. There is not a glass window, for the houses are ventilated on the second floor by means of lattice work running about the ceiling. The whole front walls of the stores are thrown back in the daytime, and the ground floors are as open as those of Japan. The houses now on the water a few weeks ago were high and dry. The ground floor was then used for the chickens, donkeys and cattle. Now these are either on platforms higher up, or are living with the families on the second floor, which is built upon piles so high up that the floods do not reach it.

In the Ecuadorian House.

There are hundreds of houses here which can only be reached in canoes. The children go to school in canoes and the marketing is done in boats. The most of these houses belong to the poorer classes, though I shall describe further on my visit to a millionaire planter, who cannot now walk ten steps from his house without drowning. The poorer houses consist of little more than one room, about six feet square, built upon piles about ten feet above the ground and reached by a ladder outside. The houses are thatched with broad, white leaves, tied to a framework of bamboo leaves. The floor is of cane and the cracks in it are so many that the women do not need to sweep, the dirt of the household falling through upon the ground or into the water. As to modern conveniences in the way of water closets, these are practically unknown among the natives of Ecuador. Even in the capital, Quito, a city of 30,000 or more, the streets are used by the common people for such purposes, and every family of respectability, when traveling, carries its own conveniences with it. In the houses of the common people there is no privacy whatever, men and women, boys and girls, wives and maidens all herd together, sleeping in the same clothes they wear in the daytime, lying indiscriminately upon the floor or in the hammocks which form the chief article of the furniture of their houses. The cooking is done in clay pots on a fire box filled with dirt. The fuel is largely charcoal, the pots being raised upon tiles or bricks to allow room for the coals beneath. The chief food of the tropical parts of the country is the potato, or the yam, known as the yucca, and plantains or large bananas. Much rice is used, being cooked with lard, the most of which comes from the United States. Though this whole region where I now am is filled with fine cattle, the people do not seem to know anything of butter. The chief customers for it are foreigners and the article most sold is the Italian butter in one end two-pound tins. It sells for $1 a pound in this money, or about 50 cents in American gold. I am told that at this price there is not a great profit to the Italian butter makers, for the tariff and the selling charges are high.


- BABAHOYO -

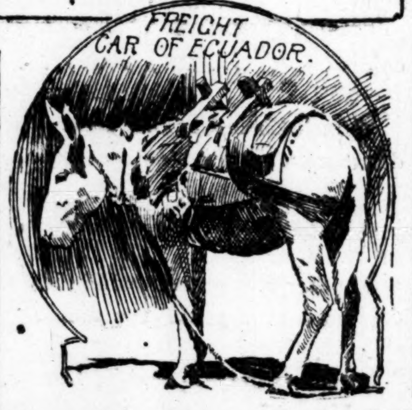
Through the Forest in a Canoe.

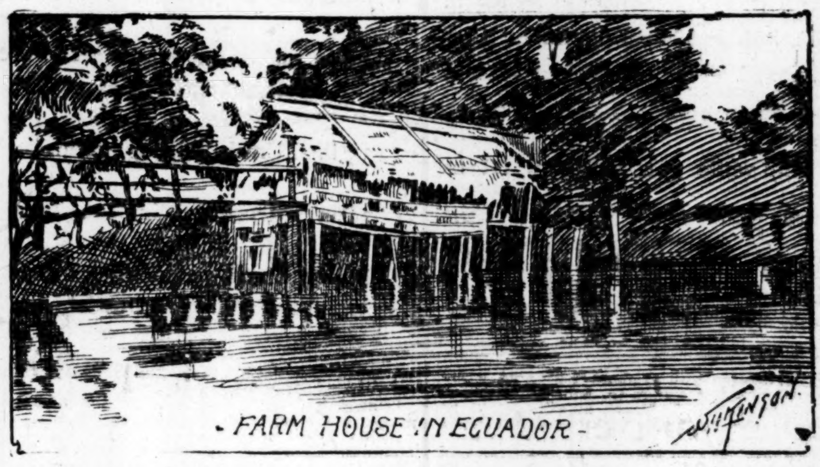
Landing at Babahoyo, I was for a time at a loss how to make myself understood by the natives. There was on one about who spoke English, and my pure Castilian Spanish did not seem to be understood. At last, however, I met a German storekeeper, a Mr. Kruger, who told me that there was and American living in the city. This was a Mr. Klein, a carpenter, contractor and undertaker. I soon found him among his coffins. He left his work and devoted himself to me for the day. Together we went to visit one of the biggest plantations of Ecuador. This belongs to Mr. Augustine Barrios, a man who owns thousands of cattle and horses, and who sells something like 300,000 pounds of chocolate beans every year. The plantation is now all under water, and we had to take a canoe to visit it Our canoe was about thirty feet long and not over thirty inches wide. It was a dugout and was poled and sculled by two lusty brown-skinned gondoliers, one of whom stood at each end of it. Mr. Klein sat in the bottom, and I was given a place in the center of the canoe, and told to hold myself steady. Leaving the city we were pushed along through the wide streets of water, passing by huts which seemed to be floating on the waves, until at last we moved on into the tropical forest. We rowed for miles among the tree tops, now grazing a great black alligator, and again chattered at by monkeys, who made faces at us as they scampered away. The trees were full of strange birds, which fluttered and cried as we went by. Now we get a shot at one, a gallareta, a beautiful thing as big as a pigeon with a bill like blood, long legs of a golden yellow and a plumage of royal purple.

I try a shot at a crocodile, but the canoe trembles as I stand up in it and the ugly monster gets away unharmed. There are wild ducks and other birds which I have never seen before, and Mr. Klein tells me that he often bags a deer on the highlands or has a shot at a wild hog or a leopard. The ride is beyond description. Under us is twelve feet of water, where a few weeks ago it was all dry land. The trees make a thick arbor-like shade over us and we wind in and out through them, now making our way along a narrow canal of green and then shooting out into a great green-walled chamber of water, the trees about which are loaded down with orchids, each of which in New York would bring a sum equal to the wages of the average working man. Insects are plenty, bugs and ants of every description fall upon us as we float onward, and Mr. Klein tells me how a great snake once dropped down into his boat from the branches above. The trees are all strange and tropical. There are rubber trees, trees loaded with alligator pears and here and there a great palm has hoisted its green head above the others. Outside of the insects and birds the silence is almost oppressive and the soft air is heavy with peace and rest, and the ripple of the water as our long canoe works its way onward seems to invite us to sleep. Now a canoe with a family of Indians passes us and again a great cargo boat loaded with cocoa is shoved along on its way to the markets.

A Millionaire's Plantation.

Nearly all the land above which we have been traveling belongs to the millionaire planter whom we are to visit. When we get out of the forest we come directly into the grazing lands of his plantation. The grass is now under water and his herds have been taken to the high lands on the edge of the Andes. We are in a wide waste of waters, above which here and there the tops of the wire fences are to be seen. We sail right over these fences, now and then passing tenant houses of bamboo thatched with palm leaves. The houses are like those of Babahoyo, built high upon piles. Under each just over the water there is a platform on which the chickens and pigs of the owner live within six inches of drowning. As we near the great white house of the planter we see more and more of these houses. We pass a butcher shop resting on the water where are killed the animals which furnish the meat for the planter, and go by a great barn which is also on piles surrounded by water. We sail over the front gate and land amid a lot of long steel cocoa boats on the second floor of the house, which is a great three-story building, roofed with red tiles. Here we are met by the owner and are made to feel at home He orders a breakfast to be prepared for us and puts wine and cognac before us. His two pretty daughters are now called in to entertain us and together we all drink to the better relations of our continents and our countries. The young ladies drink brandy, and when I pull out my flask we all drink again in that famous fluid which comes from Kentucky. Later on the old man sends an Indian servant out to climb one of his cocoanut trees to give us a drink of cocoanut milk, and then directs his men to guide us in canoes to the cocoa orchard and to other parts of his estate.





- FARM HOUSE IN ECUADOR -

Labor and Wages in Ecuador.

I talk with him as to the profits of farming. He says he keeps no accounts, but that he leaves all to his foreman and overseers, and that all that is over above the expenses is profit. This year he will harvest 300,000 pounds of cocoa, which at 10 cents profit a pound will net him $30,000 from this source alone.

He tells me he loses a great deal every year because he cannot get laborers to work for him, and still I am told the men on his plantation owe him $260,000 in silver. This is to a certain extent his labor capital, for the money must be worked out and a portion of it is taken every day from the wages of his debt slaves. It is said that slavery no longer exists in Ecuador. It may not exist as it did in the days of Pizarro, when the Indians were branded, whipped and killed at the will of their owners, but it is really in force through the debt laws and the habits of the peons or laboring classes which cause them to keep in debt to their masters. The wages are so low that once in debt it is almost impossible to get out. Here, near the coast, peons get about $8 a month, but in the interior they do not receive over half this, and one-tenth of their earnings goes to the church. The planters give their laborers twelve ounces of meat, fourteen ounces of rice or beans, a little lard or salt a day. Each also gets a hat, three coarse cotton shirts and three pairs of cotton pantaloons a year, and a house, such as I have described above. Their hours of work are from sunrise until sunset, and if a man skips a day this is charged to him. The women and children must work as well as the men, and if a man runs away he is straightway put in prison for debt, and stays there until some other planter is willing to pay him out and take him into his service. Even should a man get out of debt, the conditions are such that he is soon in again. If there is a death in his family he has to borrow money to bury his dead. If he would be married, the priests will charge him $6 for performing the ceremony, and if he wants a hog or a donkey it is only by going into debt that he can get them. As to marriage, he usually prefers to live without the ceremony to paying the marriage fees, and today, it is said, on this account 75 per cent of the births in Ecuador are illegitimate. Wages in Guayaquil and along the coast are much higher than in the interior. In the cities common workmen get 75 cents a day; carpenters, from $1.50 to $2; masons, painters and blacksmiths, about the same, and men servants employed by the month, from $10 to $12, with board. Women receive from $6 to $10, with board. Tailors and shoemakers receive from $6 to $12 per week, and printers, bakers and barbers the same. Living is in some respects very cheap, but as regards imported articles exceedingly dear. I paid $1 a pound for canned meats, and a camp bed which I carry with me, which would be worth perhaps $3 at home, cost me in Guayaquil $8 of our money. Chairs, which could be bought for 50 cents at home, cost here $3. They come in pieces and are put together by the furniture dealers. All imported articles cost a vast deal more in the interior on account of the excessive freight rates, there being no means for transportation over the mountains except on mules or on the backs of men.

From Bodegas to Quito.

This town of Bodegas or Babahoyo is the half-way station on the road to Quito. Here all goods from the interior plateau between the great Andean ranges are brought and sent down the river by raft, boat or steamer. Just now the floods are such that the goods are brought to the town of Savaneta, a day's ride by canoe, from Bodegas, and are brought by water to this point. As I write dozens of canoes are being unloaded and their freight carried onto the steamer. Picturesque, half-naked peons go along the streets with great loads of hides, bags of rubber or boxes of lard on their back, held there by ropes fastened above their foreheads. They are natives who have carried their goods on their backs or upon donkeys down the mountains for sale. They work more like beasts than men, laboring for the mere pittance which I have mentioned above. It is by such means that all freight is carried from the seacoast to the capital. It takes twenty-four Indians to carry a piano, and the cost of the freight is greater by the time they reach Quito than the cost of the piano itself. Thus ordinary packages of goods put up in boxes of 100 pounds each form a load for a mule, and such a load from here to Quito costs $6 to $7, or from $60 to $70 per ton. The freight on a small boiler recently sent was $100, and the rates for heavy articles are such as to prohibit them. The distance of this city from the coast is 130 miles, and from here to Quito is 165 miles. Think of paying $60 for carrying a ton of freight 165 miles and you see one of the difficulties of developing a trade with interior Ecuador. And still it is said that a good wagon road could be made the whole way. The passes over the mountains into the valley are nearly three miles in height, and the roads are mule paths, which at this writing are almost impassable. I had intended to have made the journey to Quito and bought a camping outfit at a cost of $55 to do it. Here, however, I am told that owing to the recent floods it will take at least ten days of mule riding through the mud and rain, and the Brazilian minister, who has just come through from Quito, tells me that he had to wade part of the way through water up to his waist. The Ecuadorians may well say: "Our roads are for birds, not men!" There is, in fact, only one good piece of road in all Ecuador. This is about seventy miles long, and it runs from Ambata on the plateau to Quito. There is an English stage coach which carries you over it, and takes you from one point to another in about a day and a half. Ecuador has also about fifty-four miles of railroad. This is a narrow gauge running from a station on the River Guyas, opposite Guayaquil, to Chimbo. The road has cars and locomotives which are made in Pennsylvania, and it was built by an American named Kelley. It is now owned by the government, and an American syndicate has, I am told, a concession to complete it to Quito, though the requisite capital, $12,000,000, has not yet been raised. The road now runs to the foot of the Andes, and it is said by engineers that its completion is without doubt a mechanical possibility. As to whether it would pay or not is uncertain, as is also the question as to how far the government would contribute to its support.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The United States is fast becoming the great grape-growing country of the world. Cook's Imperial Champagne is the best.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only medicines that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

FREE TO
KIDNEY SUFFERERS

Dr. Worst's New Discovery for Kidney, Liver, Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism.

Educate the people to use nature's best remedy and they need not fear these dangerous diseases.

THIS VALUABLE DISCOVERY

is purely vegetable and unknown as yet to medical science, and is just now opening the eyes of the old would-be professionals.

I ASK NO MONEY.

I simply ask if you are afflicted with Kidney, Liver or Stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Prostration or any Blood disease, that you don't let this favored opportunity pass by. Send for a trial.

IF YOU HAVE TRIED ALL

The doctor's and patent nostrums, and are not cured, then read the following letter from one who has tried it, and do likewise:

Dr. E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.—I have been complaining with pains in my stomach and back for the last 24 years; have spent between $3,000 and $4,000, but received no benefit. I have been to Saratoga, Hot Springs, French Lick Springs. Infirmaries, but all did me no good. Was to New York city and consulted best physicians, but they did not find out my trouble. I noticed an advertisement in a paper of your Persian Tabloids, wrote for one box. Have taken the one box and have no pains since and would recommend same to all who suffer with Stomach or Kidney trouble. I will always have the Tabloids in my house. Yours respectfully, ZEKE SOLOMON.
No. 116 N. Nineteenth St., Birmingham, Ala.

I have so much faith in this splendid preparation from what it has done for others, that I will make the following

SPECIAL OFFER.

I will, for a short time, mail any reader of The Weekly Constitution, one week's trial treatment of Dr. Worst's new discovery free, with full directions. I will also include a regular $1 box with the sample. After using the sample, if you are satisfied with the results send me $1 and keep the box, if not, kindly return it. Be wise and order it today, as now is the best time to use it.

DR. E. J. WORST,
Dept. 5. ASHLAND, O.

(Communicated.)

HE WAS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

So Say Those Who Served in the Legislature with Him.

"I took the pains," said a gentleman, "for several reasons, to go among the members at the last session of the legislature, and I was more than pleased with the record Mr. Branan made while in the legislature."

"I never saw a more zealous, earnest worker for his constituents than Charley Branan," said Hon. J. L. Boynton, chairman of the finance committee of Calhoun county, to me, in discussing the candidacy of Hon. C. I. Branan for congress when that gentleman first made public his announcement. "Mr. Branan was on my committee, the appropriations committee, when he was in the legislature, and I can say in all frankness he was one of the most useful members of that committee. He was untiring in his work. He was always on hand at committee meetings and kept right up with all the bills that came before us. I was glad to have such a zealous worker on my committee, and I often made him chairman of sub-committees, which were found necessary to consider certain bills. As such he did his work with dispatch, and did it conscientiously.

"I earnestly supported Mr. Branan's bill putting county officers on a salary," continued Mr. Boynton. "I believed then, and I believe now, it was a good bill. Mr. Branan was anxious to do service to the taxpayers of Fulton county when he introduced and pushed that bill."

Southern Baptist Convention, Norfolk, Va., May 6th to 12th.

The Baptists of Georgia are making preparations to attend the annual convention at Norfolk in large numbers, and all indications point to a large attendance from the entire south. The fact that the convention will be held at a place so accessible to Georgians and where the trip may be made so quickly and conveniently will induce a large number other than delegates to attend. The Southern railway is now operating a very fast schedule between Atlanta and Norfolk, which makes it the popular line between those points. Passengers may leave Atlanta at noon on the "Washington Limited." reaching Norfolk the following morning at 7:30. A great many parties are being formed throughout the state to leave Atlanta May 5th via the Southern railway, reaching Norfolk on the morning of the opening day of the convention. Very low rates are named for this occasion from all stations to Norfolk and special low excursion rates will be made from Norfolk to Washington, Baltimore and New York. By special arrangement those purchasing tickets via the Southern railway will be granted an additional extension of fifteen days, making thirty days in all, by depositing tickets with the agent of the Southern railway at Norfolk.

A pamphlet giving rates and schedules from all points will be mailed free upon application to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga.

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Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

J. FROHSIN

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Lower Prices Have Come!

We start the season by selling the best goods at the Low Prices that usually do not come elsewhere until the season's end. We mention here only a few of the attractions we have to offer. The list could be increased by hundreds of articles. Bring this with you—ask to be shown the goods. We would like to prove to you that selling at less than any other store is the system followed here.

Ladies' Union Suits.

Lisle Thread; high neck, with long or short sleeves, also low neck and sleeveless, worth 75c and $1.00 .... At 25c

Ladies Vests.

Bleached Jersey Ribbed Vests, low neck 44c

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Lisle finish, with tape on neck and sleeves 8c

Ladies' Silk Vests, cream, pink, blue and black, trimmed with silk lace and with lace shoulder straps, worth 75c 45c

Corsets.

Summer Corsets, made of strong netting, long waist and perfect fitting, worth 50c, tomorrow 19c

4 and 5 hook Summer Corsets, R. & C. make, every pair warranted 50c

Umbrellas.

Ladies' twilled silk Umbrellas, with steel rods, paragon frames and long wood handles, worth $1.50 .... 79c

Ladies' 26 inch, plain, colored and changeable all silk Umbrellas, with steel rods, worth $3.50; .... At $2.50

Children's plain and fancy colored cambric Parasols 10c

Children's silk and satin Parasols, pink, blue, white or red... 39c

Hosiery.

Ladies' seamless fast black Hose, good 10c quality 5c

Ladies' plain or Richelieu ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, Hermsdorf black or tan, worth 35c 23c

Children's fancy striped Hose, all sizes 12½c

Infant's half and ¾ Hose, black, tan, pink, blue or white 15c

Infant's silk Half Hose, worth 50c and 75c 25c

Gloves.

Ladies' silk Taffeta Gloves, black or colored with pearl buttons 25c

Kayser's double finger tips silk Gloves with buttons or Jersey wrist 50c

Belts.

Ladies' Leather Belts in all colors with harness buckles...... 10c

Seal and Morocco Leather Belts, Leather lined and a variety of stylish buckles, worth 50c...... 25c

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' and Misses' fast colored Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists, made latest style with blouse front, pointed yoke and full pleated back, worth 75c 50c

Ladies' Collars.

Ladies' new style linen standing Collars, all sizes 6c

Men's Underwear.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts with french neck and pearl buttons, Drawers to match, 25c quality. 19c

Lace striped or plain French Balbriggan Shirts, unbleached or fancy colors, Drawers to match, worth 75c 37½c

Bleached Pepperel Jeans Drawers, best quality, with reinforced seat, felled seams, pearl buttons and elastic ankles, sells at 50c everywhere 35c

Men's Shirts.

Woven Madras Shirts with detached link cuffs, worth 75c... 45c

Men's Night Shirts, full length with fast colored trimmings, worth 50c 35c

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Lowest Prices and Best Goods
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BIG G
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O
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Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
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If you will dust a little

Comfort Powder

into your stockings every morning you will be surprised at the Comfort you will realize Unequalled for family and nursery use. All druggists. 25c. and 50c.

Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Conn.

WAR DECLARED!

Among the Furniture dealers of Atlanta. We are not in it, but we are going to sell you Furniture, not as cheap, but CHEAPER, than you can buy at any of the fake sales, such as Sacrifice, Going-out-of-business, Dissolution, Cost, Etc.

A STATEMENT: We have our three large showrooms full of all the latest Novelties and the most staple articles in the house-furnishing line. There is hardly walking space on our floors. Our lease expires on May 1st. On one floor, No. 3 North Broad, that room is taxed to its utmost capacity with Parlor Suits, Bed Room Suits, Dining Tables and Chairs, Chiffoniers, Combination Book Cases, and Ladies' Desks, Couches, Lounges, Pictures, Mattings, Odd Chairs, Parlor pieces, etc. We have no room for transferring it to our other showrooms. We have, after mature deliberation, decided to Sacrifice it and make the following proposition: Go to any of these so-called sales now being advertised, look and get their prices, then come to us and we will guarantee to duplicate prices and give you absolutely FREE OF CHARGE, one of the most popular and comfortable Rocking Chairs ever offered the American public and known as the "Grady Rocker," on every $20.00 cash purchase you make of us. One of our store rooms are for rent, and the "For Rent" sign is on the house, a guarantee that these statements are true.

Look! Read and Compare. Prices are Always a Guarantee of Good Faith With Us.

BED ROOM SUITS.

Bed Room Suit, with Glass 34x40, solid Mahogany,	$67.50,	former price $100.00
" " " 34x42, " Oak......	35.00,	" " 55.00
" " " 30x32, " Oak......	30.00,	" " 45.00
" " " 34x40, " Oak......	25.00,	" " 40.00
" " " 24x30, ...	15.00,	" " 22.50

SIDEBOARDS.

Sideboards, 5 ft. boards..................	$55.00,	" " $75.00
" 4 ft. 6 in. boards..................	22.50,	" " 35.00
" 4 ft. boards..................	20.00,	" " 30.00
" 4 ft. boards..................	17.00,	" " 25.00
" 4 ft. boards..................	12.50,	" " 17.50

CHIFFONIERS.

Handsome Quarter Sawed Chiffonier............	$12.50,	former price $16.00
" " " "	11.00,	" " 14.00
" Plain " "	9.00,	" " 12.00
" " " "	5.50,	" " 8.00
Roll-top Desk..................	8.00,	to 25.00

HALL RACKS.

Handsome Quarter Oak, 30x48 Glass..........	$26.00	former price $35.00
" " " 24x30 Glass..........	21.00	" 30.00
" " " 24x30 Glass..........	18.00	" 25.00
" " " 18x40 Glass..........	14.50	" 18.50
" Plain " 18x40 Glass..........	10.00	" 14.00
" " " Diamond Glass..........	7.50	" 10.00

PARLOR SUITS.

A Turkish over-stuffed Silk Brocatelle	$60.00,	former price $100.00
" " " "	40.00,	" " 65.00
Handsome polished frame Suit Silk Brocatelle.....	38.00,	" " 55.00
" " " " " "	35.00,	" " 50,00

We have just received a very large shipment of Baby Carriages unpacked yesterday. If you need one in your family, we can, and will sell it to you right. Read carefully the cash prices quoted you above. They are only a few things from our immense stock. We have everything you need to furnish your home and we will do it. One-fourth Cash, balance monthly payments. Call and see what we have. Remember, that the prices quoted are good only to May 1st, 1898. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

A large shipment of Refrigerators just opened. The weather is right and so are the prices. Cash or on time.

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Out-of-town customers receive prompt attention by mail. . . .

Black Dress Goods.

Only superlatives of the very highest order could do justice to our assortment of Crepons and Mohairs. Competent critics tell us that we have, by far, the most elegant and distingue patterns in the city. It is useless for us to attempt to describe them on paper. If you are at all artistically inclined, it will amply repay you to visit the store and see the Bayadères in pointed, round, zigzag and scroll effects—the curious little tufts arranged in all sorts of figures and ways to catch the eye and please the fancy. Nor are the prices unreasonable for such high grade material; for a crepon costume is like a gentleman's dress suit—you don't need many in an ordinary life time. Values proceed by slow degrees from $1.00 to $2.50 yard.

Priestley's mourning goods in strong array from 80c to $2.00. Everybody knows these as standard and stainless.

A fresh invoice of Black Silks, various in weaves and widtns, plain and fancifully striped. Your choice at . . . . $1.00 yard

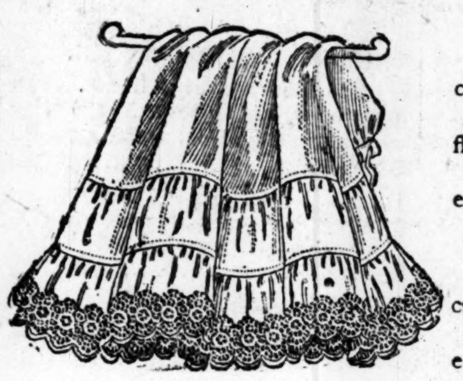
27 inch Black Taffetas . . . $1.00
24 inch Black Taffetas 85c
20 inch Black Taffetas 75c

We hardly think that these numbers can be duplicated in town, quality for quality.

PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.,

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

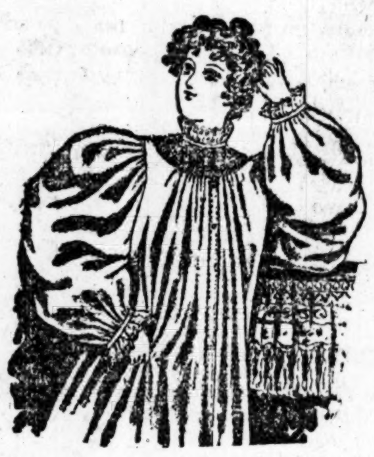
Underwear. You have never doubted our ability to keep our Underwear Department up in the very front rank. Our selections are made with greet care as to fineness of workmanship and liberality of size.



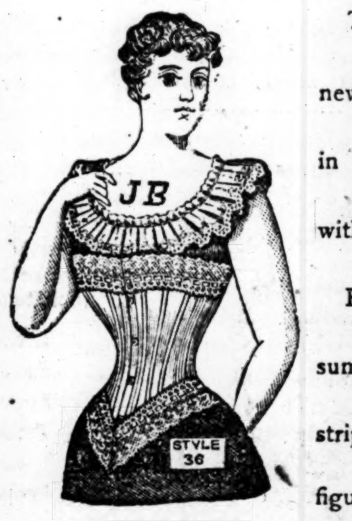
Umbrella Skirt, like cut, of cambric, 5 yards wide, double flounced, with wide margin of embroidery, $3.

Umbrella Skirt, of muslin, cambric ruffles of embroidered edging, $1.50.

Ladies' Gown, like cut, of nainsook, round or square neck as desired, embroidered with nainsook edging and insertion, $1.



Ladies' Empire Gown, of cambric, with embroidery and tucks across the front, finished with a wide sailor collar and beading, $2.



The celebrated J. B. Corset, like cut, new Empire style, made of French sateen in blue, white and pink. and trimmed with lace and ribbon, $1.50.

P. D. Corset, in Empire style, light summer weight, of French coutil, satin striped, and embroidery finish, perfect figure conformation, $2.50.

EMBROIDERIES.—Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, 3 to 7 inches wide, 15c yard.

..READY-TO-WEAR..
DEPARTMENT
SECOND FLOOR.

Ready To Wear.

Our Ready-to-Wear Department on the second floor is fast becoming one of the important adjuncts of our establishment. We shall show you some exceptionally good values next week which you can hardly afford to miss.

$9.98—a fine Cloth Suit in black, light blue or navy, jacket lined with good quality Satin Duchesse, skirt percaline lined, worth more than we ask for it.

$7.48—An all wool Serge Suit, silk lined jacket. generally sells from $10.00 to $12.00.

$4.98—All wool Serge and Fancy Covert Suits, just as good as the regular custom made.

$2.98—Plain Serge Skirt, good fit and finish.

$4.48—All wool Cheviot and Serge Skirts, tailor made clear through.

You will find in this department a great many Separate Skirts in Silk, Silk-and-Wool mixtures, Crepons and all the worthy materials of the season from . . . . $5.00 up

And while you are here let us show you our **Washable Shirt Waists.** You can find almost anything you want in price or pattern.

PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.,

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

Wash Fabrics.

Our liberal but judicious advertising causes our Wash Fabrics to move rapidly, and as a natural sequence, we can always show you something new. Many of the things we advertise today only arrived last week.

Just in—a pretty line of Percales in light and dark colors and most popular designs. They are the best qualities and we price them very low 12½c

Also in last week—a new lot of Madras Cloth in checks, stripes and figures 12½c

And another case of Dimities in small figures, the kind that everybody wants—regular 12½c goods, but we make a specialty of them at 7½c

Gingham Toile du Nord, one of the most eagerly sought of the cheap fabrics, washes well and wears like leather. It comes in checks, stripes, plaids, and all sorts of colors and designs 10c

French Organdies, 67 inches, white and plain 35c

French Organdies, 67 inches, in heliotrope, nile, corn and solid colors 50c

36 inch Linen Cambric Lawn, specially designed for ladies' fine underwear and children's dresses 35c

A new shipment of 40 inch Victoria Lawn, two grades . 10c, 12½c

Another consignment of Piques, ranging in price from 10c to 50c. Our hobbies are the 20c and 25c, which we'd like to have you see.

40 pieces pin stripe white Dimity, real 10c goods, but we offer them as a Monday's Special at 5c

India Linen, fine and sheer. We have always sold it at 15c, but we make it another Special 12½c

33 inch Crash Skirting, natural color, corded stripes and checks, 15c

36 inch Crash Skirting 20c

Blouse Linen, peculiarly pleasant for ladies' dresses and children's aprons, a specially good article 15c

A request by Letter brings you Samples and Prices. . . . .

Silk Petticoats.

Our collection of Silk Petticoats is exceedingly handsome and stylish, both in finish and colorings.

These prices exhibit the gradations in qualities:

$5, $7.50, $12.50, $15, $20.

For $5.00 a Two-Toned Changeable Taffeta, green and purple, with Spanish flounce, finished with 7 rows of cording, bound with velveteen.

The $20 one is a very splendid affair: Two-Toned Changeable Taffeta, green and red, doubly flounced, plisse pleated and cording.

Household Linens.

Don't the neat white cloth and dainty napkin make the food taste much better? That's what everybody says! These little things don't cost much, and they add so much to life; more especially where there are young folks.

German Huck Napkins, 18x35, plain hem . . . 15c or $155 doz.

German Huck Napkins, 24x45, extra heavy, plain hem . . . 25c

72 inch Loom Damask, dice patterns, extra heavy and extra value 50c

German full bleached Satin Damask, 70 inches, in a large variety of patterns 89c

Double Satin Irish Damask, 72 inches, the very latest designs . 98c

Full ⅝ Napkins to match . . . . $2.45 doz

With the Churches and City Pastors.

Items of Interest in Religious Fields and Missionary Circles

Interesting Services Announced Today by Pastors—Sunday School Superintendents Extend a Cordial Invitation.

The Prayer Perfect Success.

Dear Lord! kind Lord!
Gracious Lord! I pray
Thou wilt look on all I love,
Tenderly today!
Weed their hearts of weariness;
Scatter every care
Down a wake of angel wings
Winnowing the air.

Bring unto the sorrowing
All release from pain;
Let the lips of laughter
Overflow again;
And with all the needy
O divide, I pray,
This vast treasure of content
That is mine today!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Success.

Not he, who Croesus-like has starved his soul,
Enchained by greed, as Tautalus, in sight
Of tempting truth and life-refreshing right;
Nor he who counts retreating fame the goal,
Which rainbow-like its listant glories roll;
Nor he like Esau, slave of sense and sight,
Would sell for time eternity's birthright—
Such are but actors on farce failures' roll.
But he, refusing Pharaoh's throne, a race
Would lead from bondage unto Sinai's face,
And dies with Canaan viewed from Nebo's height;
And He of lone Gethsemane's last night,
Golgotha's burdened way and Calvary's cross.
Lo! these are great—success through failure's loss.

—ANDREW M. M'CONNELL.

THE CHURCHES AND WITH THE CITY PASTORS.

Mr. A. Paull, organist and director of the First Presbyterian church, has arranged the following musical programme for today: Organ prelude, Wagner. them, "Resurrection," Shackley—Miss l, Mr. Jones, Mr. Tedford and choir. ertory, "For all Eternity," Masch- —Mr. Linton Tedford. loncello obligato—Mr. Paull. them, "Praise the Lord," Gounod. gan postlude, Meyerbeer.

e Junior Order of American Mechanics attend the services of the Baptist h at Kirkwood this morning. Rev. J. illyer will preach.

The Universalist congregation will worship today at the Gate City Guard's arm- where Dr. Marion D. Shutter will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning and 7:30 in the evening.

Rev. W. S. Vail will preach this morning, in the Church of Our Father, on "The Modern Idea of Man and its Relation to the Religious Problem." In the evening there will be no service at the Church of Our Father, and the congregation will join in attendance on the meetings of Dr. Shutter at the Gate City Guard's armory.

Dr. Edward Thomson will deliver an address at the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Every one is invited, and especially the railroad men and their families.

Mrs. Mary Gebauer will deliver an address at the Spiritual church today, on the subject "Can the Soul of Men Progress After Death?"

Mr. Gross, of Washington, Ga., who has for the past week been conducting services at the Second Baptist church for Dr. McDonald, will continue them this week. More seats have been provided to accommodate larger audiences who wish to hear the gifted speaker. Mr. Gross will preach twice today, at the morning and evening services.

Tonight Dr. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist church, will begin a Sunday evening series of sermons on "Pegs for Pointers to Atlanta People." The sermon tonight will be on "Christian Citizenship, or the Sacredness of My Vote." Sunday, April 24th, "The Veil Taken Off, or Some Midnight Expositions of Vice;" Sunday, April 31st, "Atlanta's Need in a Mayor, or How Shall a Christian Cast His Vote?" These sermons are the result of certain discoveries made by Dr. Broughton while making a personal investigation of Atlanta's slums. Later on, another series will follow along the same line.

Bishop C. B. Galloway will preach at Grace church tonight at 7:45 o'clock. This morning he will dedicate the new St. John Methodist church at the corner of Georgia avenue and Pryor street. He is one of the most gifted ministers of the Methodist church and has many friends in the city who are glad to have an opportunity to hear him today.

Mr. Semelroth, of St. Louis, will speak to the Busy People's Class this morning at 10 o'clock at First Methodist Episcopal church.

Evangelist William Shaw will preach at Central Union mission, 60½ North Broad street, tonight at 7:45 o'clock.

Rev. R. J. Bigham will preach at Merritts Avenue church today at 11 o'clock; Rev. W. A. Mallory at 7:30 p. m.

MEETING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS THIS AFTERNOON.

A mass meeting of Sunday school workers will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The people of Atlanta are invited to attend this service. There will be good music, and the meeting will be addressed by Dr. W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, editor of The International Evangel, who has been representing Missouri in the sessions of the executive committee of the international Sunday school league held here during the past week.

The addresses this afternoon will be on the genius and development of the modern Sunday school movement throughout America.

WILL DEDICATE ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH TODAY.

Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., will dedicate St. John church, at the corner of Georgia avenue and Pryor street, this morning at 11 o'clock. This church was organized in 1890 by the union of two missions. Since then it has had four pastors—Rev. C. C. Cary was its pastor during the years 1891-2-3, Rev. W. R. Foote was pastor in 1894-5, Rev. J. T. Daves in 1896-7, and Rev. H. J. Ellis is its present pastor. Its growth has been steady and constant, nearly one hundred members have been added to its roll during the present year, and now it has a membership of between four and five hundred. Last year, by the liberality of its members, a balance of about $800 due on the church property was raised, and a committee appointed to secure the services of Bishop Galloway to formerly dedicate the church. This church, under the superintendencyof Dr. B. H. Catchings, has one of the finest Sunday schools in the city. The choir has arranged a special programme of music for today and will be assisted in its rendition by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burbank, of this city.

DR. W. B. STRADLEY TAKS OF PAYNE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The work that Payne's Memorial chapel has done in the last few years has attracted the attention of the other Methodist churchse in Atlanta and elsewhere, and Dr. W. W. Brinsfield is greatly encouraged with the results of the efforts of the congregation and himelf in building up the church.

A few years ago they were compelled to build a new church, which required that they should go beyond their means. A debt was contracted which they have been carrying for several years. That debt has now been reduced to about $3,000, and now nearly two-thirds of that amount has been pledged by the members, who have borne the burden in the past.

In speaking of the church Dr. Stradley, presiding elder of the north Atlanta district, said:

"I am confident that in a short time the debt which is over the church will be raised, and it will be good news to the people of the other congregations in the city to learn that the prospects are bright for an early liquidation of the debt. The necessary money has nearly all been raised. A great part of this is due to the faithful work of Dr. Brinsfield, the pastor.

"I believe that when the returns are all in and our brethren in the strong churches learn how well this struggling band has wrought in its own behalf, there will be absolutely no difficulty in securing the balance necessary to lift this long mired church on to firm ground."

THE SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS.

The National Spiritualist Association of the United States and Canada will hold a series of mass meetings in Atlanta on April 20th, 21st and 22d. These meetings will be held in the hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets. There will be two sessions daily—afternoon and evening.

The Society of Spiritual Science of this city will entertain the distinguished workers from Boston, Washington, D. C., Hartford, Conn., Michigan and other parts of the country, who will be in attendance. Prominent spiritualists will be gathered to Atlanta during the coming work from nearly every southern state. Among the noted lecturers and mediums who will participate in the exercises of the meetings ar Hon. Harrison D. Barrett, of Boston, who is president of the National Spiritualist Association, and editor of The Banner of Light. Mr. Barrett is a learned and eloquent speaker, and well fitted to address the spiritualists of the south. Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, of Washington, D. C., vice president of the National Spiritualist Association. Mrs. Richmond is known throughout the entire world as the ablest exponent of spiritualism in America, and has been called before the crowned rulers of Europe and other countries in the exercise of her mediumship. Her lectures are delvered while in the trance state. Dr. H. O. Andrews, of Bridgeport, Mich., is an inspirational speaker of marked ability, also a platform test medium.

Mrs. Loe F. Prior, of Atlanta, a missionary for the United States of America, a fine medium and forceful speaker. Mrs. Prior is pastor of the Society of Spiritual Science, and well known in Atlanta. Also other noted speakers and mediums will be here. At all of the meetings the phenomena as well as the philosophy of spiritualism will be presented, and in the best possible manner. Soul-stirring music, inspirational speaking and platform tests will be prominent features of each meeting. The public will receive a hearty welcome at these mass meetings.

WILL DEDICATE EDGEWOOD CHURCH THIS AFTERNOON.

The dedicatory ceremonies of the old Edgewood church, now known as the Inman Park Methodist church, will occur this afternoon at the church. For some time the church has been building, and the congregation will take up their new home there after today.

The ceremonies will be vry interesting, and prominent pastors from Atlanta will go out to be present at the occasion and assist in the exercises. The church is now one of the prettiest around the city, and the large congregation feels very much interested to make it the elading place of worship in the eastern part of the city.

The old Edgewood church, from which the new church originated, was one of the first edifices for worship around the city, and for a large number of years was the only place where services were regularly held in that vicinity. The old members of the church will be present at the services today.

Methodist.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Tnirity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity aevune, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trintiy Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur street mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist, Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow Sts., A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church, near corner Jones avenue and Marietta street, Len G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Calvary Baptist church, corner Willow and Capitol avenue, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean; holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays, 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; litany, Wednesday and Friday 10:30 a. m.; daily Lenten service 12:10 a. m.

Saint Luke's church, Rev. W. H. Wotton, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first Sunday at 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday 7:30 a. m., 4 p. m; Wednesday 7:30 a. m., 7:50 p. m.; Thursday, holy communion 7:30 a. m.; evening prayer 4 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon avenue, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, D.D., rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon 11 a. m. Evening service and sermon 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge; M. C. Stoney, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion second Sunday 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Lenten service Tuesday and Thursday 10 a. m., Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Holy communion third Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday 4:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, north Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 3.30 p. m.; evening prayer first Sunday 4:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. Holy communion first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer third Sunday 11 a. m.; evening prayer second, fourth and fifth Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; moring prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. Martin Post, temporary pastor. Services at 11 a. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junior Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Universalist.

Universalist church, 72½ North Broad street, W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Meets regularly in Good Templars' hall. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, pastor; residence Bethany Home, 36 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 31 Hayden street.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Spiritualism.

Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address and spirit messages by Mrs. Leo F. Prior; also every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

SS. Peter and Paul. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. Second and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school immediately after the high mass. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. Week days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

School of Ontology.

The Ontologists will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 23½ Whitehall street, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. All who desire to study philosophy as taught by the Bible, interpreted as a parable, are invited.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Don't let springtime overtake you with your blood impure and your system clogged up with impurities which have accumulated during the winter season. Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify your blood.

28 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3. 21-28.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING. APRIL 17, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

All Clothing Purchased of Us Will Be Pressed and Kept in Repair Free for One Year. : : : : : :

THIS "AD" MEANS MONEY TO YOU.

Money saved on good, dependable merchandise--the buying power of every dollar increased by the economy of cash! Spring apparel with goodness and cheapness combined in the highest degree. There has never been a time when dollars and cents went so far or a time richer in money saving opportunities than these early spring days at this store.

Better Goods for less Money or More Goods for the Same Money than Any Other House. : : : : :

....CLOTHING....

Men's strictly All-wool Spring Suits, weights suitable for present or later needs, neat designs, first-class dependable, up-to-date styles and makes; better than you find on most $10 counters.
Monday's price.. $5.00

Men's fine business and Dress Suits, better than some stores are advertising as $12.00 values; better than you have bought for more money, better than you are likely to find again this season.
Monday's price.. $7.50

Men's extra fine Spring Suits, in Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots, and all new spring designs; wear resisting materials; suits for business or dress, suits that were modeled by the top notch of sartorial art.
Price for Monday.. $10.00

Men's extra fine Spring Suits that have only one competitor, and that's the ultra fashionable tailor.
Monday's price $12.50 and.. $15.00

Extra Special Black Suits Sale.

For Monday only we place on sale 79 Men's extra fine Black Clay Worsted Suits, made in Sack or Cutaway styles. We guarantee these Suits to be all wool and finished as fine as the best $12.00 suit you ever saw. Every Suit has best trimmings, splendid lings and silk piped; sizes 34 to 42.
Price for Monday.. $7.50

SPRING HATS.

The quality of our Hats are renowned, and are made by the best and leading Hat manufacturer of the north. All the newest colors and shapes in Derby and Fedora, Dunlaps, Knox, Youman and Miller shapes at

98c, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

FULL LINE STRAW HATS READY.

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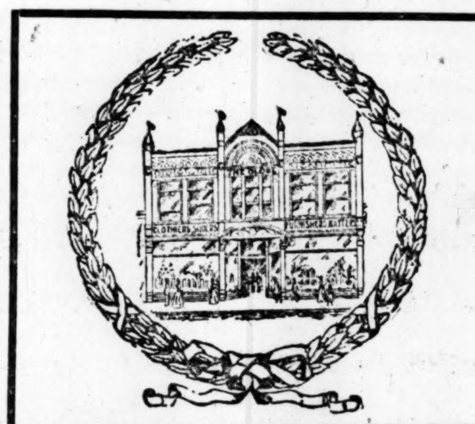
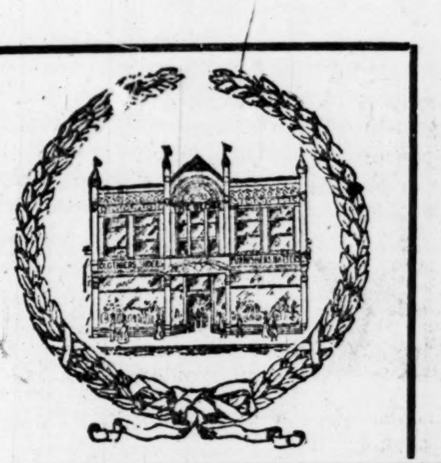
ALWAYS WATCH
FRIDAY'S JOURNAL
—AND—
SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION
FOR EXTRA SPECIAL FLYERS
THAT WE WILL OFFER
EACH WEEK.

WHAT NEXT? WHAT NEXT?



THE GLOBE

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St.,
ATLANTA.



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62 dozen Men's fine Scotch Plaid Sox—new patterns, seamless, same as you pay 25c per pair elsewhere.
FLYER FOR MONDAY.. 15c

74 dozen Oriental Silk String Ties—in figures, plaids, checks, and neat designs made full length, finished properly.
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61 dozen Men's Yacht Caps—made of blue-black tricot, neat visor, all sizes, some mixed colors.
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196 pairs Boys' fine Knee Pants—made from manufacturers' remnants. Not a pair in the lot worth under 50c; sizes 4 to 15.
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56 dozen Boys' White Sweaters—for boys age 4 to 15; made of fine Egyptian Cotton with turtle neck.
FLYER FOR MONDAY.. 15c

97 pairs Ladies' Tan Oxfords—every pair guaranteed solid leather; price has always been $2.00; sizes 2 to 6.
FLYER FOR MONDAY $1.25

TROUSER TALK.

Worth the telling, something you always need is a good pair of Trousers. We can facilitate matters for you easily.

Trousers at	$1.50
Trousers at	$2.00
Trousers at	$2.50
Trousers at	$3.00
Trousers at	$4.00
Trousers at	$5.00

All new spring patterns, and worthy your consideration.

THE GRAND

James Whitcomb Riley

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18

Reserved Seats on Sale Today.

Prices—Orchestra, $1; orchestra circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c; box seats, $1.

DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL NEXT WEEK!

Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Peruchi-Beldeni Woodward-Warren Co

In Repertoire of New Plays.

Monday Night

THE Country Politician.

LADIES FREE Monday night if with a person holding a paid 30c ticket.

The Carlton Sisters

And other Brilliant Specialties.

PRICES—10c, 20c and 30c.

Sale now open at Miller's.

When you want a real fine Whisky go to a reliable dealer and insist on "Echo Spring." We have on the market an extra old goods, our own bottling. It is unsurpassed in quality. S. Grabfelder & Co., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

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Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

A Good.. Position Is secured by every graduate of the Atlanta Business College Whitehall street. Call or write full information. No failures at this College.

Wedding Presents in Painted China and Lessons in China Painting.
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☞ Write for Prices of Art Material.

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Low Railroad Rates

AUGUSTA, GA.

APRIL 25th to 30th.

Grand Gala Fete Week

Week of Carnival, Pageant, Parades and Merry Making.

$12,500 IN FREE AMUSEMENTS

Monday, April 25th—City Centennial Day.
Tuesday, April 26th—Military, Veterans and Memorial Day.
Wednesday, April 27th—Floral Parade Day.
Thursday, April 28th—Bicycle Day and Flambeau Pageant.
Friday, April 29th—Firemen and Cavalry Day.
Saturday, April 30th—Galaxy of Combined Attractions.

Lowest Rates Ever Given on Railroads.

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OWN A HOME.

The National Building Association of Baltimore city, having been compelled to take considerable property in the city of Atlanta and its suburbs upon which it had loans, is now anxious to dispose of these places at a sacrifice. I have some great bargains and will guarantee to suit you as to terms. Will sell for cash—part down and balance on time—or on easy monthly payments, extending over the space of 100 months, and amounting to little more than rent.
J. H. PORTER, JR.,
Over Merchants' Bank, 18½ East Alabama street.

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OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. M. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

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Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

FOR RENT—STORES.
I have a number of very choice stores for rent, suitable for any line of business, wholesale or retail. Especial attention is called to the following:

No 12 North Broad street.
No 39 South Pryor street.
No. 47 Whitehall street.
No. 72 Whitehall street.
No. 49 Peachtree street.
No. 49 East Alabama street.
No. 14 North Broad street.
No. 61 East Alabama street.
No. 31 South Pryor street.
No. 115 Whitehall street.
No. 61 East Alabama street.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall street.

Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, Ex'rs.

For Rent

Stores, Offices and Rooms

Elegant offices in the Joseph E. Brown building.
Rooms in the Brown block and 20 Alabama street.

STORES.

No. 5 N. Pryor street	$150 per month.
No. 22 Wall street	$100 per month.
No. 42 Wall street	$200 per month.
No. 46 Wall street	$125 per month.
No. 20 E. Alabama street	$150 per month.
No. 65 E. Alabama street	$125 per month.
No. 89 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 91 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 93 Decatur street	$40 per month.
No. 95 Decatur street	$40 per month.
Hotel Washington, Loyd st.	$100 per month.

Call on us before renting elsewhere.

Ware & Stacy,

Real Estate, Rents, Loans

14 N. Forsyth St. Telephone 900.

$2,000 for 130 acre farm, 8 miles from carshed; 80 acres of finest bottom land; cheapest place in Fulton county.
$2,650—New 6-r. cottage; gas, water, porcelain bath; up-to-date plumbing; natural wood finish; handsome cabinet mantels; elevated, shaded lot; near S. Pryor street, and less than mile from center.
$4,000—North side, inside of ¾ mile circle, splendid 2-story, 8-r. h., gas, water, bath, furnace; near Peachtree street.
Vacant Lots—We have a large list and choice selection of vacant lots on all of the leading streets and avenues in the city, suitable for home building purposes, from $500 to $20,000.

..Veni-Vi i-Vici..

Said immortal Carson. Watch Fitzhugh Lee do the same for Spain. But if you are in a hurry for real "VICI" and other fine SHOES at popular prices call on

BROWN SHOE COMPANY

RELIABLE SHOE DEALERS,

14 WHITEHALL STREET.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.

$1,000—For a beautiful Jackson street lot near Irwin street; east front; worth $1,500.
$13,000—Will buy the cheapest home on Peachtree street; come see us and we will tell you the facts about it.
$3,500—For the most desirable lot now for sale on beautiful North avenue. It's an "apricot."
$2,000—West End cottage, 6 rooms; water and gas and bathroom; $200 cash, balance $25 month.
$11,500—11½ acres in 1¼ miles of carshed, making 72 lots, worth today $22,000; paved street, car line and beautiful location. This is half mile inside of city.
$5,750—2 6-room cottages on lot 100x195, on one of best paved streets in city; easy terms.
MONEY HERE—5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent; quick.
Office 12 East Alabama st. Tel. 363.

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NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable bldg.
MODERN 7-R. H., between Peachtrees, on North avenue, for $4,000.
FORREST AVENUE—Nine-room, 2-story modern home, every convenience, servants' house and stable on corner lot, 53 feet front, both streets paved near Jackson street for just $5,500.
SHADED CORNER lot on paved street, between the Peachtrees, 50 feet front, only $1,000.
SPRING STREET—Lot 50x150; east front, near North avenue, $1,850.
MODERN new 9-room house, Pryor street, east front, near Richardson, for just $5,500.
GEORGIA AVENUE lot, 50x150, alley on side 160 feet east of Capitol avenue, $800.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

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Also buys and sells good notes.

Office 509 Temple Court, Corner E Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.

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ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree Street.

Beautiful home on Washington street, near Fulton street. This place has all modern conveniences and can be had at a sacrifice. Any reasonable terms.

Bargain in Pulliam street home. Owner anxious to sell.

$5,250 buys home, modern conveniences corner lot, on Whitehall street; close in. Lot alone worth the money. Well-built house. Reasonable terms.

The owner of the beautiful home, corner lot, on Georgia avenue, near Pryor street, has left the city and instructed us to close out the property. This place was built for a gentleman's home and has every convenience. Terms can be arranged.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets cheap.

No. 8 Peachtree street. Anxious to rent.

No. 3 North Broad street, $75.

Beautiful offices in the Fitten, Healey and Emery-Steiner buildings at low rates.

Houses on Whitehall street at hard-time prices.

Money to loan on Atlanta real estate. Local money. Rates reasonable. No delay.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.
28 Peachtree street.

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. IV. ATLANTA, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1898. NO. 176

Ready-to-Wear Suits.......

$10, $12, $15

The cut, the style, the fit, the workmanship—certainly superior. Neat checks, modest stripes, quiet plaids, refined mixtures. Rough-faced and smooth-faced fabrics; some silk-lined to edge, some plain. Sorts for business and sorts for dress. Each suit has its special advantage. By coming here and carefully trying on the different shapes and examining the various colors and patterns you'll find out what is most becoming and appropriate. Don't hesitate about "going through" our stock whether you'rt ready to buy or not. It will pay you in many ways to gee throughly posted.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

38 Whitehall Street.

"You'll Find It at

Kamper's"

Franco-American Soups.

A good French style, ready-made soup, irreproachable as to quality, is an article certain to be of the greatest service to families.

In many households the requisite facilities for preparing good soup are often lacking, or perhaps the unexpected arrival of a friend makes it desirable that an addition to the "Menu" be instantly provided. In such an emergency a tin of soup will be invaluable, since in a few minutes and without trouble, a dish is produced, perfect in flavor and delicacy, and forming a welcome introduction to a good dinner.

IN QUART, PINT AND HALF-PINT CANS.

Mock Turtle,
Ox Tail,
Consomme,
Tomato,
French Bouillon,
Julienne,
Printanier,
Mutton Broth,
Vegetable,
Beef,
Pea,
Clam Chowder,
Clam Broth,
Chicken,
Chicken Gumbo, (okra),
Mulligatawny,
Puree of Game,
Green Turtle, (thick or clear),
Terrapin.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
THE COFFEE ROASTERS,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.

THE GAY CO.,

Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.
Neckwear a Specialty.

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Correspondents of W. J. O'Dell & Co., Cincinnati. References Merchants' National bank, City Hall bank, Cincinnati, O.; Dun's agency.

Direct wires to—
NEW YORK,
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NEW ORLEANS.

Orders promptly executed.
Immediate settlements.
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You can't trade successfully unless you are posted on conditions which influence the market. We get the NEWS. Come to our office. Don't wait until it appears in the papers.
Daily market letters furnished on application.

DULL AND DEPRESSED

Was No Active Indications of Apprehension Awaiting Market.

LIST SHOWED NET DECLINES

Tobacco Absorbed Large Part of Dealings and Showed a Sharp Slump. Stocks Very Narrow.

New York, April 16.—The tone of today's stock dealings, while dull and depressed, gave no very active indications of apprehension. It was rather a waiting market, as for some time past. The transactions, outside of operations by professionals, were insignificant. Selling by traders found new seekers and prices consequently yielded very readily. On the other hand when the professionals turned buyers they found few stocks offering and prices, consequently, easily recovered. Naturally the net results of this kind of juggling from one hand to the other and then back again were not large, though the day's price movement was pretty wide. The opening decline was due to sympathy with London, where Americans all showed a heavy tone and where Spanish 4s relapsed after yesterday's recovery, closing within ⅛ of the lowest price made last Wednesday in the bear raid. European operators had apparently lost their confidence in the efficacy of the reported project for concerted mediation by the powers. The active preparations being made by the United States admonished observers that the congressional differences over the technicalities of the Cuban resolution were not expected to interfere with the substance of their action involving armed intervention. Some slight recoveries in the second hour were due to covering by the shorts, but they were not held and the list showed net declines in nearly all cases, for the most part confined to fractions. Tobacco absorbed a large part of the dealings and suffered a loss of 9⅞ net on very heavy offerings, brought out by the recent jump in prices. Sugar, the grangers and Union Pacific preferred were the other most active features, but the market was very narrow.

The weekly bank statement disclosed a stronger position for the banks than last week. The increase in surplus of $2,308,600 is, however, attained mostly by a decrease of $1,579,400 in the reserve requirements by the continued drawing down of which were $6,317,600 less than last week. The actual increase in cash holdings is only $530,200. The condition of the New York clearing house banks now compared with the week just previous to the Maine explosion throws interesting light on the processes that have been going on in the money market during that period. The immense strengthening of reserves doubtless accounts for the hardy resistance to the fall in values in the face of the growing apprehension of war. The cash reserves of the New York banks themselves are now over 30 per cent of deposits, against about 29 per cent on February 11th, the last statement before the Maine disaster. But this improvement in their own condition is of small significance compared with the evidence of what has been done for interior banks. According to the statement of the condition of New York banks on February 11th deposits were then $738,683,800. By today's statement they were $663,519,300, a decrease of $75,164,500. This represents pretty accurately the extent of the demand from interior banks for purposes of strengthening their reserves which have been met in that time. The New York banks have met the demand by a contraction of loans during the period named of nearly $60,000,000 and have suffered a loss in cash of $14,000,000. If the cash items are examined separately it is found that legal tenders have decreased $46,445,800, while the specie has increased $32,563,700, the gold from Europe coming in with legal tenders to the interior were going out. As a result of the heavy receipts of gold from Europe the specie holdings of New York banks now constitutes about 72 per cent of the cash reserve, against 52 per cent on February 11th.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury in the meantime has increased about $14,000,000. Clearing house balances in New York and most of the payments at New York custom houses have been made in gold for several weeks, and New York banks have this week commenced to ship gold into interior banks which still continue to fortify their reserves, the available supply of legal tenders having become about exhausted. The exports of gold from London has raised the discount rate there and stiffened exchange on London at continental centers, but the gold movement to New York continues without signs of abatement. The situation thus closed, combined with large liquidation known to have occurred in the country, give confidence in the ability of the financial fabric to withstand the shock of war. The prevailing high rate for time money—6 per cent, for all periods—is considered to be largely sentimental, though it is based on the expectation that rates will rise in case of war. The disinclination to borrow money on time at existing rates is, however, almost as marked as that of lenders. Transactions aside from call loans wait on the clearing of the situation. Therefore, while prices are between 1 and 2 points lower than a week ago, they are very substantially above the low point touched just previous to the presentation to congress of the Maine board of inquiry report.

The market for railroad bonds has been intensely dull and prices lower.

Government bonds are all lower, declines in the bid price reaching 2¼ in the new 4s coupon; 2 in the 2s; 1½ in the new 4s registered; 1¼ in the old 4s registered and 1 in the old 4s coupon.

Total sales of stocks today 233,5000 shares, including 9,202 Cincinnati, Burlington and Quincy; 7,590 St. Paul; 5,550 Union Pacific preferred; 6,240 Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf; 6,638 Tobacco; 12,890 Sugar.

Money on call steady 2 per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¾@4.83½ for demand and at $4.79¾@4.80 for 60 days. Posted rates $4.80½@4.81 and $4.84½; commercial bills $4.79@4.79¼.

Silver certificates 55¾@56½c.

Bar silver 55⅞c.

Mexican dollars 45¼c.

State bonds dull.

Government bonds weak.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—Aside from the antics in Tobacco today, there was no especial significance attached to the market. Considering the important senatorial action to be taken this afternoon traders were generally disposed not to be long or short of any more stocks than can be safely and comfortably carried. This left the market in the hands of the professional element early, and for a time traders did nothing aside from even up their accounts and watch the movements of Tobacco.

The belief is gradually growing that the market was never so well calculated to withstand attacks as it is at present. In the first place, more stocks are held for investment and taken out of the street than ever before. This, of course, makes the floating supply small, and is the reason why the market during the past few weeks has been so easily oversold. Moreover, the decline has been gradual and so steady that marginal holdings are comparatively small. This is an immense advantage from a bull standpoint, as marginal stocks are, of course, the first to be thrown overboard. These stocks have gradually gone into the hands of rich men, and taking the money market for a basis these stocks are not likely to be sold out.

Louisville and Nashville is thought to be in an especially vulnerable position, and with a lack of strong support many interests opine that the stock could be made to sell lower than it did in the Venezuelan panic and again during the Bryan agitation.

William K. Vanderbilt will be in New York Monday, and the prospective deal with the Michigan Central will be hastily carried through.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—The market today was anything but what the bear faction anticipated, and the general list was steady with but little change in prices, and considering the warlike preparations that are going on the effect of the actual conflict has been discounted in the present prices.

Production of anthracite coal during March officially placed at 2,700,289 tons as compared with an output of 2,761,999 tons in February. There is a more steady tone to Sugar stock because some of the interest who have been active in depressing it heretofore, have stopped doing much for the present in order to be thoroughly satisfied in regard to the exact position of reported negotiations for a settlement of conflicting trade interests. The advance by Arbuckles of coffee prices is taken by some to confirm the tendency of the Arbuckles to work for a better market for their products. In the coffee trade, however, it does not mean anything in the direction of a settlement in a war with the Sugar people. It was understood that Tobacco would decline after the dividend and the 8 per cent rise. Profit taking and today's decline was more sensational than the recent advance, opening at 108, and in the short space of one-half hour showed a loss of $7.75 per share selling as low as 100¼.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	11¼	St. Paul	87¾
do preferred	24¾	do preferred	141
Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	St. Paul & Om	68
Canada Pacific	79¾	do preferred	140
Canada Southern	46¾	St. P. & M. M.	129
Central Pacific	11½	Southern Pacific	12¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	Southern R'y	7¼
Chicago & Alton	154	do preferred	25¼
C., B. & Q.	91¼	Texas & Pacific	10
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	Union Pacific pfd	51¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	27	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6¾
do do pref.	78¼	Wabash	6¼
Del. & Hudson	106½	do preferred	15¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	144¼	Wheeling & L. Erie	1¼
Del. & R. G.	10¾	do preferred	8¼
do preferred	42¼	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie, (new)	12	Adams Express	99
do 1st preferred	32	American Express	122
Fort Wayne	168	United States	38
Great Northern pref	147	Wells Fargo	114
Hocking Valley	5¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	98¾	A. Cot. Oil	16
Lake Erie & West'n	13¼	do preferred	67¼
do preferred	69¼	American Spirits	9
Lake Shore	176	do preferred	21¼
Louisville & Nash	48	Am. Tobacco	100¼
Manhattan L	94¾	do preferred	112
Met. Street R'y	137½	Peoples Gas	90¼
Michigan Central	102	Consolidated Gas	177
Minn. & St. L	24	C. C. Co.	150
do do 1st pref.	80¼	Colo. F. & Iron	18¼
Missouri Pacific	25¼	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	27	Gen. Electric	31¼
Mo., K. & T.	10¼	Illinois Steel	48
do preferred	30¼	La Clede Gas	40
Chicago, Ind. & L.	6¼	Lead	28
do preferred	22	do preferred	102
N. J. Central	93	Nat'l Lin. Oil	14
N. Y. Central	109¾	Pacific Mail	23¼
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12	Pullman Palace	170
do do 1st pref.	60	Silver Certificates	55¾
do do 2d pref.	28	Stnd. Rope & Twine	3¼
Norfolk & West	10	Sugar	116¼
North American Co.	4¼	do preferred	107
Northern Pacific	22½	T. C. & I.	19¼
do preferred	60¼	U. S. Leather	5¾
Ontario & Western	14¼	do preferred	56
Ore. R. & Nav.	43¼	U. S. Rubber	16
Ore. Short Line	23	do preferred	64
Pittsburg	163	Western Union	85¼
Reading	16¼	Northwestern	117¼
Rock Island	84¾	do preferred	172
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	C. G. W.	10½
do do pref.	56		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	118¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	114
do coupon	119	N. J. Cent. 5s	111¼
U. S. 4s	108¼	N. Carolina 6s	120
do coupon	109½	do 4s	102
do 2ds	95	Northern Pac. 1sts	114
U. S. 5s reg.	109¾	do 3s	59¾
do 5s coupon	111	do 4s	87¾
District 3 65s	114	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	101¼
Ala. Class A	108¼	Nor. & W. 6s	118
do Class B	105	Northwest Consols	141¼
do Class C	95	do deb. 5s	116
do Currency	95	Oregon Nav. 1sts	110
Atchison 4s	86¼	do 4s	92
do adj. 4s	58	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	118
Canada So. 2nds	105	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	87¼
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	106
Chicago Terminals	61¼	do 5s, t. r.	53¼
C. & Ohio 5s	113	Pacific 6s of '95	103
C., H. & D. 4½s	104¼	Reading 4s	79¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	Rio Grande W. 1sts	80
D. & R. G. 4s	92¼	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	86¼
East Tenn. 1sts	105¼	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	115¼
Erie Gen. 4s	68¾	St. Paul Consols 7s	140
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	67	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117
Gen. Elec. 5s	102	do 5s	115
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	....
do 2ds	103	Southern Ry 5s	89
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	54
do con. 6s	103	Tenn. new set 3s	85
Iwa. C. 1sts	97	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	99
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	....	do Rg. 2nds	30¼
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	....	Union Pac. 1sts	....
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	43
La. new consols 4s	97¼	Wab. 1st 5s	106¼
L. & N. Uni. 4s	85	do 2ds	76¼
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	106½
M. K. T. 2ds	59	Virginia centuries	66¼
do 4s	86¼	do deferred	3

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—The London opening showed declines of ½ to 1 per cent for Americans. The opening here was about upon a parity, but dullness around a majority of posts was the only feature in them. The exceptions to the rule were the industrials, which were paradoxical, Sugar advancing nearly 1 per cent, while Tobacco, which has had pyrotechnical gyrations in the past few days, made a rapid decline. The opening scale was 108 to 106, which was followed by a feeble rally, only to encounter realizing orders from the clique who manipulated it. This resulted in a loss of about $8 a share on the day's transactions with the closing near the lowest. The belief that the president will issue a twenty-four hour ultimatum to Spain to leave Cuba next Tuesday and the facts that troops are mobilizing south, was expected to cause greater declines, but support to the market is evident. The present uncertainty and tension will probably be lifted somewhat early next week. Closing prices dull.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Regarded as Favorable in That Banks Wonderfully Strong Position.

New York, April 16.—The Financier says: Despite the heavy and continued demand for funds from the interior, the clearing house banks this week were able not only to hold their own in the way of cash, but added over two millions to surplus reserves, making the latter item the largest reported since January 1st. In the light of present events, the statement must regarded as favorable, since it reveals the wonderfully strong position of the banks. Ordinarily it would mean lower money rates this week, but unless a pacific settlement of the Spanish crisis presents itself no such reduction may be anticipated. The country has now imported or engaged over $60,000,000 of gold, but the New York banks today hold only $2,000,000 more cash than when the movement started. The specie received has merely replaced the withdrawals by interior banks, and it is a problem whether the future demand on New York will be as heavy as anticipated. Domestic exchange is at a heavy discount at interior cities, and from all that can be learned the cash withdrawn is not being employed at home. The outlook favors continued imports of gold, and these, with heavy disbursements being made by the treasury, may operate to produce an easier state of affairs. It would not be surprising if present rates proved to be the maximum for the year. The country has so much money that it is prepared to meet expenditures of an extraordinary magnitude without embarrassment. The trouble now is that this is being hoarded rather than put into use.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve increase	$2,309,600
Loans decrease	7,697,900
Specie increase	4,554,400
Legal tenders decrease	3,824,200
Deposits decrease	6,317,600
Circulation increase	55,600

The banks now hold $37,373,075 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Saturday's Closing Bids.	Friday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	11	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
do. preferred	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	25¼
Am's Sugar Ref'g	116	116¾	115¾	116¼	114¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	27	27
C., B. & Q.	91¾	91¾	90¾	91¼	92
People's Gas	90¼	90¾	90	90¼	91
Canada Southern	....	....	....	46	46
D., L. & W.	....	....	....	144¼	144¼
Erie	....	....	....	....	12
Edison Gen. Elec.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	32¼
Amer'n Tobacco	108	108	99¼	100¼	108¼
Jersey Central	90¼	93	90	93	90¼
Lake Shore	....	....	....	176	180
National Lead	28¾	28¾	28	28	29¼
L. & N.	48	48¼	47¾	48	48¼
Missouri Pacific	25¾	26¼	25¼	25¾	26
Baltimore & Ohio	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Northwestern	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¼
Southern Railway	....	....	....	7¾	7¾
do preferred	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
North'n Pac. pref.	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	61¾
New York Central	109¾	110¼	109¼	109¾	110¼
Omaha	....	....	....	68	68
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	23¾	23¼
Reading	16	16¼	16	16¼	16¾
Rock Island	84¼	85	84¼	84¾	85¼
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	88¼
Union Pac. pref.	52	52	51¼	51¼	52¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	16	16
Western Union	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Am'n Spirits Co.	....	....	....	9	9
U. S. Leather Pref	....	....	....	....	....
Manhattan	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾	95¾

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Local Review.

Financial conditions for this week have been a repetition of those of last week. Trade has run in narrow limits without special feature of any sort. Anticipations of war without a clear idea of its permanent effect on money and securities has acted as a bar to anything approaching activity. In a few specialties there have been considerable fluctuations on small transactions, but, in the main, prices are near those of the opening at the beginning of the week. For the past day or two London has been a buyer of a certain line of our stocks and this has given tone to the market which would have otherwise been wanting, but even this invasion has been of a careful order, and has not been strong enough to inspire faith in our own operators.

While securities may be classed as somewhat weak, interest rates have been well held, and borrowers on call or for short periods have had to pay 3 to 5 per cent for accommodations at the centers. Government bonds, especially new 4s, have sagged off a couple of points and will undoubtedly go lower if a war loan has to be floated. Secretary Gage is confident of finding all the capital which may be required for war purposes, but forced loans always sell lower than those put out under normal conditions, and the big banking houses will have an opportunity, if such a loan is found essential, to reap a harvest in taking the new bonds up.

Locally trade is stagnant, and almost nothing is doing. This is entirely due to the waiting disposition of investors because there is plenty of idle money which the owners would like to put to work, but until the disturbing conditions pass away, they prefer to wait with the hope of obtaining more profitable employment for their funds.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104	Atl'nta 6s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116¼	Macon 6s	116
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103¼
Atl'nta 5s, 1902	114	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	114	Rome 6s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	102	So. Car. 4½s	111
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	116	New'n 6s, L. D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	111	Chatta 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S. C. grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	83
		Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	116
Ga. 6s, 1922	117	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	170	175	Aug. & Sav.	90
Southwestern	90	93½	A. & W. P.	105
			do debs.	103

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Foreign Finances.

London, April 16.—Consols for money 110½; consols for the account 110⅝. Canadian Pacific 81⅞; Erie 12¾; Erie first preferred 33¼; Illinois Central 102; Mexican ordinary 19; St. Paul common 90½; New York Central 113⅜; Pennsylvania 58; Reading 8⅛; Mexican Central new 4s 65¼; Atchison 11⅜; Louisville 49⅞; Grand Trunk 7⅛.

Bar silver steady at 25⅞d per ounce.

Money 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 13-16 per cent; for three months' bills 3⅞ per cent.

American securities declined today under realizing. Trading was dull and the market closed at 42⅜ for Spanish 4s.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 167.50.

Gold at Madrid 50.50.

Madrid, April 16.—Spanish 4s closed today at 64.

Paris, April 16.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs, 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs, 34½ centimes for checks.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, April 16.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "Pending the result of the vote on the Cuban resolution in the United States senate, the markets here are dull and stupid with lower prices.

"Consols were today ⅛ to ¼ per cent lower.

"Americans were from 50c to $1 lower, with no business doing, the market simply following Wall street. Spanish 4s were about 42½. Cables from New York report an impression in that market that Americans are chiefly manipulated now from London. This must not be confused with operations by English speculators. Such manipulation as exists in this market is on behalf of New York operators.

"The money market was easier today."

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 16.—Too few cattle arrived today to make a market, and prices were nominal as a rule, closing anywhere from 15 to 35c lower than a week ago. Exporters have canceled their contracts in a number of instances, owing to bad English markets, and this has helped to depress prices. Fed western cattle have been selling badly all the week.

Trade in hogs started off slow at slightly lower prices, but firmed up a little later on good demand. Light weights sold at $3.65@3.87½ and heavy hogs at $3.70@3.72½, according to quality. Pigs sold at $3@3.80, largely at $3.15@3.40 for little fellows and at $3.50@3.80 for the heavier ones.

Nearly all the sheep and lambs received today were consigned to packers. Lambs were saleable at $5.50@5.62½ for wooled Mexicans and at $4@5 for shorn flocks. Shorn sheep sold at $3.50@4.30, few going below $4.

Receipts—Cattle, 200; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 500.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, April 16.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled quiet with April showing relative strength on shorts covering and spot coffee firms buying; bears nervous owing to threatening break of war cloud and market falling off in visible supply, closed steady and unchanged to 6 points higher; sales 16,500 bags, including May 5.90@6. Spot coffee, Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅞; No. 7 jobbing 7⅜; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@15.

Sugar, raw quiet; fair refining 3 9-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 1-16. Refined sugar quiet; mould A 5 7-16; standard A 5 1-16; confectioners' A 5 1-16; cut loaf 5 11-16; crushed 5 1-16; powdered 5 7-16; granulated 5 3-16; cubes 5 7-16.

New Orleans, April 16.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2¾@3¾; centrifugal granulated 4@; whites 4 7-16; yellows 4@45-16; seconds 2⅝@3 15-16. Molasses dull; centrifugal 4@13.

Florida Vegetables.

Official league quotations corrected daily by McCullough Bros:

Snap beans, $2 to $2.25 per crate.

Tomatoes, $1.75 to $2 per crate.

English peas, $1.25 to $1.50 per crate.

Strawberries 10 to 11c per quart.

Beets $2.50 to $3.00 per crate.

Celery 40 to 60c per bunch.

New Irish potatoes, $4 to $5 per barrel.

Squashes 75c to $1.00 per crate.

Cucumbers $2.50 to $3 per crate.

Cauliflowers 8 to 10c per pound.

Egg plants 75c to $1 per dozen.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, April 16—Flour, all wheat, first patent $6.25; second patent $5.50; straight 4.85; fancy 4.75; extra family 4.50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof 43c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 93c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; ady $1.15@1.25. Grits $3.60.

New York, April 16—Flour stronger. Wheat, spot stronger; No. 2 red $1.10; options opened strong and higher and closed 2¾@2⅞c higher; No. 2 red May $1.06¾. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 36¾; options opened strong and closed ¼c higher; May 35¾. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 31; options quiet but firmer, closing ¼c higher; May 29¾.

St. Louis, April 16—Flour quiet. Wheat higher; No. 2 red in elevator $1.00; track $1.01@1.01½; April $1.00; May $1.02; July 82 asked. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 28¼; April 28½; May 28¾; July 29⅝@29¾. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 27; track 27½; May 27 bid; July 23¾.

Chicago, April 16—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat —; No. 2 red $1.08. No. 2 corn 30¼@30½; No. 2 yellow 30¼@31¼. No. 2 oats 26¼; No. 2 white 30@32; No. 3 white f o b 28¼@30¼. No. 2 Rye 52¾.

Cincinnati, April 16—Flour steady. Wheat nominal; No. 3 red 99. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 32. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 28¼@29.

Provisions.

Atlanta, April 16—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5¾; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5⅝c; compound 5.

St. Louis, April 16—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $9.75. Lard firmer; prime steam $5.00; choice $5.07½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.37½@5.50; extra short clear $5.87½; ribs $6.00; shorts $6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@4.87½; extra short clear $5.25; ribs $5.37½; shorts $5.50.

Chicago, April 16—Pork $9.80@9.85. Lard $5.17½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.00@5.35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.62½@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed $5.45@5.55.

New York, April 16—Lard steady; western steam $5.45; May 5.55; refined steady. Pork quiet; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, April 16—Lard steady at $5.00. Bulk meats steady at $5.25. Bacon steady at $6.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, April 16—Turpentine firm at 25½; sales 137 casks; receipts 465. Rosin firm; sales 1,791 bbls; receipts 1,829; A, B, C, $1.10; D, E $1.15; F $1.20; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.45; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.65; window glass $1.75; water white $1.90.

Charleston, April 16—Turpentine firm at 26½; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00.

Wilmington, April 16—Rosin dull; strained $1.05; good strained $1.10. Spirits turpentine steady at 25½@26. Tar firm at 90. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.10@1.90; receipts 300 bbls.

COTTON OPENED FIRM

Sales Reported Enormous Transactions for a Saturday.

ENTIRE SESSION WAS STRONG

Commission Houses Were Again in the Market—They Have Recently Taken No Part in Speculation.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5¾c.

Liverpool—Business good; middling 3 15-32d.

New York—Steady; middling 6 5-16c.

New Orleans—Active and firm; middling 5⅝c.

Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Galveston—Quiet; middling 5¾c.

Norfolk—Firm; middling 5⅞c.

Mobile—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Augusta—Firm; middling 6c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

Houston—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	1897	STOCK 1898	1897
Saturday	22	27	25	554	5486	7603
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	22	27	25	554	....	....

New York, April 16.—By Associated Press There was a sharp squeeze of shorts in the cotton market today, directly due to strong Liverpool cables and a sudden hardening of spot cotton, both at this point and the south. From start to finish the bulls were in control, and at one time the bears were bordering on demoralization. The feature of the transactions were renewed interest of commission houses, which for some weeks past have been out of the market. On the opening call the market was firm with prices 4@5 points higher. Buying was about evenly divided between local shorts, southern and foreign firms and commission houses. After advancing to a net gain of 6@7 points there was a partial reaction under profit taking. The close was steady at a net gain of 4@6 points. Trading was active throughout and the total sales 112,250. Sales represent an exceptional large business for Saturday.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturday's Close.	Friday's Close.
April	....	....	....	6 04-05	6 00-01
May	6 06	6 08	6 05	6 06-07	6 02-03
June	6 09	6 08	6 08	6 09-10	6 04-05
July	6 11	6 13	6 11	6 12-13	6 07-08
August	6 14	6 16	6 13	6 14-15	6 09-10
September	6 11	6 14	6 10	6 12-14	6 07-08
October	6 10	6 13	6 09	6 12-13	6 06-07
November	6 11	6 14	6 11	6 13-14	6 07-08
December	6 13	6 16	6 13	6 15-16	6 09-10
January	6 15	6 18	6 15	6 17-18	6 11-12
February	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....

Closed quiet and steady; sales 112,200 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	1897	EXPORTS 1898	1897	STOCKS 1898	1897
Saturday	11876	4973	15204	11947	688911	618356
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	11876	4973	15204	11947	....	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

April	5 63	October	5 79
May	5 70	November	5 81
June	5 73	December	5 83
July	5 76	January	5 86
August	5 77	February	....
September	5 79	March	....

Closed barely steady; sales 17,600 bales.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—The cotton market shows today clearly that our foreign buyers consider war more than probable, and the spot demand in Liverpool was unusually heavy, and futures showed a good advance. The advance in futures in Liverpool were 1-64d with spots unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; tone firm. The local sentiment is very bullish. Estimated port receipts 10,000, against 4,973. The amount brought into sight during the week was 91,000, making a total of 10,209,000 since September 1st, against 7,881,000 last year.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—There was a marked disposition to cover, and the market opened decidedly firm with prices 4 to 5 points in advance. Liverpool representatives purchased quite actively and numerous buying orders were executed for the New Orleans account. Despite the warlike gossip and some uncertainty as to what action the senate would take this afternoon on the Cuban question, the market continued to show strength throughout the short session. Commission houses who recently have taken no part in speculation were again in the market. Sales represented enormous transactions for a Saturday.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—Liverpool sent very favorable cables considering the half-holiday session, spot sales amounting to 12,000 bales; middling uplands 3 15-32d. Futures closed firm from 1 to 2-64d higher than the previous close. The opening in New York was 3 to 4 points over yesterday's close. The advance met with very little resistance, except a limited amount of liquidation, which was easily absorbed. While the fluctuations were within a narrow range, the market maintained a very strong feeling, closing sales being at practically the best point for the day, and at an advance of 5 to 6 points over yesterday. Total transactions 112,000 bales, which is the largest Saturday's business for some time past. The main features in the market were the character of good buying orders, the bulk of which was for foreign account. The Liverpool market in particular shows a hardening tendency, as the result of the uncertainty of an outbreak of hostilities would seriously interfere with shipment of cotton, and they are disposed to lay in supplies for their future wants. The feeling is becoming more general, and is demonstrated conclusively that in the event of war cotton is more likely to advance than decline.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 16.—Europe believes a war between the United States and Spain will so affect the transportation interests that they had better buy cotton in Liverpool. It is this demand which has been dominant in Liverpool during the past week and reacted upon our market. We have not fully responded, as the holders are willing to sell at this advance, realizing Europe does not appreciate the numerous outlets for our cotton and the impossibility of a blockade. The local traders are resisting the advance, but so far have not received any assistance from the usual speculative buyers. On the contrary the disposition amongst outside interests has been to sell on the prospects of a long acreage and good growing weather, coupled with the idea that should a war interfere with the export of cotton it will be decidedly cheaper here than in Europe. Local traders are therefore bullish in their views.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 16.—(Special.)—Cotton has advanced moderately this week. Liverpool, encouraged by good trade and apparently alarmed at the possibility of having her source of supplies interfered with by hostilities, has risen sharply and this market has followed suit, somewhat reluctantly. The political developments of the week have been for war, although the probabilities indicate further delay in the preliminary steps. Spot sales in Liverpool this morning were very large for Saturday, and that market was 1¼ points higher. In sympathy with these cables prices here opened 3 to 5 points up. After the opening business was quite active, the shorts and Liverpool doing the bulk of the buying, and the opening advance was well sustained. August opened at 6.14, declined to 6.12, advanced to 6.16 and closed at 6.14 to 6.15 with the tone of the market steady. When some definite solution of the Spanish trouble shall have been reached, and the extreme conservatism of oprators, due to the present uncertainty, shall have disappeared, it is more than likely that cotton will break away from the rut of stagnation and have a substantial movement one way or the other. What direction this movement will take is more than usually puzzling to even the shrewdest operators. The strength o the market in the face of everything greatly encourages its friends, and they stoutly maintain that this large crop has already been marketed; that its weight is a thing of the past; that the new crop is likely to have setbacks as favorable progress, and that good trade, increasing yearly consumption and low prices are all working for a higher range of values. hWile admitting the force of these arguments, we are not inclined to sympathize with them. We think that the present advance is artificial in so far as it is based on an unusual influence, and until some note of alarm concerning the new crop is sounded, we are inclined to favor sales on all rallies. Some complaint, due to cold weather, has been made this week.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 16.—The week in dry goods has been more satisfactory in its tendencies, if not in its actual results. Sellers have found that buyers are willing to make concessions in order to clean up stocks which will be useless in a few weeks. In fact, such class has shown an easier dealing tendency and a generally better feeling prevails. The actual business passing has been small and irregular from day to day. Reorders have been light, and are generally confined to actual needs. Cottons have not bettered their condition in any grade. Prints are irregular and not at all reassuring in their movement. Print clothes have sold fairly well, but not well enough to equal the output at Fall river. The quotation is still 2c for extras with a limited demand recorded.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 16, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, business moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 13-32; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; American 10,700.

Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
April	3 26-64	3 27	Sellers
April and May	3 26-64	3 27	"
May and June	3 26-64	3 27	"
June and July	3 26-64	3 27	Buyers
July and August	3 27-64	3 27	"
August and September	3 24-64	3 26¼	"
September and October	3 25-64	3 26	"
October and November	3 25-64	3 25¼	"
November and December	3 24-64	3 24¼	"
December and January	3 24-64	3 24¼	"

Futures closed firm.

New York—Cotton steady; sales 1,106 bales; middling uplands 6 5-16; gulf 6 9-16; net receipts 506; gross 1,310; stock 185,809.

New Orleans, La.—Cotton active and firm; sales 5,450; middling 5⅝; receipts 4,327; stock 276,572.

Galveston—Quiet; middling 5¾; sales 55; receipts 2,349.

Mobile—Steady; middling 5⅝; sales 450; receipts 69; stock 17,058.

Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝; sales 25; receipts 1,638; stock 49,769.

Charleston—Quiet and steady; middling 5⅝; receipts 122; stock 12,043.

Wilmington—Firm; middling 5¾; receipts 138; stock 7,139.

Norfolk—Firm; middling 5⅞; sales 379; receipts 414; stock, 42,166.

Baltimore—Nominal; middling 6⅛; receipts 871; stock 24,756.

Boston—Quiet; middling 6¼; receipts 2,312.

Philadelphia—Firm; middling 6 9-16; stock 11,987.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5⅝; sales 1,500; receipts 103; stock 73,060.

Augusta—Firm; middling 6; sales 196; receipts 180; stock 38,574.

Houston—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales none; receipts 436; stock 33,934.

St. Louis—Cotton higher; middling 5 11-16; sales 850; receipts 1,061; shipments 1,339; stock 58,435.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—The favorable weather that has been prevailing has had a good effect on the sale of fruits and produce of most all kinds with the exception of apples, the sale of which is of course handicapped by warm weather. The town has been well supplied, there being a surplus over the demand, and prices have run down considerably.

Oranges hold their own about as heretofore.

Lemons seem to be on the incline, as the demand is great and the receipts some lighter. Should the weather continue warm, prices are likely to fluctuate, with an upward tendency.

Bananas are the principle fruit on the market and are being sought after more than any other kind of fruit to be had. Prices are still high, with no indication of a decline.

Peanuts have advanced ¼c within the last week, and today's market closed firm at quoted prices.

Eggs are some scarcer, and the market closed bare. Prices being 1 to 2c higher per dozen.

Butter has also stiffened up, caused by light receipts and a heavy demand.

Live poultry is being disposed of at the highest quotation prices. The receipts are very light and should there be no change, we think higher prices and quick sales will be the motto next week.

Sweet potatoes are dragging, the market being thoroughly glutted with little demand. There being no stipulated price sales are made at price offered by the buyers.

Irish potatoes hold their own with no change in price.

The old crop of onions has about been closed out, which makes but little difference, as the season is nearing the close.

Florida vegetables are in great demand, and all receipts are being readily disposed of at fair prices. The market has been bare on snap beans, and sales have been readily made at quotation prices. Tomatoes likewise.

English peas have also been in good demand at prices quoted.

The early part of the week strawberries sold slow at very low figures, but today's market closed bare with prices much better.

New Irish potatoes are much cheaper as they are more plentiful. All other kind of vegetables are selling in accordance with receipts and demand, prices being in accordance with quotations.

Groceries.

Atlanta, April 14—Roasted coffee $11.30 per 100 cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; co bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.80@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 3½. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, April 16—Apples, fancy $4.00@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.00@3.25; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.25@3.50. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, April 16—Eggs 10@11c. Butter, western creamery 20@25; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 11@12½; hens 25c; spring chickens, large 25@30c; small 15@25; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 14@15c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu, $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—The strength of wheat today nearly equaled the surprising break of yesterday. Early cables reported higher foreign markets, and brought liberal acceptances of cash offerings made yesterday. The Chicago market opened ⅜c over yesterday's close. July selling at 85½c on the opening, and gradually advancing to 86c. Some realizing and selling by the bear crowd checked the advance temporarily, but large buying orders suddenly appeared, resulting in prices advancing 1c per bushel in a few minutes. During the closing hour profit taking by early buyers caused a decline of ⅛ to ¼c, July closing 2⅛c above yesterday and the distant deliveries improving about ⅛c. May option was bid up to $1.10, closing at $1.09, bid. It now appears that we may have active and higher markets next week.

Coarse grains improved ¼ to ½c.

Provisions dull and practically unchanged.

The Irwin Guards Inspected.

Washington, Ga., April 16.—(Special.)—Colonel William E. Jones, of Augusta, Ga., inspected the Irwin Guards here yesterday at 2:30 o'clock. They are all enthusiastic and patriotic, and seem anxious to get a lick at Spain.

TRADING WAS LARGE

Foreigners Regard Everything Subordinate to War Prospects.

WHEAT STARTED VERY STRONG

Was Free Realizing at the Top, but the Market Soon Stiffened—Everything Followed Wheat.

Chicago, April 16.—The strength of the foreign wheat markets and the belief that impending hostilities will cause a rise in prices made wheat today almost as strong as it was weak yesterday, and resulted in an advance of 2c in July. Foreigners accepted freely of yesterday's cable offers. Corn made the unusual advance of ¾c, while oats closed at ⅛@¼c higher, both markets being affected principally by wheat. Provisions show little change.

Trade in wheat was treated to a genuine surprise at the opening. In spite of all the selling done here yesterday—millions of bushels by important long interests—and notwithstanding the drop of 3c a bushel in July, all foreign markets came higher. Liverpool, in particular, was strong, showing advances ranging from ⅛ to ⅝c. A feature of the advance at Liverpool was the fact that the July price there was 25c higher than the prevailing price in this market, or considerably above the average shipping rates. New York reported that the acceptances of wheat in all positions made by cable from there yesterday were the heaviest of the season, practically everything offered being taken. It was evident from this that the belief in war overshadowed everything else in the mind of the foreigners. The opening trades in July were at from 85⅝ to 85⅝c, against 84¾@84⅞ at the close yesterday. For a moment or two the market hesitated. Then it commenced to advance, and for 45 minutes the buying demand was simply enormous. All classes traders came into the market for wheat. It was not a one-man market; the demand was general and broad. The ordinary news of the day was as completely ignored as it was yesterday. Traders paid but little attention to anything but the foreign demand for American wheat, but that was sufficient. Not until the price had advanced to 87⅜c was there any marked selling pressure. This price, however, was well above calls, and selling against these privileges, coupled with liberal realizing of a general kind, put a stop to the advance and caused the market to recede slowly to 86⅞c. Apparently, by this time, the demand for wheat had been pretty well satisfied, for although the market reacted to 86⅜c, is was slowly, the latter point not being reached until about 11:30 o'clock. During the last half hour of the short Saturday session the market was comparatively quiet but firm, with prices keeping within a ¼c margin. Northwest receipts were light, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 159 cars, against 171 last week and 724 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 77 cars. The addition to contract stocks today amounted to 101,000 bushels. Clearances from Atlantic ports were 719,000 bushels. World's shipments Monday are expected to show about 7,600,000 bushels. Leiter's sales of July yesterday, which were placed at that time at 8,000,000 bushels, were estimated today by many as hibh as 8,000,000 bushels, and as this was believed to have practically put him out of the July deal, it undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the broadening out of trade. The belief was strengthened by the fact that today his dealings were comparatively insignificant. The closing price for July was 86⅞c.

Corn was strong from the start. There was quite heavy buying all day by prominent local traders being caught short by the unexpected jump in wheat, by a sharp advance in cables and by heavy acceptances over night. The price at one time showed about a cent advance. May ranged from 30⅜ to 29⅞c, and closed ⅝c higher at 30½c.

There was an active trade in oats. The market was firm and higher early with wheat and corn, shorts covering freely. Prices were maintained for some time, but broke rapidly under heavy selling by prominent wheat speculators, the market closing rather easy. May ranged from 26½ to 25⅞c and closed ⅛@¼c higher at 25⅞c.

Provisions were very dull, most of the trading done being in lard. War talk and the strength of grain markets caused a small early advance, which was lost later under selling by local packers. The close was steady. May pork 2½c lower at $9.77½. May lard 2½c higher at $5.17½. May ribs 2½ lower at $5.12½.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat 75 cars, corn 290, oats 285, hogs 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	110	110	109	109
July	85¾	87½	85⅝	86⅞
September	78¾	79½	78	79
December	78½	79¾	78⅜	79⅛
Corn—				
May	30	30¾	29⅞	30½
July	31¼	32	31¼	31¾
September	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅛
Oats—				
May	26	26½	25⅞	25⅞
July	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
Mess Pork—				
May	9.90	9.90	9.77½	9.77½
July	9.95	10.05	9.90	9.90
Lard—				
May	5.20	5.20	5.17½	5.17½
July	5.22½	5.27½	5.22½	5.25
September	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.32½
Short Ribs—				
May	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.12½
July	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
September	5.27½	5.27½	5.27½	5.27½

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,000	7,000
Wheat, bushels	52,000	212,000
Corn, bushels	206,000	521,000
Oats, bushels	329,000	359,000
Rye, bushels	6,000	127,000
Barley, bushels	39,000	6,000

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 16.—Liverpool cables were a big surprise to traders today, ignoring the break on this side yesterday, coming ⅛ to ⅝d higher and closing ⅛ to ½d higher. The premium on shop wheat at Liverpool over July here is now 25c, or considerably more than the average shipping charges. The advance at Liverpool, in spite of sensational selling and a 3c break in July yesterday shows that foreigners regard everything subordinate to war prospects and are ignoring the attitude of American speculators, of Leiter as well as of the lesser ones. The market today started very strong in marked contrast to the weakness which prevailed yesterday. In the first hour nearly all of yesterday's big decline was recovered in the July option, and though some reaction followed later, the market at no time showed weakness. The war news was a big bull influence, and all cable offers last night were accepted. Trading was large and buying well distributed. Cudahy brokers bought heavily and commission houses generally were in the market with buying orders. There was free realizing at the top figures and selling against calls. After a reaction the market soon stiffened. Northwest receipts were 159 cars, against 171 last week and 724 last year, the latter being for two days. Chicago receipts were 77 cars. According to Bradstreet's, the exports for both coasts for this week were 4,044,975 bushels, against 3,778,726 bushels last week and 1,344,000 bushels last year. The Argentine visible supply is 2,392,000 bushels, against 2,760,000 bushels last week and 502,000 bushels last year. A cable from Argentine said wheat was scarce, in good demand and firm, and that farmers' deliveries has dropped off to almost nothing.

Corn and oats were strong with wheat. War prospects were also influential in the buying. Shorts covered freely in both.

Provisions were strong with the grain markets. A very light scalping trade was done.

Puts on July wheat opened at 85¼, sold up to 85½, off to 84⅝, and closed at 84¼ bid. Calls opened at 90¼, high 90¼, low 89¾, close 90 asked. Curb 87¼.

Puts on May corn opened at 30¼, high 30⅛, close 30⅛ bid. Calls opened at 31, high 31, low 30⅞, close 30⅞ to 31.

Puts on July corn opened at 31⅜ bid, 31¼ to 31⅜ bid, close 31¼ asked. Calls opened 32¼ to 31⅜, high 32⅜, close 32⅜ bid.

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And Fall gives birth to new shapes in Derbys, the old ones are good enough; but how else could the manufacturers live?

These several shapes, indorsed by the leading manufacturers, become the fashion.

We have those fashionable shapes and no others.

We have them of the best felt, best trimmings, put together by the best workmen money can obtain.

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(Communicated.)

Popular in the Country.

Mr. Branan has hosts of friends throughout the district and his chances for winning the nomination are very good. Especially is he strong in Campbell, and we believe he will carry this county by a good majority over many other candidates.—Campbell County News.

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150 PEOPLE IN CAST

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MODERN SURGERY ON THE FIELD

Bayonets and Scabbards as Splints in Emergency Cases.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEN

Surgeon Colonel Stevenson Writes of the Splendid System of Relief.

TO LESSEN THE HORRORS OF WAR

Distinguished Surgeon Tells How the Wounded Soldiers Are Cared for While the Battle Rages.

HOW much depends on the employment of efficient means for affording assistance to the wounded in campaigns can only be thoroughly understood and appreciated by those who have had practical experience of the horrors of war upon the field of battle. Not only the future condition of the victims of war, as regards suffering and the usefulness of limbs, but even the preservation of life itself, is involved in the methods which are made use of for the collecting and succoring of the wounded.

The German medical officers reported, after the war of 1870-'71, that large numbers of men died in the field hospitals three or four days after their admission, not so much from the immediate effects of their wounds as in consequence of the general exhaustion of vitality following on long exposure on the field, which, on some occasions, had been unavoidable. For the prevention, too, of the aggregation of the conditions of the wounds themselves, as well as to insure the possibility of treatment on the lines of modern surgery, it is all-important that wounded men be rapidly picked up and carried out of danger of further injury, to where nourishment can be supplied to them, and their wounds attended to.

But, besides this, every feeling of humanity prompts us to aid the wounded soldier at the earliest moment, and to the utmost of our power, and to place him where he will feel that his comfort and his urgent requirements are certain to receive that care and attention so necessary to his recovery, and so well deserved for so strict an adherence to such a duty as his, carried, as he has carried it, to the extent of risking life itself.

In the armies of every civilized nation in the world the methods to be employed for these purposes are, in modern times, laid down by regulation, and in all they are based on the same general principles, with some slight and unimportant variations necessitated by the circumstances of particular cases.

In former times no systematic methods for the performance of these important duties had been decided on for the English army. Until the year 1877 there was no unit in the British army whose special business was to collect and attend to the wants of wounded men where they fell upon the field. Even at as late a period as the time of the Crimean war, the only men available for the purpose of helping a wounded man off the field were the regimental bandsmen, or his comrades in the corps to which he belonged, and no means could have been more inefficient than they. They had never been taught and knew nothing of how to move and carry wounded men, nor, of course, had they any appreciation of the risk wounded men are exposed to when moved by inexperienced hands. Moreover, their comrades in the regiment had other work on hand and were there for other purposes.

The First Bearer Company.

In the year 1877, a committee, with the late Sir Thomas Longmore, Colonel Brackenbury, and Major Kemmis, R. A., as members, was assembled in London by the commander-in-chief. A scheme for a bearer company was drawn up by this committee, and this was the model on which the bearer company, as at present organized, is based. This bearer company was first tried in actual warfare in the Zulu war of 1879, and (as we learn from Longmore, "On Gunshot Wounds") its "operations were then attended with such success—every man who fell wounded being at once picked up and carried to the rear for surgical aid—that the secretary of state for war called the attention of the house of commons to them, especially to the courage of the bearers, who kept close up to the attacking troops, and to the rapidity with which all the wounded were placed under hospital treatment."

For purposes of description the means for medical assistance of sick and wounded in a campaign, as laid down by regulation, may be divided into three lines.

The first line of assistance is composed of the regimental aid and bearer companies.

The second line comprises the field hospitals and the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication, and the third line the general hospitals at the base of operations, and if the base be on a seaboard, hospital ships.

The first line—the regimental aid: When on active service every corps or regiment has a medical officer attached to it during the campaign; four men per squadron, or two men per company, are trained, during peace time, in stretcher-bearer work—how to lift and carry wounded men on stretchers—and in rendering "first aid" to wounded on the field. The medical officer and these trained stretcher-bearers form part of the first line of medical assistance, viz, the "regimental aid"; the bearer company forms the other part.

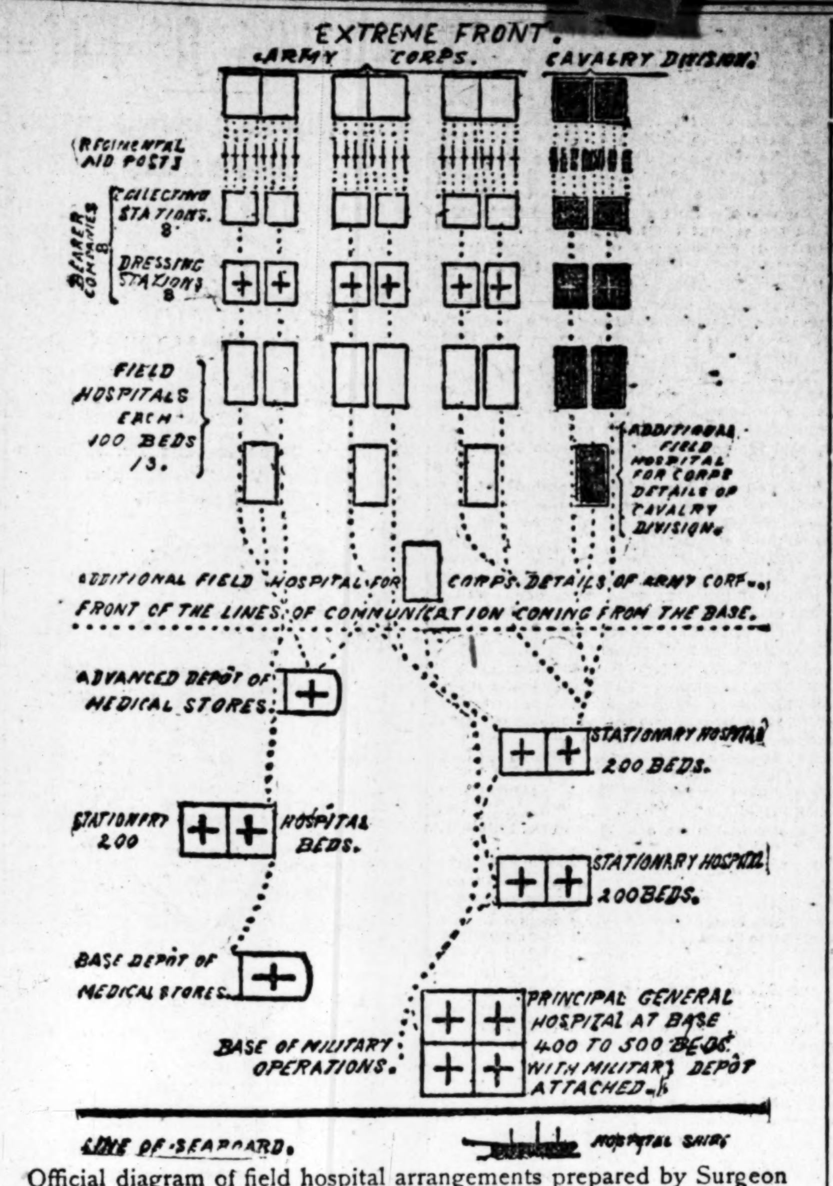
A bearer company is a body of men composed of the medical staff corps and its reserves (including the militia reserves) especially trained and practiced in affording first aid to wounded men, placing them on stretchers, carrying them to where surgical treatment can be given to them, and in packing them into ambulance wagons for conveyance to the field hospitals. It is commanded and administered by officers of the army medical staff.

The personnel of a bearer company consists of three officers of the army medical staff, one warrant officer, six sergeants, one bugler and fifty-three rank and file of the medical staff corps. Of the latter thirty-two are stretcher-bearers for eight stretchers at four men each, and the remainder are corporals, privates, cooks, servants, etc.

The transport of a bearer company may by either "wheel" or "pack." In the former case all the stores, baggage, tents, surgical appliances, etc., are carried in service wagons of different patterns, and in the latter on pack mules. Wheeled transport is used where the nature of the country permits of its employment, and pack-mule transport under other circumstances, as in mountain warfare. When wheels transport is available ten ambulance wagons are supplied for the carriage of the wounded, each capable of accommodating an average of nine men, some lying down and some sitting up. When only mule transport can be used, cacolets and doolies or lushai "dandies" are employed.

How the Work Is Done.

The working of the first line of medical assistance on the field is carried out in the following manner: The medical officers of corps, accompanied by the trained regimental bearers (twelve for a cavalry regiment and sixteen for an infantry regiment) carrying one stretcher for every two men, place themselves in rear of the regiments to which they belong. As men fall wounded, they are attended to by the medical officer as far as may be practicable, for it is impossible that he can personally treat them all, and carried to a spot under cover, if one be available at a short distance; if not this first post of assistance must be established as a short distance; if not this first post of assistance must be established under fire in the open field.


EXTREME FRONT.
ARMY CORPS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.
REGIMENTAL AID POSTS
COLLECTING STATIONS
DRESSING STATIONS
BEARER COMPANIES
FIELD HOSPITALS EACH 100 BEDS 13.
ADDITIONAL FIELD HOSPITAL FOR CORPS DETAILS & CAVALRY DIVISION.
ADDITIONAL FIELD HOSPITAL FOR CORPS DETAILS OF ARMY CORP.
FRONT OF THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION COMING FROM THE BASE.
ADVANCED DEPOT OF MEDICAL STORES.
STATIONARY HOSPITAL 200 BEDS.
STATIONARY 200 HOSPITAL BEDS.
STATIONARY HOSPITAL 200 BEDS.
BASE DEPOT OF MEDICAL STORES
PRINCIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BASE 400 TO 500 BEDS. WITH MILITARY DEPOT ATTACHED.
BASE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.
LINE OF SEABOARD.
HOSPITAL SHIPS

Official diagram of field hospital arrangements prepared by Surgeon Colonel W. F. Stevenson.

The sugical treatment at this part of the battlefield must necessarily be of the most simple kind, for it is distinctly laid down by regulation that the medical officer and the bearers "must not lose touch with their regiments," but must keep close to them, and advance and change position as they do. The duties of the "regimental aid" are strictly confined to those they can perform under these conditions: The application of "first field dressings" (which every officer and man carries on his person) to the apertures in the skin; the rendering of fractured limbs provisionally immovable, so as to prevent aggravation of these injuries by transport, by the use of extemporized splints, such as swords, bayonets, scabbards, rifles, sticks, etc., all of which are sure to be available; the controlling of serious hemorrhage by surgical means, and, possibly, the injection of morphia in certain cases.

Beyond this nothing can be attempted, because touch with the regiment must be kept up. If, then, a place under cover be available, the wounded are carried there; if not they must be left on the field. In either case they are picked up later by the bearers company.

The bearer company is, in theory, supposed to work in rear of the "regimental aid," but practically the two portions of the first line of assistance perform their duties in the same part of the field, close in rear of the fighting line.

The work of a bearer company during a battle iscarried on in three sections, as it were, at the "dressing station," at the "collecting station" and by the stretcher squads in rear of the fight. The medical officer in command selects a place under cover, out of range, or out ofthe line of fire. Here the dressing station is established. An operating tent is pitched; the surgical equipment of dressing materials, instruments, bandages, etc., is opened out. Antiseptic solutions are prepared, water is boiled and everything got in readiness for the numerous operations which may be required, and for the general treatment of the wounded as soon as they arrive. Nourishing food is prepared, and for this purpose a cook forms part of the personnel at the dressing station. A good water supply is almost a necessity, but if one cannot be obtained the water cart of the company must be utilized. All the surgical work at the dressing station is performed by the surgeon major of the bearer company, assisted by one of the junior officers.

The collecting station is the place where the wounded are carried by the stretcher bearers for transport to the dressing station. It should be as near the fighting line as possible, but under cover or out of the line of fire. The sites for the dressing and collecting stations should be so selected as to have a road between them suitable for the bearer company transport and connecting the former with the field hospitals in the rear, and they should be close together when possible so as to lessen the labors of the transport animals. At the collecting station are assembled the ten ambulance wagons for the conveyance of the wounded to the dressing station and on to the field hospitals. The thirty-two stretcher bearers, with their eight stretchers, forming two stretcher sections of sixteen men and four stretchers each, under the command of the second junior medical officer, set out from the collecting station, pick up the wounded left behind by the regimental aid, carry them to the collecting station, and having afforded such medical treatment as may be necessary, load them into the ambulance wagons for transport to the dressing station.

The surgical work at and in front of the collecting station must, like that of the regimental aid, be of the simplest kind. At this part of the field no operative procedures can be attempted except the ligation of bleeding vessels, fractures of long bones should be put up with extemporary splints and open wounds should be covered with first field dressings, without being wiped or "cleared" in any way or touched by hands or instruments. If more than this be done at the front infection of the wounds is sure to occur and antiseptic or aseptic surgery, the great object to be aimed at by surgeons in warfare as well as in civil practice, will be rendered impossible or more difficult at the posts further to the rear.

At the Dressing Station.

The amount and the kind of surgical work which must be performed at the dressing station will largely depend on whether or not the field hospitals are up and in their places. If they are close at hand and ready for the reception of patients, the labors of the medical officers will be considerably reduced; but if not, all the primary surgical work of the battle must be done at the dressing station. In either case all the wounds must be dressed and rendered aseptic; a large number of primary operations will certainly be required; the provisional immobilization apparatus already applied to fractured limbs must be seen to as to its efficiency for its purpose, and stimulants and nourishment must be given to the patients to recover them from the more or less profound constitutional shock which is usually present.

As the patients are dressed they are placed in the ambulance wagons which, as they are filled, are dispatched to the field hospitals in charge of a corporal and a wagon orderly.

The second line of assistance is composed of the field hospitals and the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication with the base of operations.

The field hospitals are lightly equipped, movable hospitals, capable of being easily and rapidly opened out and packed up. They are intended only for the temporary treatment of one hundred patients each and are supplied with wheel or pack transport, as the nature of the country may render advisable. They are divisible into half-hospitals, each for fifty men, when this may be required. No special hospital diets are supplied to them, the field rations, cooked as the medical officers may direct, and supplemented by such "extras" and "medical comforts" as they may order, being used in them; they are termed "non-dieted hospitals." The bedding consists of a blanket and a waterproof sheet for each patient, no bedstead being supplied. When suitable buildings are available these hospitals may be established in them, otherwise the tents are pitched and they should always be placed as near to the dressing station as possible, so as to shorten the journeys of the ambulances. There must be an ample water supply.

Field hospitals, it must always be remembered, must advance with the divisions to which they are attached; during the active operations of the troops they are intended merely for the temporary accommodation of the wounded immediately after a battle. A constant stream of convoys of sick and wounded must, therefore, be kept up from them toward the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication and the base. When an engagement is imminent, the field hospitals must be emptied, so as to be ready to move forward and receive the wounded from the battle field; and when this is impossible in the case of any particular hospital, in consequence of the serious nature of the cases occupying it, it must be left behind to become itself a hospital on the lines of communication and an empty hospital sent forward to take its place.

During and immediately after a great battle the press work in a field hospital is usually very great. Large numbers of wounded men requiring immediate attention arrive almost simultaneously. Food must be given to them, many primary operations must be performed, fractures must be got into position and rendered immovable, wounds must be rendered aseptic and dressed—in a word, all the surgical necessities of perhaps a hundred men, some of them slightly and some of them terribly injured, will require instant consideration and treatment. These are not, in modern times, procedures which can be hurriedly performed, nor in a perfunctory manner; on the contrary, they require, to achieve the successful results obtained by scientific surgery, almost the same nicety of manipulation and care in detail which the bacteriologist expends on his experiments in the laboratory. Failure in the laboratory means only the waste of an experiment, but failure to keep infection from a wound or to render it harmless if it be present means pain and suffering from surgical infective diseases, loss of limbs, and in many cases, of life itself.

The Stationary Hospital.

The stationary hospitals on the lines of communication are more permanent and better equipped establishments than those just described. They are "deted hospitals;" that is, the patients in them are fed, as closely as may be, according to the usual hospital diet scale. They are intended for the reception of 200 men, and stretchers, to be used as bedsteads, are supplied for this number. Patients can be treated in them until such time as they are sufficiently recovered to bear the journey toward the base of operations without risk. They should be established in buildings if possible, but if none are available, tents are supplied.

The number of these hospitals which will be required on any particular campaign depends naturally on the distance the troops advance into the country; on, in fact, the length of the lines of communcation and on the character of the roads and means of transport from the front to the base. If a railway be available, if the roads be good, or if a waterway can be used, fewer of them will be necessary. In any case they should be placed as near to the lines on which the sick convoys travel as possible.

The third line of medical assistance in a campaign consists of the general hospital at the base and hospital ships.

The general hospitals at the base of operations are as fully equipped as the similar institutions at home, and they are administered on the same lines. They accommodate either 400 or 500 men. To each is attached a military depot. Patients are treated in them until sufficiently recovered to be discharged to the military depots, whence they are sent to rejoin their corps at the front, or if unlikely to be able to take any further part in the campaign, they are invalided to England for disposal as permanently unfit for service or for further treatment. As many of the hospitals as the number of sick and wounded coming from the front require are opened at the base.

Hospital ships are established at places where the situation of the base of operations renders it possible, and the circumstances of the campaign make it advisable that they should be employed. They are supplementary to the general hospitals at the base and are as perfectly equipped as station hospitals at home. They accommodate 200 men, with additional spare cots for emergencies. In connection with them steamships are employed for taking bad cases to England or elsewhere; these are specially fitted for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded men.

Two medical store depots are established in most campaigns; one at the base and one at the front near the most advanced stationary field hospital. The regimental medical officers, the bearer companies and the field hospitals replenish their supplies of drugs, surgical materials and instruments from the advanced medical store depot, and the latter is itself kept fully equipped from the one at the base, which receives its supplies direct from England.

All the nursing duties in the field hospitals are performed by the men of the medical staff corps, while at the base hospitals and in the hospital ships, the ladies of the army nursing service are employed as well.

The above, although a mere sketch of the medical arrangements laid down by regulation, will supply a fairly accurate idea of the means which are employed in warfare for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded. The regulations of the medical services give concise instructions as to how everything should be done. But rules must be made to give way to circumstances and regulations cannot, and need not, be too rigidly adhered to when other methods of arrangement and distribution seem likely to produce better results.

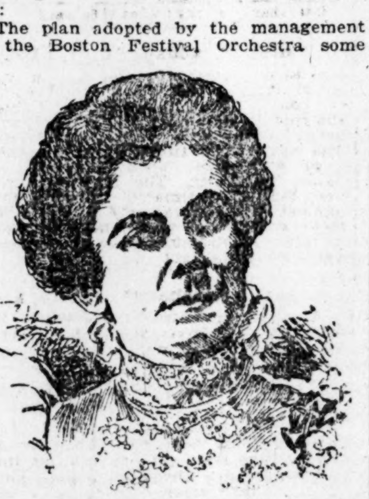
AT THE THEATERS.

The tenth annual tour of the Boston Festival Orchestra is to commence this month. It is under the management of George W. Stewart, a well-known Bostonian, and the orchestra, which consists of fifty performers, will be directed by Emil Mollenhauer.

This excellent organization, which has been in the habit of making an annual tour of the United States and Canada, will this season include the principal cities of the south and will be heard in Atlanta early in May.

Manager Stewart says in his prospectus:

"The plan adopted by the management of the Boston Festival Orchestra some years ago of introducing to the smaller cities of the United States musical entertainments given on a truly metropolitan scale has demonstrated the fact that all sections of the country are quick to appreciate and ready to support what is truly noble and best in the art of music.



MISS ROSE STEWART.

Prima Donna Soprano of the Boston Festival Orchestra That Will Soon Appear at the Grand.

"It has been and will continue to be the aim of this organization to give only the best, and in our endeavor to present to our patrons an orchestra that will compare favorably with the best orchestra of Europe and artists the simple announcement of whose names is a guarantee of the highest excellence, no expense has been spared; rather has money been lavishly expended, for the daily expenses of the combination as it will be heard in the southern cities is nearly if not quite $1,500 per day."

One of the principal features of the tour will be the production of the principal scenes from Rossini's "Barbiere di Seviglia," after the manner adopted by Mme. Sembrich—that is, with the omission of the choruses.

For this purpose Rose Stewart, a pupil of Mme. Marchesi, and who is said to be a very charming lyric prima donna, will be the Rosina.

Del Puente will be the Figaro, and of course will delight every one by his artistic impersonation.

Amalviva will be sung by Lavin, the well-known tenor, who sang the role with La Sembrich and made a well deserved success in it.

Alfonso Rosa has been engaged for the Don Bartolo, and as he is one of the very best ever heard in this role, as well as one of the finest buffo artists that has ever come to this country, Atlantians will hear a delightful performance of "Il Barbiere" and cannot fail to be charmed by Rossini's irresistible music.

Three concerts will be given here and each one will be entirely different.

The Columbia theater will offer the Peruchi-Beldeni-Woodward - Warren company as its next week's attraction. "The Country Politician." a laughable comedy, is announced as the opening bill, followed by a change of play at every performance.

Ladies accompanied by a person holding a paid 30-cent ticket will be given complimentary reserved seats Monday night.

The company includes Guy Woodward, Chelso Peruchi, Bessie Warren, the Carlton sisters, George Wright and other local favorites and the plays to be presented this week will certainly prove interesting and draw out large audiences.

During the engagement numbered coupons will be given out at every performance for the drawing of $25 that will take place Saturday night.

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We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

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References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

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[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

I have learned from reliable sources that the report is being circulated by those wishing to defeat me for county commissioner that, as I am a director in the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, I will, if elected, vote to grant that company franchises on the public roads of the county, and especially on the chert road to East Point, regardless of the wishes of the people interested.

It is amazing to observe to what extent some people will go in a political contest, regardless of truth, in order to attempt to prejudice voters.

If elected county commissioner, I would not vote to grant any franchise to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company on any public road of the county, if the same is opposed by a majority of the citizens living on the road.

As to the chert road to East Point, I would not, as county commissioner, vote to grant a railway company a franchise thereon unless requested by a decided majority of the citizens interested.

There are other matters of great importance to taxpayers in this county.

I favor a reduction of the county tax rate to the lowest possible point during these hard times. I favor good roads and an equitable distribution of road work throughout the county, with due regard to the claims of every section, including the city of Atlanta.

I shall not be able to see all of the voters in person, and I therefore write this card so there may be no mistake about my position.

If elected I will appreciate the honor, and will endeavor to faithfully discharge my duty to the county.

W. C. SANDERS.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

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It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

I. C. McCrory is the real estate man at College Park. If you wish to buy, sell or rent, see him. sat sun

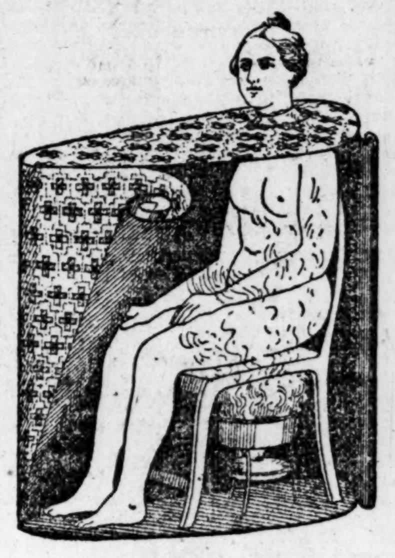
Summer School.

Special instructions given to boys and girls at my residence, 288 Boulevard, till June; then I will teach my fourth annual summer school at 15 East Cain. My success during the past three summers warrants me in saying satisfaction will be given. W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.

A GODSEND TO HUMANITY

Ohioan Invents a Device That Is a Sure Cure for All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Weakness and All Forms of Constitutional Sickness—Those Who Have Used It Declare It to Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.

A quick-witted individual from Toledo, O., has patented and placed on the market a bath cabinet that will be of great interest to the sick and debilitated. It is a sealed compartment in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and, with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, with none of its dangers, inconveniences or enervating influences.



Showing Cabinet in Use.

A well-konwn physician in Hudson, Mich., C. H. Colbath, M. D., gave up his practice to sell these bath cabinets, feeling that they were to a very large extent all that his patients need have to get well. Another physician of Ligonier, Ind., Dr. F. W. Black, has followed Dr. Colbath's example, and he, too, devotes all his time to selling the bath cabinets. Many remarkable letters have been written to the inventors from those who have used the cabinet, one of which referring to

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

will be interesting to those who suffer with this dreaded malady.

Miss Nellie B. Hewitt, Caneadea, Allegany county, N. Y., writes: "My mother was protracted with inflammatory rheumatism when your cabinet came, one week ago. Today she is around the house; the swellings in her hand and arm gone, and is getting perfectly well. Our doctor was very much astonished, and says he will recommend the cabinet." Quite a number of others write in a similar strain, and there seems to be no doubt but what the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, Bright's disease and all urinary affections has been found. Others write of various benefits, one of the principal ones referring to the bath cabinets.

A Flesh Reducer.

It is important to note that the inventors of the cabinet guarantee that flesh will be reduced at the rate of five pounds per week if the baths are taken regularly. That is, of course, a good scientific reason why the cabinets accomplishes the fact of reducing flesh, and these points are well brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the inventors. As a means to

Cure Skin Diseases

the cabinet is unquestionably the finest thing in the world. People who have been testing patent medicines, spring tonics and blood purifiers should get into a vapor bath cabinet, and it won't be long before they have a skin as smooth, clear and glossy as the most fastidious could desire. The great feature of this bath cabinet is the fact that it opens the several million pores all over the body, stimulates the sweat glands and thus all the impure salts, acids and moisture in the system are liberated in a natural manner, instead of overworking the lungs, kidneys, bladder and the liver. Attached to the bath, if desired, is a

Complexion Steamer.

in which the face may be given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderfully brilliant results and will undoubtedly be popular with the ladies. What ever will hasten perspiration, everyone knows will prove a benefit. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants and hot foot baths, with quinine doses internally, are all known to the majority of people as beneficial, but the best of these methods becomes crude and insignificant when compared with the convenient and marvelously curative power of the cabinet bath as referred to above. The cabinet is known as the

New Improved Thermal Vapor.

Bath Cabinet and was patented in October, 1896, by Mollenkopp & McCreery, Toledo, O., who are its sole manufacturers.

A pleasant feature of the cabinet is that it is so constructed that it may be folded flat in small space and put behind a door out of the way. People building houses may thus dispense with the costly bathroom, as the bath cabinet can be used in any room in the house. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The cabinet is airtight and waterproof, so that the vapor cannot possibly escape into the room. The cabinet is amply large enough to comfortably hold an adult.

There have been so-called bath cabinets on the market for years and have sold not upon their merits, but because there was an urgent demand for such a bath. The New Improved Cabinet, made by the Toledo firm, is the only practical article of the kind, is strongly and handsomely made, and its manufacturers

Guarantee Results.

They assert, positively, and their statements are backed up by an array of testimony from persons of influence in their respective towns, that their cabinet will cure nervous debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism (they offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved), cures woman's troubles, night sweats, insomnia and all diseases of the nerves and blood. It

Will Cure a Hard Cold.

with one bath, and for such a purpose it is really a household necessity. It is, of course, the finest and most luxurious and beneficial bath imaginable, but its real value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to humanity

How To Get One.

Readers who are sick or suffering from any of the diseases referred to above should have one of the remarkable cabinets. The price is wonderfully low. Space will not permit of a detailed description of the cabinet, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for practicability and curative properties. Write Mollenkopp & McCreery, 754, 756 and 758 Summit street, Toledo, O., and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing their Improved Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet. The regular price of the cabinet is $5, and it would be difficult indeed to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that can promise so much real general health, vigor and robust strength. Write today for full information, or, better still, order a cabinet. You won't be disappointed, as the makers guarantee everything they ship. Their references are the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust Company, any express company, mercantile agencies or any business firm in Toledo. Do not fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

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Spring Clothing
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If you don't want light shades we have dark and between. If you do not care for smooth, dressy worsteds, we have rough Scotch cheviots If you are not partial to checks, stripes or plaids we have scores and scores of effective plain and mixed fabrics. It's a complete and comprehensive collection.

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Our system of "conforming" the Hat to the head pleases. The fitting of Hats has been reduced to a fine art by us. We practically mould or shape or conform the Hat to the head. This special advantage must be enjoyed before you can properly appreciate the comfort to be derived from it.
Derby or Alpine? The varieties here are great.

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MODERN SURGERY ON THE FIELD

Bayonets and Scabbards as Splints in Emergency Cases.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEN

Surgeon Colonel Stevenson Writes of the Splendid System of Relief.

TO LESSEN THE HORRORS OF WAR

Distinguished Surgeon Tells How the Wounded Soldiers Are Cared for While the Battle Rages.

How much depends on the employment of efficient means for affording assistance to the wounded in campaigns can only be thoroughly understood and appreciated by those who have had practical experience of the horrors of war upon the field of battle. Not only the future condition of the victims of war, as regards suffering and the usefulness of limbs, but even the preservation of life itself, is involved in the methods which are made use of for the collecting and succoring of the wounded.

The German medical officers reported, after the war of 1870-'71, that large numbers of men died in the field hospitals three or four days after their admission, not so much from the immediate effects of their wounds as in consequence of the general exhaustion of vitality following on long exposure on the field, which, on some occasions, had been unavoidable. For the prevention, too, of the aggregation of the conditions of the wounds themselves, as well as to insure the possibility of treatment on the lines of modern surgery, it is all-important that wounded men be rapidly picked up and carried out of danger of further injury, to where nourishment can be supplied to them, and their wounds attended to.

But, besides this, every feeling of humanity prompts us to aid the wounded soldier at the earliest moment, and to the utmost of our power, and to place him where he will feel that his comfort and his urgent requirements are certain to receive that care and attention so necessary to his recovery, and so well deserved for so strict an adherence to such a duty as his, carried, as he has carried it, to the extent of risking life itself.

In the armies of every civilized nation in the world the methods to be employed for these purposes are, in modern times, laid down by regulation, and in all they are based on the same general principles, with some slight and unimportant variations necessitated by the circumstances of particular cases.

In former times no systematic methods for the performance of these important duties had been decided on for the English army. Until the year 1877 there was no unit in the British army whose special business was to collect and attend to the wants of wounded men where they fell upon the field. Even at as late a period as the time of the Crimean war, the only men available for the purpose of helping a wounded man off the field were the regimental bandsmen, or his comrades in the corps to which he belonged, and no means could have been more inefficient than they. They had never been taught and knew nothing of how to move and carry wounded men, nor, of course, had they any appreciation of the risk wounded men are exposed to when moved by inexperienced hands. Moreover, their comrades in the regiment had other work on hand and were there for other purposes.

The First Bearer Company.

In the year 1877, a committee, with the late Sir Thomas Longmore, Colonel Brackenbury, and Major Kemmis, R. A., as members, was assembled in London by the commander-in-chief. A scheme for a bearer company was drawn up by this committee, and this was the model on which the bearer company, as at present organized, is based. This bearer company was first tried in actual warfare in the Zulu war of 1879, and (as we learn from Longmore, "On Gunshot Wounds") its "operations were then attended with such success—every man who fell wounded being at once picked up and carried to the rear for surgical aid—that the secretary of state for war called the attention of the house of commons to them, especially to the courage of the bearers, who kept close up to the attacking troops, and to the rapidity with which all the wounded were placed under hospital treatment."

For purposes of description the means for medical assistance of sick and wounded in a campaign, as laid down by regulation, may be divided into three lines.

The first line of assistance is composed of the regimental aid and bearer companies.

The second line comprises the field hospitals and the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication, and the third line the general hospitals at the base of operations, and if the base be on a seaboard, hospital ships.

The first line—the regimental aid: When on active service every corps or regiment has a medical officer attached to it during the campaign; four men per squadron, or two men per company, are trained, during peace time, in stretcher-bearer work—how to lift and carry wounded men on stretchers—and in rendering "first aid" to wounded on the field. The medical officer and these trained stretcher-bearers form part of the first line of medical assistance, viz, the "regimental aid"; the bearer company forms the other part.

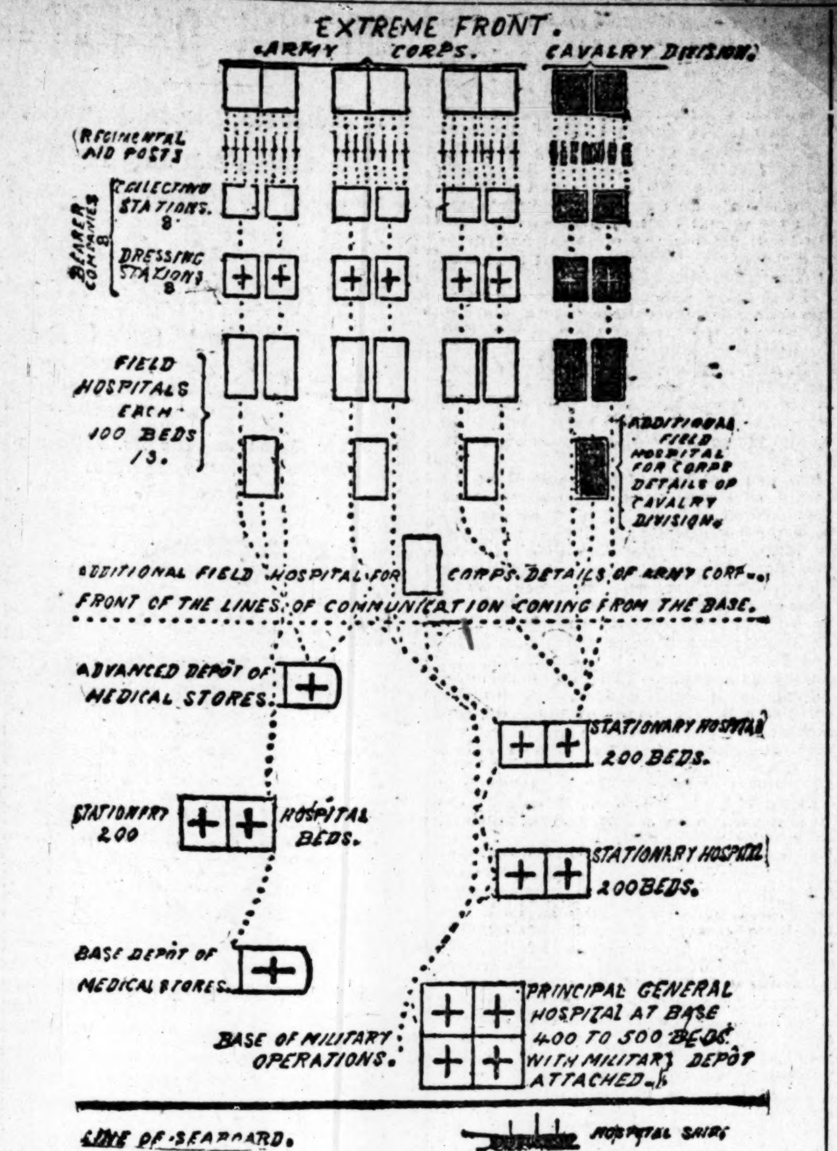
A bearer company is a body of men composed of the medical staff corps and its reserves (including the militia reserves) especially trained and practiced in affording first aid to wounded men, placing them on stretchers, carrying them to where surgical treatment can be given to them, and in packing them into ambulance wagons for conveyance to the field hospitals. It is commanded and administered by officers of the army medical staff.

The personnel of a bearer company consists of three officers of the army medical staff, one warrant officer, six sergeants, one bugler and fifty-three rank and file of the medical staff corps. Of the latter thirty-two are stretcher-bearers for eight stretchers at four men each, and the remainder are corporals, privates, cooks, servants, etc.

The transport of a bearer company may by either "wheel" or "pack." In the former case all the stores, baggage, tents, surgical appliances, etc., are carried in service wagons of different patterns, and in the latter on pack mules. Wheeled transport is used where the nature of the country permits of its employment, and pack-mule transport under other circumstances, as in mountain warface. When wheels transport is available ten ambulance wagons are supplied for the carriage of the wounded, each capable of accommodating an average of nine men, some lying down and some sitting up. When only mule transport can be used, cacolets and doolies or lushai "dandies" are employed.

How the Work Is Done.

The working of the first line of medical assistance on the field is carried out in the following manner: The medical officers of corps, accompanied by the trained regimental bearers (twelve for a cavalry regiment and sixteen for an infantry regiment) carrying one stretcher for every two men, place themselves in rear of the regiments to which they belong. As men fall wounded, they are attended to by the medical officer as far as may be practicable, for it is impossible that he can personally treat them all, and carried to a spot under cover, if one be available at a short distance; if not this first post of assistance must be established as a short distance; if not this first post of assistance must be established under fire in the open field.



EXTREME FRONT.
ARMY CORPS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.
REGIMENTAL AID POSTS
COLLECTING STATIONS 3
DRESSING STATIONS 3
BEARER COMPANIES
FIELD HOSPITALS EACH 100 BEDS 13.
ADDITIONAL FIELD HOSPITAL FOR CORPS DETAILS OF CAVALRY DIVISION
ADDITIONAL FIELD HOSPITAL FOR CORPS DETAILS OF ARMY CORPS
FRONT OF THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION COMING FROM THE BASE.
ADVANCED DEPOT OF MEDICAL STORES.
STATIONARY HOSPITAL 200 BEDS.
STATIONARY 200 HOSPITAL BEDS.
STATIONARY HOSPITAL 200 BEDS.
BASE DEPOT OF MEDICAL STORES.
BASE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.
PRINCIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BASE 400 TO 500 BEDS WITH MILITARY DEPOT ATTACHED
LINE OF SEABOARD.
HOSPITAL SHIPS

Official diagram of field hospital arrangements prepared by Surgeon Colonel W. F. Stevenson.

The sugical treatment at this part of the battlefield must necessarily be of the most simple kind, for it is distinctly laid down by regulation that the medical officer and the bearers "must not lose touch with their regiments," but must keep close to them, and advance and change position as they do. The duties of the "regimental aid" are strictly confined to those they can perform under these conditions: The application of "first field dressings" (which every officer and man carries on his person) to the apertures in the skin; the rendering of fractured limbs provisionally immovable, so as to prevent aggravation of these injuries by transport, by the use of extemporized splints, such as swords, bayonets, scabbards, rifles, sticks, etc., all of which are sure to be available; the controlling of serious hemorrhage by surgical means, and, possibly, the injection of morphia in certain cases.

Beyond this nothing can be attempted, because touch with the regiment must be kept up. If, then, a place under cover be available, the wounded are carried there; if not they must be left on the field. In either case they are picked up later by the bearers company.

The bearer company is, in theory, supposed to work in rear of the "regimental aid," but practically the two portions of the first line of assistance perform their duties in the same part of the field, close in rear of the fighting line.

The work of a bearer company during a battle iscarried on in three sections, as it were, at the "dressing station," at the "collecting station" and by the stretcher squads in rear of the fight. The medical officer in command selects a place under cover, out of range, or out ofthe line of fire. Here the dressing station is established. An operating tent is pitched; the surgical equipment of dressing materials, instruments, bandages, etc., is opened out. Antiseptic solutions are prepared, water is boiled and everything got in readiness for the numerous operations which may be required, and for the general treatment of the wounded as soon as they arrive. Nourishing food is prepared, and for this purpose a cook forms part of the personnel at the dressing station. A good water supply is almost a necessity, but if one cannot be obtained the water cart of the company must be utilized. All the surgical work at the dressing station is performed by the surgeon major of the bearer company, assisted by one of the junior officers.

The collecting station is the place where the wounded are carried by the stretcher bearers for transport to the dressing station. It should be as near the fighting line as possible, but under cover or out of the line of fire. The sites for the dressing and collecting stations should be so selected as to have a road between them suitable for the bearer company transport and connecting the former with the field hospitals in the rear, and they should be close together when possible so as to lessen the labors of the transport animals. At the collecting station are assembled the ten ambulance wagons for the conveyance of the wounded to the dressing station and on to the field hospitals. The thirty-two stretcher bearers, with their eight stretchers, forming two stretcher sections of sixteen men and four stretchers each, under the command of the second junior medical officer, set out from the collecting station, pick up the wounded left behind by the regimental aid, carry them to the collecting station, and having afforded such medical treatment as may be necessary, load them into the ambulance wagons for transport to the dressing station.

The surgical work at and in front of the collecting station must, like that of the regimental aid, be of the simplest kind. At this part of the field no operative procedures can be attempted except the ligation of bleeding vessels, fractures of long bones should be put up with extemporary splints and open wounds should be covered with first field dressings, without being wiped or "cleared" in any way or touched by hands or instruments. If more than this be done at the front infection of the wounds is sure to occur and antiseptic or aseptic surgery, the great object to be aimed at by surgeons in warfare as well as in civil practice, will be rendered impossible or more difficult at the posts further to the rear.

At the Dressing Station.

The amount and the kind of surgical work which must be performed at the dressing station will largely depend on whether or not the field hospitals are up and in their places. If they are close at hand and ready for the reception of patients, the labors of the medical officers will be considerably reduced; but if not, all the primary surgical work of the battle must be done at the dressing station. In either case all the wounds must be dressed and rendered aseptic; a large number of primary operations will certainly be required; the provisional immobilization apparatus already applied to fractured limbs must be seen to as to its efficiency for its purpose, and stimulants and nourishment must be given to the patients to recover them from the more or less profound constitutional shock which is usually present.

As the patients are dressed they are placed in the ambulance wagons which, as they are filled, are dispatched to the field hospitals in charge of a corporal and a wagon orderly.

The second line of assistance is composed of the field hospitals and the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication with the base of operations.

The field hospitals are lightly equipped, movable hospitals, capable of being easily and rapidly opened out and packed up. They are intended only for the temporary treatment of one hundred patients each and are supplied with wheel or pack transport, as the nature of the country may render advisable. They are divisible into half-hospitals, each for fifty men, when this may be required. No special hospital diets are supplied to them, the field rations, cooked as the medical officers may direct, and supplemented by such "extras" and "medical comforts" as they may order, being used in them; they are termed "non-dieted hospitals." The bedding consists of a blanket and a waterproof sheet for each patient, no bedstead being supplied. When suitable buildings are available these hospitals may be established in them, otherwise the tents are pitched and they should always be placed as near to the dressing station as possible, so as to shorten the journeys of the ambulances. There must be an ample water supply.

Field hospitals, it must always be remembered, must advance with the divisions to which they are attached; during the active operations of the troops they are intended merely for the temporary accommodation of the wounded immediately after a battle. A constant stream of convoys of sick and wounded must, therefore, be kept up from them toward the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication and the base. When an engagement is imminent, the field hospitals must be emptied, so as to be ready to move forward and receive the wounded from the battle field; and when this is impossible in the case of any particular hospital, in consequence of the serious nature of the cases occupying it, it must be left behind to become itself a hospital on the lines of communication and an empty hospital sent forward to take its place.

During and immediately after a great battle the press work in a field hospital is usually very great. Large numbers of wounded men requiring immediate attention arrive almost simultaneously. Food must be given to them, many primary operations must be performed, fractures must be got into position and rendered immovable, wounds must be rendered aseptic and dressed—in a word, all the surgical necessities of perhaps a hundred men, some of them slightly and some of them terribly injured, will require instant consideration and treatment. These are not, in modern times, procedures which can be hurriedly performed, nor in a perfunctory manner; on the contrary, they require, to achieve the successful results obtained by scientific surgery, almost the same nicety of manipulation and care in detail which the bacteriologist expends on his experiments in the laboratory. Failure in the laboratory means only the waste of an experiment, but failure to keep infection from a wound or to render it harmless if it be present means pain and suffering from surgical infective diseases, loss of limbs, and in many cases, of life itself.

The Stationary Hospital.

The stationary hospitals on the lines of communication are more permanent and better equipped establishments than those just described. They are "dieted hospitals;" that is, the patients in them are fed, as closely as may be, according to the usual hospital diet scale. They are intended for the reception of 200 men, and stretchers, to be used as bedsteads, are supplied for this number. Patients can be treated in them until such time as they are sufficiently recovered to bear the journey toward the base of operations without risk. They should be established in buildings if possible, but if none are available, tents are supplied.

The number of these hospitals which will be required on any particular campaign depends naturally on the distance the troops advance into the country; on, in fact, the length of the lines of communcation and on the character of the roads and means of transport from the front to the base. If a railway be available, if the roads be good, or if a waterway can be used, fewer of them will be necessary. In any case they should be placed as near to the lines on which the sick convoys travel as possible.

The third line of medical assistance in a campaign consists of the general hospital at the base and hospital ships.

The general hospitals at the base of operations are as fully equipped as the similar institutions at home, and they are administered on the same lines. They accommodate either 400 or 500 men. To each is attached a military depot. Patients are treated in them until sufficiently recovered to be discharged to the military depots, whence they are sent to rejoin their corps at the front, or if unlikely to be able to take any further part in the campaign, they are invalided to England for disposal as permanently unfit for service or for further treatment. As many of the hospitals as the number of sick and wounded coming from the front require are opened at the base.

Hospital ships are established at places where the situation of the base of operations renders it possible, and the circumstances of the campaign make it advisable that they should be employed. They are supplementary to the general hospitals at the base and are as perfectly equipped as station hospitals at home. They accommodate 200 men, with additional spare cots for emergencies. In connection with them steamships are employed for taking bad cases to England or elsewhere; these are specially fitted for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded men.

Two medical store depots are established in most campaigns; one at the base and one at the front near the most advanced stationary field hospital. The regimental medical officers, the bearer companies and the field hospitals replenish their supplies of drugs, surgical materials and instruments from the advanced medical store depot, and the latter is itself kept fully equipped from the one at the base, which receives its supplies direct from England.

All the nursing duties in the field hospitals are performed by the men of the medical staff corps, while at the base hospitals and in the hospital ships, the ladies of the army nursing service are employed as well.

The above, although a mere sketch of the medical arrangements laid down by regulation, will supply a fairly accurate idea of the means which are employed in warfare for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded. The regulations of the medical services give concise instructions as to how everything should be done. But rules must be made to give way to circumstances and regulations cannot, and need not, be too rigidly adhered to when other methods of arrangement and distribution seem likely to produce better results.

AT THE THEATERS.

The tenth annual tour of the Boston Festival Orchestra is to commence this month. It is under the management of George W. Stewart, a well-known Bostonian, and the orchestra, which consists of fifty performers, will be directed by Emil Mollenhauer.

This excellent organization, which has been in the habit of making an annual tour of the United States and Canada, will this season include the principal cities of the south and will be heard in Atlanta early in May.

Manager Stewart says in his prospectus:

"The plan adopted by the management of the Boston Festival Orchestra some years ago of introducing to the smaller cities of the United States musical entertainments given on a truly metropolitan scale has demonstrated the fact that all sections of the country are quick to appreciate and ready to support what is truly noble and best in the art of music.

MISS ROSE STEWART.
Prima Donna Soprano of the Boston Festival Orchestra That Will Soon Appear at the Grand.

"It has been and will continue to be the aim of this organization to give only the best, and in our endeavor to present to our patrons an orchestra that will compare favorably with the best orchestra of Europe and artists the simple announcement of whose names is a guarantee of the highest excellence, no expense has been spared; rather has money been lavishly expended, for the daily expenses of the combination as it will be heard in the southern cities is nearly if not quite $1,500 per day."

One of the principal features of the tour will be the production of the principal scenes from Rossini's "Barbiere di Seviglia," after the manner adopted by Mme. Sembrich—that is, with the omission of the choruses.

For this purpose Rose Stewart, a pupil of Mme. Marchesi, and who is said to be a very charming lyric prima donna, will be the Rosina.

Del Puente will be the Figaro, and of course will delight every one by his artistic impersonation.

Amalviva will be sung by Lavin, the well-known tenor, who sang the role with La Sembrich and made a well deserved success in it.

Alfonso Rosa has been engaged for the Don Bartolo, and as he is one of the very best ever heard in this role, as well as one of the finest buffo artists that has ever come to this country, Atlantians will hear a delightful performance of "Il Barbiere" and cannot fail to be charmed by Rossini's irresistible music.

Three concerts will be given here and each one will be entirely different.

The Columbia theater will offer the Peruchi-Beldeni-Woodward - Warren company as its next week's attraction. "The Country Politician," a laughable comedy, is announced as the opening bill, followed by a change of play at every performance.

Ladies accompanied by a person holding a paid 30-cent ticket will be given complimentary reserved seats Monday night.

The company includes Guy Woodward, Chelso Peruchi, Bessie Warren, the Carlton sisters, George Wright and other local favorites and the plays to be presented this week will certainly prove interesting and draw out large audiences.

During the engagement numbered coupons will be given out at every performance for the drawing of $25 that will take place Saturday night.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

I have learned from reliable sources that the report is being circulated by those wishing to defeat me for county commissioner that, as I am a director in the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, I will, if elected, vote to grant that company franchises on the public roads of the county, and especially on the chert road to East Point, regardless of the wishes of the people interested.

It is amazing to observe to what extent some people will go in a political contest, regardless of truth, in order to attempt to prejudice voters.

If elected county commissioner, I would not vote to grant any franchise to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company on any public road of the county, if the same is opposed by a majority of the citizens living on the road.

As to the chert road to East Point, I would not, as county commissioner, vote to grant a railway company a franchise thereon unless requested by a decided majority of the citizens interested.

There are other matters of great importance to taxpayers in this county.

I favor a reduction of the county tax rate to the lowest possible point during these hard times. I favor good roads and an equitable distribution of road work throughout the county, with due regard to the claims of every section, including the city of Atlanta.

I shall not be able to see all of the voters in person, and I therefore write this card so there may be no mistake about my position.

If elected I will appreciate the honor, and will endeavor to faithfully discharge my duty to the county.

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I. C. McCrory is the real estate man at College Park. If you wish to buy, sell or rent, see him. sat sun

Summer School.

Special instructions given to boys and girls at my residence, 288 Boulevard, till June; then I will teach my fourth annual summer school at 15 East Cain. My success during the past three summers warrants me in saying satisfaction will be given. W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.

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We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

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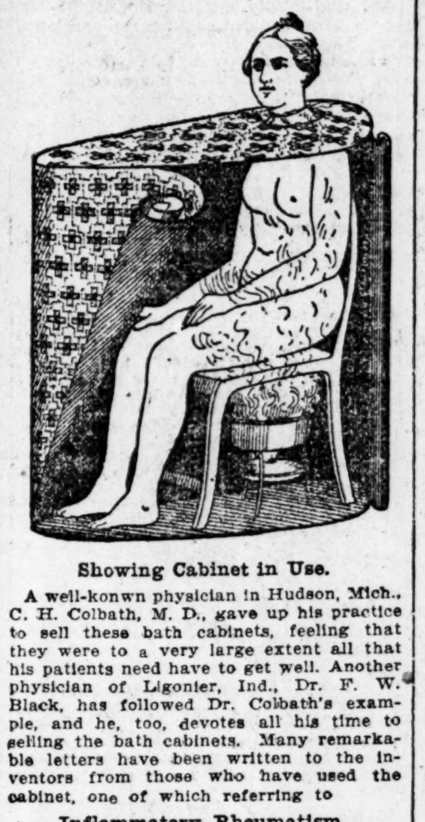
A GODSEND TO HUMANITY

Ohioan Invents a Device That Is a Sure Cure for All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Weakness and All Forms of Constitutional Sickness—Those Who Have Used It Declare It to Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.

A quick-witted individual from Toledo, O., has patented and placed on the market a bath cabinet that will be of great interest to the sick and debilitated. It is a sealed compartment in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and, with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, with none of its dangers, inconveniences or enervating influences.


Showing Cabinet in Use.

A well-konwn physician in Hudson, Mich., C. H. Colbath, M. D., gave up his practice to sell these bath cabinets, feeling that they were to a very large extent all that his patients need have to get well. Another physician of Ligonier, Ind., Dr. F. W. Black, has followed Dr. Colbath's example, and he, too, devotes all his time to selling the bath cabinets. Many remarkable letters have been written to the inventors from those who have used the cabinet, one of which referring to

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

will be interesting to those who suffer with this dreaded malady.

Miss Nellie B. Hewitt, Caneadea, Allegany county, N. Y., writes: "My mother was protracted with inflammatory rheumatism when your cabinet came, one week ago. Today she is around the house; the swellings in her hand and arm gone, and is getting perfectly well. Our doctor was very much astonished, and says he will recommend the cabinet." Quite a number of others write in a similar strain, and there seems to be no doubt but what the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, Bright's disease and all urinary affections has been found. Others write of various benefits, one of the principal ones referring to the bath cabinets.

A Flesh Reducer.

It is important to note that the inventors of the cabinet guarantee that flesh will be reduced at the rate of five pounds per week if the baths are taken regularly. That is, of course, a good scientific reason why the cabinets accomplishes the fact of reducing flesh, and these points are well brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the inventors. As a means to

Cure Skin Diseases

the cabinet is unquestionably the finest thing in the world. People who have been testing patent medicines, spring tonics and blood purifiers should get into a vapor bath cabinet, and it won't be long before they have a skin as smooth, clear and glossy as the most fastidious could desire. The great feature of this bath cabinet is the fact that it opens the several million pores all over the body, stimulates the sweat glands and thus all the impure salts, acids and moisture in the system are liberated in a natural manner, instead of overworking the lungs, kidneys, bladder and the liver. Attached to the bath, if desired, is a

Complexion Steamer.

in which the face may be given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderfully brilliant results and will undoubtedly be popular with the ladies. What ever will hasten perspiration, everyone knows will prove a benefit. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants and hot foot baths, with quinine doses internally, are all known to the majority of people as beneficial, but the best of these methods becomes crude and insignificant when compared with the convenient and marvelously curative power of the cabinet bath as referred to above. The cabinet is known as the

New Improved Thermal Vapor.

Bath Cabinet and was patented in October, 1896, by Mollenkopp & McCreery, Toledo, O., who are its sole manufacturers.

A pleasant feature of the cabinet is that it is so constructed that it may be folded flat in small space and put behind a door out of the way. People building houses may thus dispense with the costly bathroom, as the bath cabinet can be used in any room in the house. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The cabinet is airtight and waterproof, so that the vapor cannot possibly escape into the room. The cabinet is amply large enough to comfortably hold an adult.

There have been so-called bath cabinets on the market for years and have sold not upon their merits, but because there was an urgent demand for such a bath. The New Improved Cabinet, made by the Toledo firm, is the only practical article of the kind, is strongly and handsomely made, and its manufacturers

Guarantee Results.

They assert, positively, and their statements are backed up by an array of testimony from persons of influence in their respective towns, that their cabinet will cure nervous debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism (they offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved), cures woman's troubles, night sweats, insomnia and all diseases of the nerves and blood. It

Will Cure a Hard Cold.

with one bath, and for such a purpose it is really a household necessity. It is, of course, the finest and most luxurious and beneficial bath imaginable, but its real value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to humanity

How To Get One.

Readers who are sick or suffering from any of the diseases referred to above should have one of the remarkable cabinets. The price is wonderfully low. Space will not permit of a detailed description of the cabinet, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for practicability and curative properties. Write Mollenkopp & McCreery, 754, 756 and 758 Summit street, Toledo, O., and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing their Improved Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet. The regular price of the cabinet is $5, and it would be difficult indeed to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that can promise so much real general health, vigor and robust strength. Write today for full information, or, better still, order a cabinet. You won't be disappointed, as the makers guarantee everything they ship. Their references are the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust Company, any express company, mercantile agencies or any business firm in Toledo. Do not fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

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Men's Spring Hats This stock is noted for the stylish, worthy Hats and desirable economies. We save you from 75c to $1.50 on every purchase. Our system of "conforming" the Hat to the head pleases. The fitting of Hats has been reduced to a fine art by us. We practically mould or shape or conform the Hat to the head. This special advantage must be enjoyed before you can properly appreciate the comfort to be derived from it. Derby or Alpine? The varieties here are great.

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STORY OF THE GREAT ARMADA OF 1898

New York Harbor Attacked by a Huge Fleet of Allied European Powers.

SANDY HOOK AND THE PORTS SUCCESSFULLY PASSED

But the Invading Squadrons Were Overwhelmed and Destroyed in a Sea of Fire—A Page from History Not Yet Written.

N. B.—"The Great Armada of 1898" is an imaginative anticipation of history not yet made. But the reader need not regard it as altogether fanciful, because the strange thing herein narrated might actually occur. No less an authority than Rear Admiral Gherardi, after having the story submitted to him, says: "The suggestion is a novel and striking one, and as a dernier resort for defense would be worth consideration. The use of vast quantities of blazing oil in a place where a strong current or tide would carry it in a desired direction, in a contracted channel, where vessels could not get away, would probaly be disastrous to the most powerful fleet."

Rear Admiral Erben indorses this statement, and Rear Admiral Luce has already been quoted as saying that the plan afforded an excellent means of protection to cities located as are New York and Philadelphia.

The work of the diplomats was ended. More than four months had elapsed since the destruction of a United States ship of war in a Spanish harbor. For over a month representatives of the two governments had been in Paris, engaged in an attempt to settle by peaceful means the differences growing out of that fateful event, and the more recent occurrences which had added to the long existing bitterness between the two nations. The American commissioners had steadily pressed their claims for full reparation for the injury upon their nation. These demands had been met by postponements, excuses and vague promises from the representatives of Spain.

It was evident that the latter were depending on the policy of delay which had in the past been the chief reliance of Spanish diplomacy. At last the attempt to reach a peaceful settlement was seen to be hopeless. On the morning of June 23d newspapers printed the information that the representatives of the United States had quitted Paris for London. They had presented Spain the ultimatum that unless the government at Washington was informed within a week that its terms had been acceded to, peaceful relations between the two nations would come to an end.

This news was received with satisfaction in the United States. The American people with more than ordinary patience had listened to the repeated pleadings of their leaders to wait. But there was in every patriotic heart a stern determination that the deaths of the bluejackets who had perished in the turgid waters of Havana bay should not go unavenged.

Now that every peaceful resource had been exhausted, the president and his advisers felt that the only dignified and honorable course was to compel by armed force the reparation which patient negotiations had failed to secure. Had not this been their determination they would have been driven to it by the temper of the people, which would brook no further delay. For four centuries Spain had tyrannized over some part of the western continent. At last she had attempted to bully the chief nation of that hemisphere, and its citizens felt that the time had come to drive the Spaniards forever from the new world.

The result of the expected hostilities was awaited with confidence by the people of the United States. Thanks to the timely warning of events, it had been possible to prepare, in a measure, at least, for the struggle. The land forces of the country had been concentrated at Atlanta, within striking distance of the Spanish possessions in Cuba. At Key West Admiral Sicard had collected a fleet composed of the finest fighting vessels of the American navy. In Asiatic waters a smaller fleet was gathered ready to pounce down upon the Philippines at the first announcement of war. Spain had three warships at Havana; the remainder of her fleet, which, as a whole, was inferior to that of the United States, was on the other side of the Atlantic. It seemed impossible that she could strike a single effective blow in the approaching contest.

One thing only marred the serenity with which the Americans viewed the impending conflict. It was known that Spain had been desperately seeking the aid of other European powers. Now it was rumored that France, yielding to the moneyed influence by which she was dominated and which, having made large loans to Spain on the security of her Cuban revenues, was vitally interested in the maintenance of Spanish power, had consented to an alliance. This report was vehemently denied by the French minister of foreign affairs, but it found color in the fact that the French fleet was congregated at Toulon, while most of Spain's available war vessels had assembled at Barcelona, within a day's sail of the former place.

War with Spain might give no occasion for serious concern. At best she could not muster more than twenty vessels in fighting trim. But it would become another and much more serious matter for the United States if the second naval power of the world was to be arrayed against her.

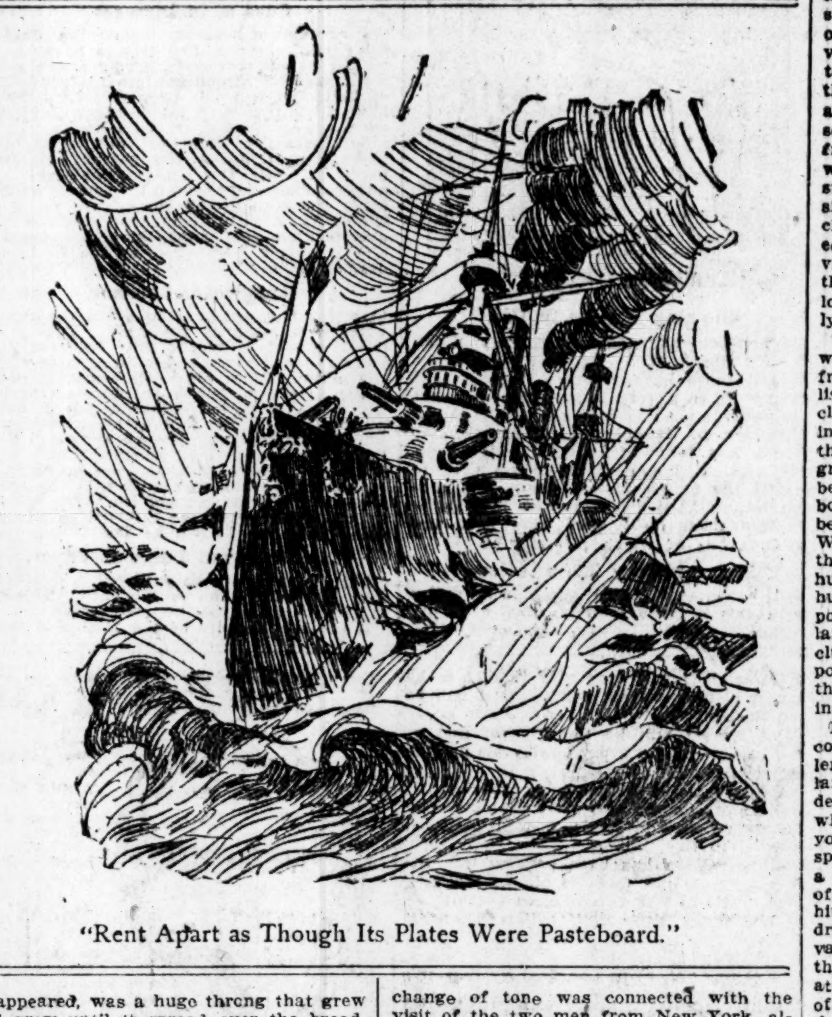
On June 23d the Spanish fleet sailed out of the Mediterranean, and it was announced that it had departed for Cuba. On the next day it was followed by thirty battleships and cruisers of the French navy. In Paris the destination of this fleet was announced to be the cruising grounds off the western coast of Africa, where, it was said, certain evolutions were to be held. It was denied that its departure was in any way connected with the sailing of the Spanish warships. But the two events were immediately joined in the opinion of the world at large, and it was generally believed that the French fleet also was destined for Cuban waters. As yet war had not been declared, but the vessels under Admiral Sicard's command lay at Key West with steam up, night and day, ready to move at a moment's notice.

On June 30th, the time allotted to Spain by the American government, expired, and the Atlantic squadron was directed to move forward and capture Havana.

On July 1st a lively little steamer came puffing up New York bay, under full head. She appeared to have an important mission, for she halted but a moment at quarantine, and then sped on toward her destination. Many glasses were turned on the little boat, and those who were familiar with the regular visitors to the harbor recognized in her the Madcap, the property of a New York newspaper and one of the fastest little cruisers ever built. A few of those who saw her remembered that she had gone out eleven days before to watch the great naval maneuvers on the other side of the Atlantic, and wondered why she had returned so suddenly. Within an hour their curiosity was satisfied.

When the Madcap tied up at her pier, and her single passenger, hailing a cab, went dashing up Broadway to a big newspaper office, New York was as quiet as usual. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and men were hurrying about to finish up their work. A few business men had already started for home.

An hour afterwards the scene was very different. In front of the newspaper office into which the Madcap's passenger had disappeared, was a huge throng that grew and grew until it spread over the broad, open space before the great building, blocked all the streets and covered the roofs of the adjoining structures. Everybody craned his neck in order to catch a view of the huge poster that was being spread over the front of the newspaper office. Down stairs the huge presses were thundering around and round at terrific speed, but they could not turn out papers fast enough to feed the mob that surged about the front of the building, and swallowed up the damp sheets as a hurricane does the leaves of autumn. Meanwhile every telegraph instrument in the city was busily clicking with messages to all parts of the country and the excitement seen in New York on that memorable afternoon was reproduced on a lesser scale in thousands of other places.



"Rent Apart as Though Its Plates Were Pasteboard."

The news that the swift little ocean messenger had brought and which created such an uproar was the most startling that the great city had ever heard. It was nothing less than the announcement that the combined French and Spanish fleets were even then proceeding across the Atlantic, not to Cuba, but with the object of capturing New York city, and that within the space of another day or two they would be at the gates of the metropolis.

Such was the astounding report that set the country in a tumult on that quiet July day. It caused the people to leave their shops, their fields and their homes to gather in excited and gesticulating groups; it caused President McKinley and his cabinet at Washington to hurry into secret conference, and Governor Black at Albany to issue a special proclamation to the state militia directing its members to report to their commanding officers and to be ready for marching orders at any moment.

At first it was thought that the news could not be true; it was such a high-handed step, and there had been no whisper of it before hand. But no sooner had one man raised this objection than a dozen others were ready to explain it away.

Thus it was argued back and forth until almost every one was convinced before the sun went down that one of the strongest fleets ever gathered was planning to seize the greatest city in the country—that incomparable city which lay apparently as defenseless as a rich field of grain before the hurricane.

The people were convinced. They knew that these nations had resented what they considered the interference of the United States in their affairs, and had been burning with the desire for vengeance. It was all true. They had planned to make their revenge serve also as the occasion of the most bitter humiliation of the great western republic. The plan was such an unpected and yet such a simple and natural one.

All through the night of the 1st men held their breaths as in the presence of a great calamity. Morning brought little change. Telegrams from the capital reported that the president and his cabinet had been in session all night long discussing the situation, but that they had made no announcement of any proposed action for the defense of the city. Throughout the 2d all eyes were turned toward Washington, and the movements of the government officials were watched with the intensest interest. The newspapers printed extras ever— half hour, filled for the most part with Washington dispatches, and every word was eagerly devoured. The first important news was the publication of an official proclamation by the president of the United States, accompanied by an official statement to the people, which was supplemented by reports from the secretaries of war and navy. The president's statement said that, while the government was called upon to face a very grave crisis, every effort would be made to meet the impending danger by drawing upon every available resource. The secretary of war reported that the commander of the department of the east had been ordered to collect all, or as many as possible, of the troops under his command at New York, and that the governors of New York and New Jersey had been requested to call out the militia of those states and to concentrate them at New York city. The report of the secretary of the navy was least satisfying. It showed that only two armed vessels were available for immediate use in defense of the threatened city. One was the Terror at Norfolk, the other the ram Katahdin in New York harbor. All the other vessels of the Atlantic squadron were with Admiral Sicard at Htvtna. There were two dynamite cruisers which happened to be at New York at the time, and one gunboat undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard. These were the only vessels that the United States could muster at a moment's notice to oppose one of the finest fleets of battleships ever gathered in a single array.

As the day wore on the intensity of the excitement grew greater, instead of decreasing. It was seen that the authorities at Washington were greatly alarmed; that they were, in fact, at their wits' end.

Later in the day there was a change in this quarter. The cabinet met again and was in session for several hours. During a part of that time a prominent New York capitalist and an equally prominent engineer were closeted with the council. They had come from the metropolis that morning, and as soon as they emerged from the conference they hurried back again, refusing to say a word to the reporters who thronged about them. An hour later the cabinet meeting adjourned and it was at once seen that there was a distinct change in the atmosphere. The officials refused to say anything as to what had taken place in the meeting, but they seemed to be much more confident than they had been before. They affected to make light of the whole matter, saying that perhaps it was not so serious as had at first been imagined.

It was naturally conjectured that this change of tone was connected with the visit of the two men from New York, although in exactly what way it was impossible to guess. It was suggested by one that perhaps they had come to offer a loan to the government, though the necessity for that could not be seen; by another that possibly the engineer had some new scheme of defense calculated to bring confusion on the hostile invaders, but none knew the actual truth of the matter except the ten men who had gathered round the table in the president's council chamber, and their lips were sealed.

II.

Just before dusk on the evening of the 3d, two days after the arrival of the Madcap with the first tidings of the approaching invasion, a message from Sandy Hook announced that the vanguard of the alien fleet had been sighted by a patrol boat fifty miles at sea. It had been impossible to determine the exact strength or numbers of the invading fleet, but enough had been ascertained to verify in every detail the report given out on the afternoon of the 1st. That a powerful fleet of the strongest battleships of Europe would within twenty-four hours, unless stopped by the guns at Sandy Hook, be throwing their shells into the heart of the metropolis, became at once a fact instead of a supposition. That the defenses at the hook would prove inadequate was almost a certainty in the minds of the thousands who thronged about the bulletin boards on the receipt of the news that the enemy were indeed at our very doors. That the torpedoes that had hurriedly been placed beyond the narrows might prove an obstacle to the progress of the fleet threw little encouragement on the situation. Nine out of every ten persons in the city believed in their hearts that before the sun went down on the evening of the following day, the proudest city on the western continent would be in ruins or a suppliant at the feet of the foreign admirals. That the ship would not begin their attack until the following morning was probable; their commanders would scarce venture too near the land at nightfall. It was the morrow that the country dreaded, for if the fleet succeeded in passing the batteries at Sandy Hook New York would lie at the mercy of the invaders.

On board the foreign fleet there was a feeling of confidence on that warm autumn evening. That there would be a battle in the morning was expected, for the guns behind the distant sand embankments would speak with a voice that would be heard around the world. But what would a little fighting amount to in the face of the great victory that was to follow? A few sailors might be killed, possibly the ship sunk in melee, but behind would press on the flags of two great powers of the old world—a force invincible, impregnable.

All that night throngs of sober-faced men and women passed silently from the city toward the scene of the inevitable conflict, and when morning dawned the shores which flanked the expected passage of the fleet were black with spectators. They might have been mistaken for sightseers on a holiday outing except for one thing; the profound silence which held them all like a spell as they turned their eyes toward the distant line, where sea met sky, and strained their ears to catch the first sound of the guns which would announce that the batteries at Sandy Hook had sighted the enemy.

It came, rolling back over the green-clad hills, a deep-toned knell to the waiting thousands. Before it had died away there came another, more distant, more muffled report, as though in answer to the first, and then it was as though some mighty volcano belched forth on a sudden all the soored up fury of ages in one thunderous intonation that seemed to set the very ground beneath the feet of the anxious watchers rocking to its foundations. Few of them had ever heard such heavy cannonading and with white faces they looked at each other as though to ask if some great catastrophe had engulfed one of the other of the combatants at the very outset of the struggle. But the deep-toned reports continued, and now and then a sharper and more piercing sound, and presently a cloud of smoke could be seen, off to the southward, drifting up from the spot where the two hemispheres were battling for supremacy. And with strained faces turned toward the sea the silent assemblage stood and watched the cloud grow darker and broader, and prayed to the god of the conflict to grant the victory to the men so nobly striving for the nation's honor from behind the yellow sandhills whose crest they could barely see.

There is no voice so eloquent as that of war, and no murmur of impatience came from the silent thousands as they stood and listened to its awful tones, while the sun climbed up the eastern heavens, and, passing the meridian, began to sink again. But then the steady roar which had shaken the great city and its environs since daybreak began to lose in volume, the heavy boom, boom of the cannon behind the sandhills became less frequent. What could it mean? Were the assailants so soon defeated, had they already turned back? Or had the huge guns behind the embankment been hurled from their places and so rendered powerless to speak for the defense of the land? And at the sickening fear which clutched each heart at the thought of this possibility, the silence which held the throng became absolutely painful in its intensity.

But although the breathless throng which covered the shores, standing dark and silent under the shadow of an expected calamity, knew not the meaning of this sudden lull in the terrific cannonading, those who had gathered on the sandy shores beyond the narrows where the more open sea spread out to their view comprehended that a crisis was indeed at hand. As the clouds of smoke belched from the great guns behind the yellow embankments thinned and drifted away before the evening breeze, the vanguard of the enemy's fleet arose out of the mist far out at sea. The distance was at yet too great to distinguish the number of the alien force, but those who turned their glasses toward the southeast made out a long black double line of giant cruisers lying like a great double-headed serpent atwixt the sea and sky. And as they looked appalled at the majesty of the sight, there came a bright red flash bursting as jagged forks of lightning along the side of the serpent's flank and from the low sand hills, surmounted by the sullen guns of the defense, arose a yellow cloud as the great thirteen-inch shells hurled from the guns of France and Spain rained as a mighty storm of hail across the intervening waves upon the narrow point of land, the boasted defense of the proudest city in the western world.

But there came no answering flash from the American guns, no sign of life from the low sand embankments except the fluttering of the crimson-barred flag floating defiantly above the fortress turned for the time into a very hell below. Strong men caught their breath and many a hand dashed away the tears which dimmed the eyes that watched so eagerly for an answering definance from the forts at Sandy Hook. This, then, was to be end? The guns that had been feared by all the world were silenced when the time for them to speak most eloquently had come? Five hours of daylight yet remained and in that time the alien admirals could bring their ships beyond the danger of the guns along the shore.

On the vessels of the foreign fleet the sailors were cheering till the echo of their shouts almost reached the ears of the waiting multitude four miles away. What if the passage to the city was lined with submerged torpedoes and all the obstacles of modern naval warfare? The great guns of the enemy has been silenced, and although the foremost ships perished, there were a score behind to press on over their shattered hulls. The great double-headed serpent began to move slowly forward, feeling its way carefully yet pressing on as though urged by an irresistible force, and as each ship drew nigh the silenced forts each sent a storm of shot about the spangled flag; all the hate of a decade of bridled wrath was in the useless firing on an apparently defenseless foe.

The message that flashed over the wires to New York, Washington and into the telegraph offices of every city in the land paled the cheeks of the millions who waited breathlessly for news from the scene of strife. The alien fleet had passed the guns at Sandy Hook; men had dreaded such news, but when it came there were few who comprehended it. At Washington a wild mob surged about the building of the chief executive; what would he do, what excuse had he and his cabinet to offer that they had allowed an enemy to force so easily the very gates of the nation? But within the room where the cabinet had gathered there was a calm that contrasted strangely with the tumult of the millions throughout the land; did not the president and those who served him comprehend that the honor of the nation was at stake?

It was a few minutes to 6 o'clock, just at the hour when the foreign fleet was drawing near to the jaws of the narrows, that the president took out his watch.

"In half a nhour," said he, calmly turning to the secretary of war, "we will know the end. It was at 6 that—" He closed the case of the watch with a snap, and picked up an evening paper which lay on the table.

III.

The end had come. The vanguard of the enemy were well in toward the mouth of the narrows, paying no heed to the fire from the forts that flanked the moving line on either side. Those who watched from the shore had seen one of the foremost ships suddenly dart back, had seen a great mass of seething water and spray rise from the surface of the sea and the iron sides of the cruiser rent apart as though its plates had been pasteboard, but the rest of the line kept its course. There had come more convulsions from the deep, a second, a third ship had been rent by the great torpedoes, 300 sailors had been killed, but the line yet pressed on; as the admiral of the Frenchman had said to the head of the government at home: "What matters it if half the ships be blown up, if we gain the prize for which we seek?" And so, sullenly, their sides aflame, the line of warships, now stretched out in single file, moved onward. Between it and the prize hovered the little fleet of American vessels hastily gathered to oppose the invading host. The multitude gathered upon the surrounding heights watched the advance of the brilliant tricolor of the France and the proud standards of Castile and Aragon, with much the same feelings that the Israelites of old must have experienced when they saw the giant Goliath bearing down upon their youthful champion. But this modern David has no resources that were not overmatched by those of his antagonist, and many of the crowd turned to leave rather than remain to view aspectacle which they had not the heart to look upon—that of their own downfall and humiliation.

A few of the more observing, however, including most of those familiar with the harbor, had turned their gaze from the approaching fleet to view a new wonder. Throughout the day the stiff breeze had churned the waters of the bay into foam-flecked, choppy waves, but now a line of calm appeared, beginning a little within the Narrows, perhaps a quarter of a mile ahead of the spot where the American fleet was waiting and spreading across almost from shore to shore. It was as though some giant hand had smoothed out the furrows of the angry deep and some omnipotent valce had said: "Peace, be still." But what did it all mean? Was it an omen of good for the defenders or a preparation for the triumphal entry of the foe? No man could answer that question, but in their interest in watching the strange phenomenon many of the onlookers forgot that the destiny of a nation was likely to be decided within the next few moments.

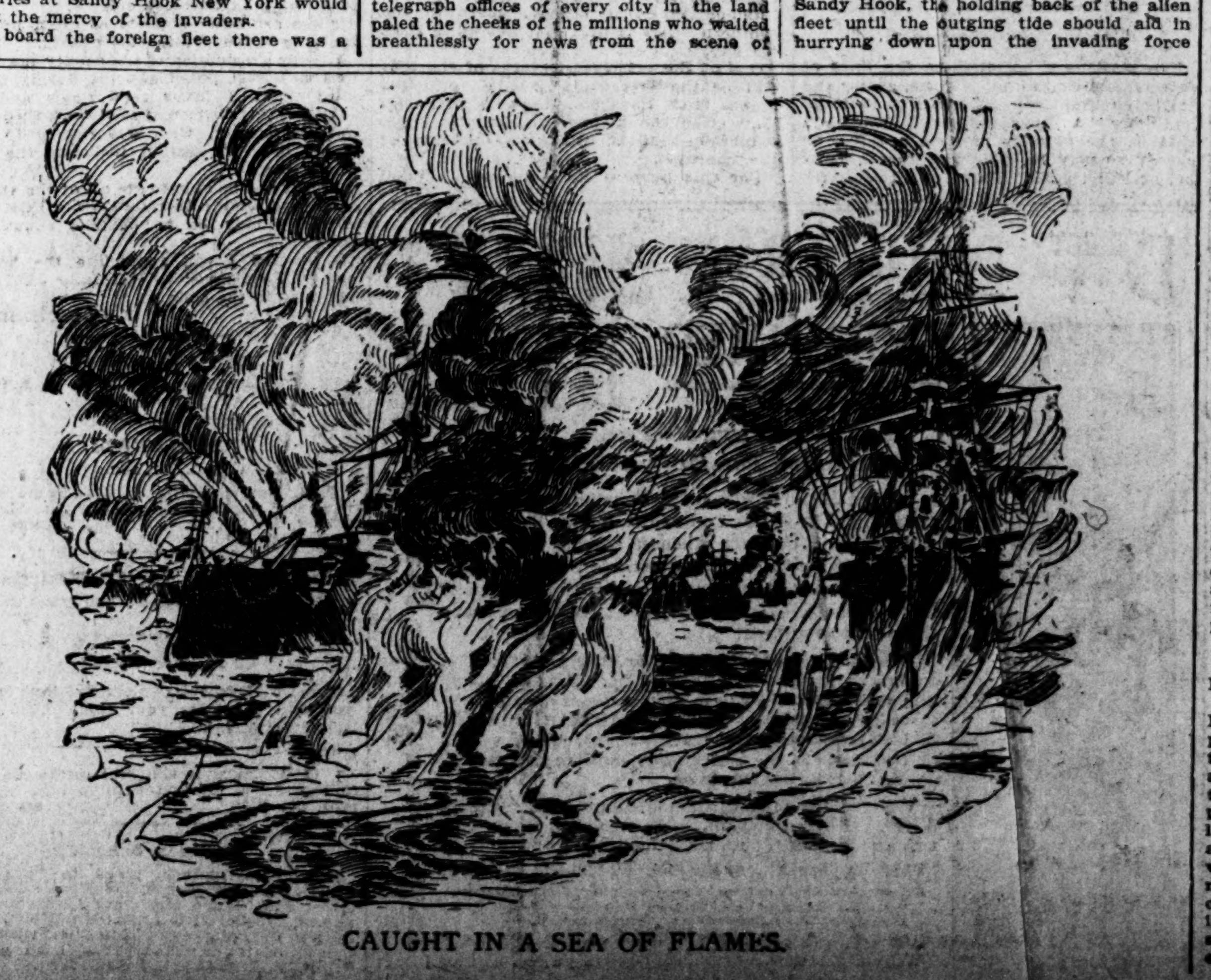
The line of calm crept on, turning the surface of the waves into a glassy green, and borne outward toward the approaching fleet by the tide, which had begun to flow seaward again. From the flagships of the invading squadron the foreign admirals saw and wondered at it, but no thought of staying their course crossed their mind. And still the lips of those frowning guns that looked from the bulwarks of the American vessels were sealed. A murmur that deepened into a roar went up from the watchers on the heights. It was the same sound that had been heard from the crowd before on that day—a growl of disapproval at the inaction of their defenders. As though in answer to it there came the first hostile demonstration from the American fleet. A puff of white smoke arose from the Destroyer, one of the dynamite cruisers, which was lying inshore across the bay, close to the huge black oil tanks on Constable Hook. From out this white cloud sped a black projectile, rising swiftly, but not too swiftly for the eye to follow, in a graceful curve high above the waters of the bay. From an almost perpendicular height it fell upon the forefront of that line of alvancing calm, midway between the two grim forts which stand the silent guardians of the harbor, and in the very face of the advancing spuadron. As it touched the glassy surface of the water there came a blinding flash, and a column of dashing spray arose a hundred feet into the air.

And here the last and greatest wonder of this eventful day was unfolded to the onlookers. As the column of foam hesitated for a moment, poised in mid-air, it turned suddenly to a gigantic pillar of flame. An instant it trembled there and then descended in myriad jets of fire which were caught up on every side and rose as though fanned from some inferno, a wall of flame fifty feet high, extending from shore to shore and sweeping down like an avenging demon on the hostile fleet which but a moment before had been secure in its expected triumph. At the same instant, when the terrified spectators were drawing back from the awful heat which pressed upon them from the water's edge, the operator stationed at the instrument in the room at Washington in which the cabinet had assembled checked off the message which flashed from the little office hidden among the oil tanks at tidewater: "Harbor aflame; success assured."

In an instant it was clear alike to friend and foe. The trap had been sprung and the god of fire had become the arbiter of the unequal contest. Then men understood what meant the silence of the guns at Sandy Hook, the holding back of the alien fleet until the outging tide should aid in hurrying down upon the invading force the seething mass of burning oil, carried from the wells of Pennsylvania through the great pipes of the company which controlled the supply of the world to a point under the waters of the harbor. At the touch of the engineer this mighty flood of petroleum, the dangerous liquid had asserted its ascendancy over water, and poured in a torrent to the surface, to be ignited by the shell fired from the gun of the little cruiser that lay in readiness for the signal flashed from the Jersey shore. Then men knew of the meaning of the visit to Washington of the capitalist and the engineer, and of the strange unconcern that marked the demeanor of the officials of the government.

In an instant the triumphal advance of the alien fleet had been turned to consternation. Swept onward by the swiftly outgoing tide, the mighty sheet of flame, hotter and more fierce than a thousand gigantic furnaces, bore down upon the ironclad vessels of France and Spain. To press onward in the face of such a demon meant death; no ships or men or courage could withstand the god of fire. In another ten minutes the heat of the burning oil would reach the magazines and the ships would be blown to atoms by their own ammunition. Not sullenly now but as one who flees panic-stricken before a supernatural power, the great cruisers turned to fly, but the very narrowness of the course brought destruction. Huddled together, each striving to gain the shelter of the open sea beyond, the mighty fleet, the pride of two nations, became a spectacle of demoralization, a harvest ripe for the sickle. And now from the guns of Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton and from the low embankments at Sandy Hook there flashed the avenging fire of the hitherto apparently subdued defenders. No answering shots came from the fleet; it required every energy to escape the fiery demon that, like a race horse, galloped madly in their rear. Torpedoes hitherto avoided lent their aid to the work of destruction. Here a noble ship arose in the air, pierced by the steel that had lain so tranquilly beneath the surface of the deep; here again the god of fire seized upon its victim, turning the grim iron to a ruddy glow, until in a majestic burst of brilliancy ship, guns and men sank beneath the surface of the harbor, or were scattered like chaff to the four winds of heaven in which still waved the crimson-barred banner, the emblem of the greatest republic on earth.

Two hours later there crept from the shores of America what remained of the proud fleet that had come to deal a blow to the pride of the United States, and throughout the land there arose a psalm of thanksgiving that echoed from the rocky walls of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the green clad hills of Vermont. And in his chamber at Washington, surrounded by his cabinet, the president of the United States of America turned to a gentleman in clerical attire who, bowing his head over the table whereon lay the message announcing the nation's triumph, said in the solemn voice of his order, "Let us pray."



CAUGHT IN A SEA OF FLAMES.

40 LBS. OF FAT

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Reducing Tablets Reduced Mrs. Mary Fawcett Haines, of Atlanta, 40 Pounds. Read Her Letter Below--The Remedies That Cured Her Would Cure You.

No Other Remedies but Dr. Edison's Reduce Obesity—Samples Free.

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Mary Fawcett Haines, perhaps the best known of Atlanta's society women, grew too fleshy, and used Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies. Read the letter telling of her reduction and restoration to health: "In six weeks I was reduced 40 pounds, from 184 to 144, by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Reducing Tablets. I took Dr. Edison's Obesity Salt and Loring's Germ-Killer Dyspepsia Tablets and was cured of indigestion of fifteen years standing. I recommend these remedies to all fat and sick men and women."

DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS AND REDUCING TABLETS are perfectly harmless, and strengthen and invigorate all who use them. Reducing Tablets, $2 a box. Obesity Pills, $1.50 a bottle; 3 bottles, $4, enough for one treatment. Dr. Edison's Reducing Tablets, sweet, palatable and easy to take, may be used instead of his Obesity Compound, and the price is the same. Dr. Edison's Obesity Salt, $1 a package.

We send free our new edition of "HOW TO CURE OBESITY;" 50 portraits and numerous other illustrations. The information it contains is invaluable. FAT FOLKS, SEND FOR IT.

Obesity is sometimes caused and is usually accompanied by catarrh of the stomach and bowels or other digestive derangements, and by rheumatism and heart disease. Immediate relief is afforded by LORING'S GERM KILLER DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, which quickly control the digestive functions, allay inflammation, and assist the Obesity Remedies in their work. Price, 50 cents a box. LORING'S GERM KILLER RHEUMATISM TABLETS, 50 cents a box. LORING'S HEART TABLETS, $2 a box. If you are "run down" and out of health, LORING'S GERM KILLER DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will give you vitality and strength. Dr. Edison's and Loring Co.'s remedies are sold at Jacobs' pharmacy and are kept in stock by the wholesale druggists, and are for sale by the leading retailers.

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Free advice about obesity from our New York or Chicago Medical Department. Call or write. We forward goods promptly. No printing on our envelopes. Mention department number below on your envelope when you writ.

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A Mixed Race.

From The Syracuse Standard.

Not all Americans are Anglo-Saxon. Even in the south, where the proportion of people drawn from that source is greatest, there are strong infusions of French, Irish and Scotch-Irish blood. In the west are extensive German, Irish and Scandinavian populations; in the east a vast Irish population, a large Canadian-French element, and an immense number of Germans. Even what is called the Anglo-Saxon stock is mixed with Dutch, Huguenot and Scottish contributions. When this country has fighting to do, she does not look to one race among her people, but to all, and her foreign relations cannot be planted on the affinities of Anglo-Americans, or any other ethnic element.

When we have cleared our minds of error, of prejudice and injustice, enabling ourselves to understand what Americanism means—how it is not the predominance of any race or religion—we shall perceive the exact worth and character of the friendship subsisting between Great Britain and the United States. There is a common language; there is a common law; there are many common political ideas; there are common interests in trade, so that the prosperity of the one is more or less intertwined with the prosperity of the other; and lastly both are free states, having an active, educated public intelligence, peculiarly responsive to the appeals of a universal humanity.

Queen Regent of Spain.

From Youth's Companion.

The most influential personage in Spain during the present momentous crisis of its fortunes, is the queen regent, Maria Christina. The maintenance of peace between Spain and the United States has been due in large measure to her conservatism, tact and sagacity in facilitating a change of ministry, and enabling Sagasta to recall General Weyler from Cuba at an opportune moment.

She is by birth an Austrian grand duchess, a daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand and his second wife, the Archduchess Elizabeth. She was conspicuous in her youth for beauty and amiability, and has shown during her career in Spain that she possesses keen intelligence and sobriety of judgment—the best traits of the Hapsburg-Lorraine house.

Alfonso XIII was born in 1886, after his father's death. His mother has been the regent during his minority, and although an Austrian by birth, she has commanded the loyal support of her Spanish subjects. If she had been queen in her own right, she could not have exercised greater power and influence.

The education of her son has been her chief care, and she has directed it with homely common sense and maternal affection. She has also faced all the responsibilities of government with courage and firmness. She is a good queen and a wise woman, and her great ambition is to preserve the monarchy for her son.

Whether she succeeds or fails in the supreme object, depends mainly upon the pacification of Cuba and the prevention of any outbreak of hostilities with the United States. She is the most powerful champion of peace in Spain, and has exerted herself strongly during recent months to bring about a change of policy in Cuba.

A Youthful Candidate.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The rage for stage life spares neither the cradle nor—well, it doesn't stop very far from the verge of the tomb. Look at the veterans of the ballet, or the chorus—however it is the stage-struck cradle that we have particularly under consideration. Perhaps the solitary document in the case will tell the story more eloquently than a labored explanation. The letter-the document is a letter—is addressed to Manager Hartz of the opera house, and he is quite willing to have it published broadcast with a view to helping this new applicant for footlight honors to a lucrative and permanent position. Here is the letter:

"Dear Sir—I will right you these few lines to let you know that Mrs. —— of —— street, has a baby with pink eyes and silver white hair the baby is very pretty she is white as snow her mother is dark and she has dark brown hair her husband is dark and they are very proud of the little white sheep in the family Mrs. —— is only eighteen years of age she is an Italian she like to get a place in some theater with the baby if you can let her get a place in some show please answer me a few lines or els come yourself to see the baby. so I remain your sincerely friend——."

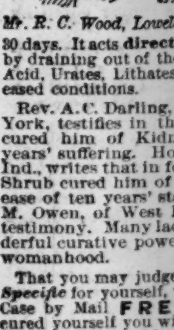
This certainly seems to be one of the very youngest of bidders for Thespian honors, and very likely with a proper start and backed by her remarkable Albinoesque attractions, she may yet shine in the mimic world.

The Late Dr. Evans's Jewels.

From The New York Times.

Dr. Evans, the famous dentist, who died a few months ago in Paris, had mentioned in his will a number of jewels which he wished to bequeath to certain heirs. A casual examination through the doctor's effects did not reveal their presence, and it was supposed that they had been disposed of some time prior to his death. The other day, however, they came to light. The lawyers of the state were making a careful inventory of the contents of the doctor's late residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, when, on opening an old document safe, they came upon a secret drawer quite unexpectedly. In the drawer was an enormous collection of precious stones, including two magnificent sets of diamonds, besides a quantity of remarkably large and pure unset diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, together with a profusion of jewels. The diamonds were, it is said, presented to him by Napoleon III, the Emperor Frederick, the Empress Frederick and other crowned heads. The value of the treasure has been placed at 250,000 francs.

A New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.



Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY, etc. For these diseases a POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists, the piper methysticum, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, New York, testifies in the Christian Witness that it cured him of Kidney disease after sixteen years' suffering. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this *Great Specific* for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. *It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.* Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 415 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

Through Europe On The Wheel.

All those who wish to spend a most delightful Summer, touring through Europe on the wheel, seeing England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Germany in a manner that no other way of traveling can equal, and at a price that cannot be duplicated, should write to or see Prof. J. L. Borgerhoff, Principal of the Atlanta School of Languages, 211 Peachtree St. Trip to last 70 days.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

As Others See Us.

We may and do, and have abundant cause to felicitate ourselves on our wonderful resources of soil and climate and the great advantages we possess in the profitable manipulation of our products. This is very natural, commendable and, within the bounds of reason, should be encouraged. That we have cause for this enthusiasm and belief is evidenced practically by the trend of cotton mills to our cotton fields. They come in increasing numbers year by year, and their success is ample proof of the wisdom of making things where the raw material orignates. We in the south are not alone in realizing and proclaiming our advantages. The Brooklyn Eagle, one of the most conservative papers, gives voice to its sentiments and kindly says of the south's advantages over northern cotton mills:

"The south has the cotton in her fields, it can be passed into her mill doors without putting it on a train or boat; she has water power, wood and coal, brick, clay, building stone of all sorts, and her land is still so cheap that it is easy to acquire all that is needed of it for factories; it is easier for operatives to live in the south, too, than in the north; rents are cheaper, because land is cheaper; there is less need for fuel to keep the houses warm and of thick clothes to keep the body warm; food of all kinds is offered in greater variety than in the north and at lower prices in some seasons."

And as continuing the argument by practical illustration, The Eagle further gives the following happy predictions:

"They are forerunners of a vast industry that will one day be developed in the cotton belt and that will be followed by the transfer of the sugar industry to a region where the sugarcane is grown. Economy and sense dictate the removal of factories to the places that furnish the crude product."

Nominally, New England never had a right to cotton mills any more than she had to iron furnaces. Cotton is not grown there or near there, and it was only the abnormal condition of the south before the war that made such mills possible outside our borders. We are changing all this, and changing it, not to the detriment of any section of our common country, but simply claiming our own. To pay freight both ways is suicidal business, and it becomes almost criminal when it millitates so viciously against our industrial welfare. What we want is to manufacture every pound of lint we grow, and dictate to the world the price of cotton, instead of Liverpool, Manchester and New York gambling on our present necessities. What we want and want at once is to not only remove every legislative restriction and local obstacle to mills coming to our state, but to so inspire our lawmakers to a broad patriotism to so encourage that mills must come in self protection.

What Railroads Spend.

The railroads of the United States, says The New York Sun, expend in a year a sum more than $100,000,000 in excess of the total expenditures of the United States government, and this computation does not include nearly $250,000,000 paid in the form of interest upon railroad bonds or guaranteed stock and from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 paid in the form of dividends to stockholders. The railroads, indeed, are the great disbursing agencies of the country, handling never less than a billion dollars in a year and disbursing it all, or practically all, for railroads as a rule do not keep large bank accounts, and do practically a cash business, turning money rapidly. An estimate made by one of the scientific papers a short time ago gave as the average annual expense of American railroads in maintaining the condition of their roadbeds $75,000,000, besides $35,000,000 for the purchase of rails, ties and sleepers, and $15,000,000 for the construction of new bridges. The railroads of the country spent last year for fences, signboards, signals and watch towers $3,500,000 and for printing and advertising $8,500,000. Very few persons have an accurate idea of the extent to which railroad expenses are to be subdivided, supposing, probably, that the largest items of expenditure are for cars and engines, fuel, employees and terminals. Such is the fact, but there are other large items, and one of the largest of these is the item of taxes. Railroad corporations in the United States are heavily taxed, and they pay collectively in a year, it has been estimated, $40,000,000. There is then another item which figures largely in all railroad accounts, the item of legal expenses, railroads being drawn into almost constant litigation and requiring at all times the services of counsel. It is estimated that expenses of American railroads for legal services amount in a year to about $10,000,000, and this is, of course, exclusive of the sums requisite to meet claims for personal injuries or damages to property. Some of the large railroad companies expend as much as a quarter of a million dollars in a year for the settlement of such cases or the payment of judgments recovered. This item of expense on all American railroads is ordinarily put at about $5,000,000. A serious accident may entail on a railroad company damages so large as to offset many months of profit, and some railroads have been crippled for long periods by such cases. There are in the United States 800,000 railroad employees, 100,000 station men, 35,000 engineers, 40,000 firemen and helpers, 25,000 conductors and dispatchers, 65,000 trainmen, 30,000 machinists, 100,000 shopmen other than machinists, 20,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, 45,000 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen and 175,000 trackmen. The daily pay roll on all American railroads combined, officers and clerical staff included, amounts to about $2,000,000 a day.

Horseless Cabs.

It is believed that the "Santa Fe" line is the first railroad to adopt the horseless carriage as an auxiliary to its passenger service. On May 1st this road will put on a line of automobiles in Chicago and Denver to carry passengers to and from the Santa Fe trains to their local destination. The rate charged for conveyance in these electrical cabs, coupes and carriages will be the same as charged in vehicles drawn by horses, but as the attendants will be clothed in Santa Fe uniforms and the whole system under the direct control of that railway company, the service will be safer and more satisfactory in every way.

The Liquefaction of Air.

From The Electrical Engineer.

The cheapening of the production of liquefied air within recent years and the remarkable results achieved therewith must have impressed every one who has followed up the subject or has witnessed a series of experiments, with the future possibility of liquefied air. On the same evening last week that Mr. Tripler, who has so successfully liquefied air in this country, lectured before the New York Society of Chemical Industries on the methods of liquefying air, Professor William C. Peckham, M. A., showed some highly interesting and novel experiments with liquefied air furnished by Mr. Tripler before the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences and the Adelphi college. The very low temperature of the liquid, namely, 346 degrees Fahrenheit, enabled Professor Peckham to freeze alcohol and mecury, to harden eggs and make rubber and all metals brittle, with the exception of aluminum. He made an ivory ball fluorescent by dipping it into the liquid and reduced the resistance of a copper coil from 1.5 ohm to .9 ohm. The specific resistance of the liquid is said to be eight times that of water, which recalls to one's mind the following ingenious remark of Professor Elihu Thomson some time ago: "Since ice at only twelve below freezing has a specific resistance of over 1,000 meghoms, i. e., as good as some brands of insulation, why not make the conductors hollow, lay them in a trench filled with water, pass cold brine through the pipes, use the brine for cooling houses, making ice, etc., and let the frozen water act as the insulator. A rough calculation shows that this is commercially feasible, even neglecting all sources of profit from the furnishing of the brine (i. e., if it were used only for cooling the pipes). After making all allowance for friction of fluid, cost of power, etc., the balance comes at the right end, if the line is always fully loaded."

Professor Peckham also showed the magnetic properties of liquid oxygen and spoke of the possible use of liquified air as a refrigerating agent. All the experiments were highly successful and can be repeated at a comparatively low cost and with very little trouble. Who can tell but that this new agent, now cheaply obtainable, besides possing valuable properties as a refrigerating agent for cooling houses and preserving food, may give us an insight into the constitution of matter and the deep mysteries of the forces of nature?

Oil-Treated Road Beds.

It appears that oil not only stills the waves, but lays the dust. It is being largely used by railroads in the north to overcome the dust raised by the moving trains, and so far has been found satisfactory. It not only abates the dust nuisance on railways, but it acts as a preservative of the roadbeds, and consequently of the rolling stock. It turns the water from the ends of the ties and thus prevents freezing. It prevents hot boxes and destroys weeds and grass. The oil used for roadbeds is noninflammable and when first applied has but little odor, and that not disagreeable, which entirely disappears in a few days. The initial cost of applying this oil is only from $32 to $45 per mile of single track, while it only costs from $4 to $11 per mile to keep the dust down in subsequent years. Over a thousand miles of railway tracks are now laid in oil and giving satisfaction in not only increased comfort to passengers, but in safety of operating trains and decrease tof track repairs. This oil treatment could apparently be adopted by many of our southern roads to great commercial profit, especially as it appears equally efficient on all kinds of ballast.

The Telescriptor.

From The Boston Home Journal.

"The Telescriptor" is the name of a new device to take the place of the telegraph and to some extent of the telephone, which can be furnished for a trifle more than the price of an ordinary typewriter, and so simple as to be managed by a child. A necessary part of its usefulness is to have it connected with an exchange like that of a telephone company where one's wire may be connected with that of the person with whom he wishes to communicate. It is preferable to the telephone in that the communication is printed, and is always distinct with no chance for a mistaking one word or phrase for another which sounds like it but means something very different. The same instrument is used both as a receiver and a transmitter, and the apparatus at both ends of the line records the message which is sent. A perfect copy is thus made automatically by the very act of sending and may be retained like copies in a letter book. Another advantage of the device is that it delivers the message whether a person is on hand to receive it or not, and if he is away from his office the message awaits his return. Perfect secrecy is attainable by the telescriptor, which is not true in the case of the telephone. Only one wire is required, the earth being employed for the return route. No one needs to be told of the disadvantages of the telephone or of the loss of time involved in sending telegrams. By the new telegraphy one can communicate with another at a distance, sending and receiving messages without the worry of the telephone or the delay of the telegram. The invention is of English origin, but if of real value and superiority, it will be adopted on this side of the water.

The Deadly Car Coupler.

That is, is used to be, and on unprogressive roads it still claims its victims. Not so with that typical road, the Atlanta and West Point. Its president and general manager, Mr. George C. Smith, always alive not only to the welfare of his patrons, but doubly alert to the safety and comfort of his employees, has probably revolutionized the present dangerous and time-consuming method of coupling cars. Mr. Smith is testing an automatic coupler which does the whole business at once, connecting the cars and joining the steam and air pipes without intervention of hands and with practically no danger to any one. So far it has proved entirely successful.

There and Here.

M. F. Halbert, in a letter published in the Baltimore American of the 28th ultimo, says: "In Glasgow, London, the Hague and Amsterdam horse cars are the means of locomotion. In Edinburgh there is an electric road scarcely worth mention, and one in Paris, running from the Madeleine to the tombs of the kings at St. Denis, which is outside the city limits, but the snail's pace at which the cars move makes them but a slight improvement on those drawn by horses. Brussels, that gem of a city, which has in fact been called a miniature Paris, is one of the few cities possessing electric cars that in equipment and management equal our own."

Railway Picture Play.

Our old townsman, Mr. Alex S. Thweatt, eastern passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company, has struck a very novel way of advertising the superb scenery along his railway and of the south generally, which is destined to be of large profit to his company and great benefit to this section. His popular scheme is to please the eye and ears of our northern friends by means of illustrated lectures, exhibiting not only the beauties of the southern country, but also its principal manufacturing and industrial pursuits. This enlightening the northern mind to our beauties and advantages is strictly in line with the Southern's policy in developing our unsurpassed advantages. I know these illustrated lectures will prove abundantly popular and profitable and it would inure to our general benefit if every railway in our section would by like means exploit its particular line and section.

Storage Battery Roads in Europe.

There are eight storage battery roads in Europe, four of which were installed during the past year. The largest system of this type comprises three roads in Paris, operating nineteen storage battery cars, some of which have been doing duty since 1892, and the addition of a third road last May seems to indicate that for the conditions there existing the storage battery has proved satisfactory. The other four roads are located, one at Birmingham, England; one at Hague-Scheveningen, Holland, and two in Austria-Hungary.

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMEN DO SUFFER

The regular monthly period is enervating to a frail woman. But when some derangement brings a return of the menses oftener than every four weeks, or shows any tendency to flooding, it almost takes the life from the victim. This kind of trouble, if continued, upsets the nervous system, affects the sight, weakens the blood circulation, and finally dulls the intellect. There is one way to check this alarming disease that undermines the health of thousands of women every year. McElree's Wine of Cardui is a great medicine provided by nature for the regulation of the menstrual function. It gives robust health to thousands of afflicted women every month. No remedy ever discovered equals it for this purpose. It gives strength and tone to the delicate menstrual organs, and enables them to do their work painlessly. When there is the least indication of painful or irregular menstruation, Wine of Cardui should be procured at once.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Akron, Ohio,
Nov. 8th, 1897.

I am thankful for what McElree's Wine of Cardui has done for me. I think there is nothing in the world that could have helped me like the Cardui has. Since about sixteen years of age I have had very irregular menstrual periods. It usually came too soon. There was much pain, and I was also troubled with flooding—sometimes it went on for two weeks. In ten years I was a regular wreck. It would be worse every month. Injections of morphine would be the only thing that would give me any rest at all. When almost in despair I heard of Wine of Cardui. I couldn't think all that was said of it was true, but decided to try it in hopes of getting some relief. I could see some improvement when I finished the second bottle, and in sixty days was better than I had been in twelve years. I now feel perfectly well, and have none of the old trouble at all. I used a little Thedford's Black-Draught with the Wine of Cardui.

MRS. W. SANDERSON.

Wine of Cardui costs $1.00 at Drug Stores.

WINE OF CARDUI

SARGE PLUNKETT

Brown Trades for a Gray Horse and Gets Into Trouble.

FALLS INTO WOMAN'S ARMS

Two Men Change Horses in the Night Time and Both Are Carried Wrong.

For The Constitution.

I saw in Sunday's Constitution a map showing the relations of the planets to each other, and which the astronomer explained as being in favor of peace.

I am glad to know of believers in signs, though we "believers" may disagree, just as other smart men do. I know mighty little of the heavenly bodies except the moon, but I do know something of the conditions which were here before the other war, and I take it that like begets like.

The seasons of just before the war were the strangest ever seen in Georgia, and comets and aurora borealises, or "northern light," caused the people to wonder. It is common talk at the present time that our seasons for the last few years have been strange, and that all we need is a few comets to settle the matter and make the similarity of conditions complete. In 1860 it got so dry that the leaves died upon the trees and grass dried up and all vegetation wilted before the breath of the "dry storms" which then prevailed. There was not a flat grain of corn raised in Georgia on that year, and it was then that we first began to get corn from the west, and called it Lincoln corn. Just think how dry and strange have been our seasons for the last few years. There has been no rain in Georgia to speak of for three years and we have had precious little winter weather. Last fall's cotton crop was gathered without a rain to speak of upon it and so far we have had a very dry and a most remarkable spring. So much for the weather conditions that preceded our former war, leaving it to the" believers" to compare and draw their own conclusions.

Politically we were torn all to pieces in 1860, and if we are not boiling just at this time I am no judge. Bell, Breckinridge and Lincoln were in the field for the presidency then and there was wrangles and splits, just as there is now. Some of the very smartest and best men of the south were praising and supporting John Bell, of Tennessee, while others equally smart were howling for John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. These leaders had the people distracted from the day that the Charleston convention adjourned in a row, and they kept them distracted till a four years' war had sobered them into a mood for thinking, and after they did begin to think, they were ready to exclaim: "What fools we are, what fools, what fools!"

The "split" in the Charleston convention made the election of Lincoln possible and brought on the war. We are "split" now, if I am any judge, and this will bring on a war, the astronomers to the contrary, notwithstanding. The young generation may call this superstition, but all old people can see a similarity in conditions and the arguments sound very much now as they did then. Plenty of good speakers and men counted wise stood back on their dewclaws and said it was bosh to think of the north being able to fight the south, while the speakers of the north were just reversing this proposition, swearing that the south could not fight the north. They were fooled—we were fooled. The people were distracted then, they are distracted now. The leaders have fixed up such a conglomerated mess of issues that the most of people are so crazy as to think that a war would be a relief.

Even in our own county affairs they have us guessing—guessing is all we can do and we change our guess every day. Not a man you meet can tell you where he stands twenty-four hours at a time. Today we smile and decide that we have planted ourselves to stay, when tomorrow comes and knocks the whole thing in the head. Different wrangles every day, different men and new combinations, till Brown is as crazy as a loon and I am not much behind him. To get out of all this worry and wrangle we have about decided to resolve ourselves into regular war correspondents and go down on the coast of Florida at once, and then you may expect something racy and fully up to date in every respect. It is to go somewhere out of this wrangle or go crazy, and we have decided to risk the coast.

But I am mighty fearful that nothing can save Brown. He has been going to every political meeting, stays out late at night and is trying to write poetry. Last Wednesday he traded for a gray horse in Atlanta and stopped over at a night meeting in Decatur on his way home. He tied his new gray out to a swinging limb and proceeded to the place of meeting in great glee. Soon after Brown had seated himself comfortably at the meeting, Jim Smith rode up from Atlanta, and he, too, was riding a gray, and, as fortune would have it, he tied his horse pretty close to where Brown had left his. Jim had a good supply of the oh-be-joyful from off Decatur street, and, of course, he and Brown got together in the course of the meeting and, of course, they drank. The meeting held late and the couple drank hard, but there would have been no trouble had not Jim Smith tied his gray so close to where Brown had left his. Brown decided to retire, and without making any to do about it, he wabbled out and mounted the first gray horse that he came to, never dreaming of mounting Smith's horse, but he did. He had about as much to do to sit the horse as he could attend to, and so he gave him the reins and let him go. In less time than it takes to tell it the horse was headed for Smith's home and Brown was congratulating himself upon getting along so well. In the meantime Smith had decided to retire and had soon mounted the other gray. The conditions of the men were about the same, but the directions which the horses had chosen were very different. Smith was soon well on the way back to the wagon yard in Atlanta, and he fell into the hands of a policeman about the time that Brown fell into the arms of Mrs. Smith. I do not know just how Smith came out, but I do know that Brown looked about as if he had tackled a Spanish mine and lived to tell the story. It seems that Brown had not discovered his mistake, nor Mrs. Smith had not discovered that it was not her own husband till Brown had arrived well into her house and began some of his nonsense with Mrs. Smith that he is used to at home, whereupon she lit on to him in such manner as makes it sure that Brown will know her the next time he sees her, drunk or no drunk.

My old friend tells a little story about a soldier of the last war which I will repeat here in the paper that it may be a pointer to some of the up-country young men who may have to go to the coast to keep back the Spaniards.

The soldier was put upon his post to watch for ships. He had strict orders to stay and to fire his gun if he saw a ship in the distance. He thought it was death to not obey orders to the letter and so there he stood as the tide crept in and on him. Higher and higher became the tide, but not one inch backed the soldier. Of course he knew nothing about tides and would have been there to his death but for the opportune appearance of his corporal. The corporal ordered him back and out he waded holding his gun high above his head to keep it dry. When once more upon dry land he shook himself of some of the water and innocently remarked:

"There certainly has been a powerful rain up the pond, or else some upper dam has broken."

It would be a good idea for the up-country young men who contemplate going to the war to study the tides and the ways of things on the coast, for there will be strange things to some of them.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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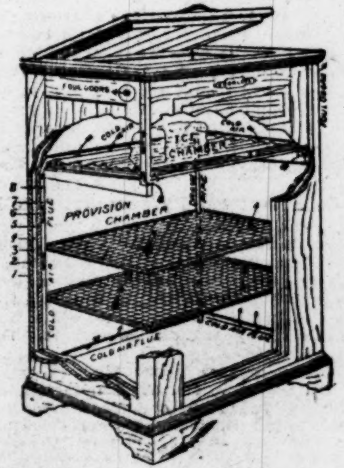

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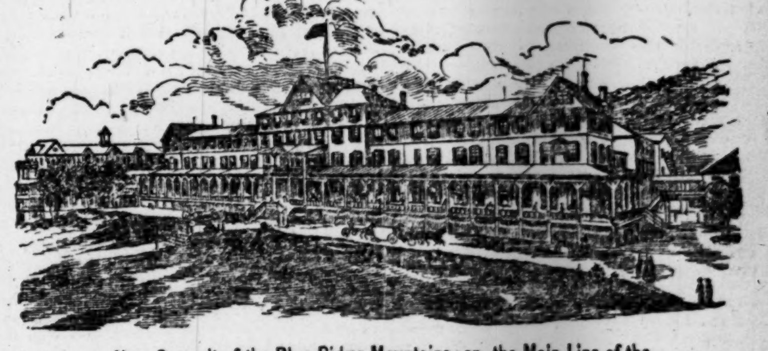

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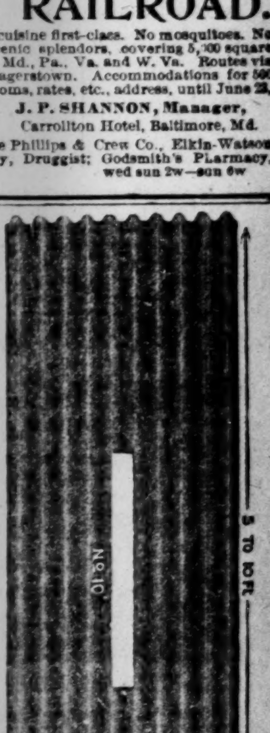

ARP ON PENSIONS.

Present War Talk Brings the Subject to Mind.

GIVES SOME STATISTICS

Showing Amount Paid By Georgia to Her Old Soldiers and the Widows.

Sad memories come over us about this time. The tocsin of impending war carries us back thirty-seven years, when Georgia and the south everywhere was in a state of feverish excitement—when the roll of drum and the thrilling notes of the fife were heard in cities and towns and recruiting camps and men, women and children all seemed to be wild with patriotic enthusiasm. Only the aged men and women were serious and solemn and silently smothered their apprehensions. After the state had seceded it was hardly safe for a man to talk for the union. Here and there could be heard a bold, defiant voice like that of Pettigrew, the great lawyer, who, when asked by a countryman the road that would lead him to the lunatic asylum, exclaimed: "Any road, sir; every road, sir; all the roads, sir. The whole state is one vast lunatic asylum."

The war fever is as contagious as the smallpox, and is an epidemic for which there is no cure but blood.

April is a historic month. In April the first guns of the war were fired and Fort Sumter fell and surrendered. In April President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion. In April Virginia seceded from the union, and General Robert E. Lee seceded from his allegiance to the United States army and tendered his sword to his state and the confederacy. In April President Davis telegraphed Governor Brown for three companies to march immediately to Norfolk, and in twenty-four hours a battalion was on the cars and arrived there before the Virginia troops did. And, last of all, in April Lee and Johnston both surrendered their armies and the war was over. There is a world of history, sad, thrilling and glorious history between the beginning and the end. Who that was in it can forget it? It grows brighter and grander as the years roll on. No wonder the surviving veterans wish to meet once more. For thirty years their glorious deeds have been tossed about as treason and rebellion and a crime, but these old soldiers have never surrendered their convictions nor felt ashamed of their sacrifice. And so let them gather in Atlanta in July and have one more embrace and confederate again in memories of battles lost and battles won and hardships innumerable, and at the last a sad but sweet return to home and kindred—a home desolated and a kindred thinned by death.

Every train brings news now—news of impending war—but we are not excited like we were then. We remember when there was no telegraph wire to Rome and the daily signal came with the daily train from Kingston. If Wiley Harbin, the old engineer, gave three long, loud, cheering whistles on his approach to town everybody waked up for good news and exchanged greetings. "Lee has whipped 'em again," was the watchword, and the people hurried to the depot to meet the train and get all the good of it. Two whistles from the engine was indifferent news and one was bad and sad, but did not come often, for old Bob Lee and Stonewall whipped them as often as they got at them and would have been whipping them yet if our boy children had grown up a little faster. We almost robbed the cradle and the grave for soldiers, and even then got only one for three foes. I shall always think they ought to have toted fair with us and fought us two to one instead of three—don't you? I wouldn't have a pension that took three to one to win—would you? When I was a schoolboy I had a fight with another boy and two of my friends clubbed in and sorter helped me, and I never felt so ashamed of anything in my life.

But old Georgia has never discounted her gratitude to her soldiers or their widows. She is a long ways ahead of her sister states. Last year she paid more to them than all the other southern states combined paid to theirs. Virginia paid to hers $140,000, Alabama $116,000, North Carolina $113,000, South Carolina $100,000, Florida $65,000, Tennessee $68,000, Mississippi $75,000, Arkansas $42,000, Kentucky nothing and Texas $38,000, while Georgia paid over $600,000.

Now while we can boast of this, yet I am free to say and dare to say, for I am not a candidate for anything limited or unlimited, that our pension laws are not just and need reforming—Georgia has overdone the thing. Pensions should be awarded to the needy, and the needy only. The grand juries of the counties should distribute the pension fund and make selection of the poor soldiers and the poor widows and be required to add 25 per cent to the fund apportioned by the state. Considering the general depression, the state is paying too much. It should be reduced at least one-half, and let the counties make up part of the deficiency. Where is the justice or the propriety of paying a man $100 a year who is worth $10,000 or $20,000 while many poor invalid soldiers who fought just as hard and endured just as much, but did not lose an arm or a leg get nothing. I see that both Atkinson and Berner, in their declarations, speak of the rewards that were promised the soldiers. That is a mistake—nothing was promised nod was anything expected. They fought for their country and $10 a month and hard tack and bacon or beef, and that was all they expected. The word pensions was not in their dictionary. I know a widow whose husband was killed at Bull Run and she does not need her pension and at first declined to receive it, but changed her mind and gives it all to widows who are needy. The grand juries of the counties know who should be the beneficiaries of the pension fund and if they have to add 25 per cent to it they would be careful to see that it was not misapplied. It seems to me that a leak of at least $100,000 might be stopped in this way, but as I am not a candidate, maybe I don't know. Then there is another leak that needs stopping. The railroad commission should be reformed. When Campbell Wallace and Colonel Trammell and Sam Barnett first took hold of it there was lots of work to do and it took nearly all their time. But they built up a system without having a guide or precedent. They established rules and regulations and these have long since been reconsidered and readjusted, and are now generally accepted and approved by the railroads and the people. Now the commission has to meet only once or twice a month and one competent man as chairman is all that is needed. Colonel Trammell, from his long experience, could run the whole business and this would save $5,000 a year, besides the secretary's salary, which is another thousand. If Colonel Trammell or his successor needed any occasional help to decide new questions he might call in the comptroller general and the secretary of state, who would willingly serve for nothing part of one day in a month. School Commissioner Glenn has that kind of help on his board and it costs the state nothing. Why can't we do that and save a leak of $16,000? Why not? I tell you, my long-suffering friends, the government expenses have got to be cut down in some way; not just a little, but a good deal. "Sine qua nons" are bigger things now than sinecures. The people are poor. The preachers tell us that a hungry man can't get religion and if he should he can't enjoy it. If we don't stop the leaks the whole dam business will burst and wash away and the mill can't grind at all. I remember well when we had no pensions nor school fund, and the people got along pretty well. The young men married the young girls and left the widows for the widowers. There was no such a word as trousseau in the dictionary, but if there were less clothes there was more love and fewer divorces.

But we will talk about these things later, when we get to the legislature. I'm not going to vote for any man who will not promise to cut down the taxes, and we will talk about this pension business when the veterans meet in July. I was ruminating about that day—the anniversary of the greatest battle ever fought and the greatest victory ever won by confederate soldiers. It was a small affair compared with Gettysburg and Shiloh and the Wilderness, but its impression on the country and the soldiers was more profound than any other. It was like a young mother's first child—none that came after ever created so great a sensation. How vivid are the scenes, the rapid night march from Winchester, the crossing the Shenandoah by torchlight, wading up to the armpits with guns and cartridges held up. I can see Jimmy Smith, the little drummer boy of the Eighth Georgia, and little McKosker, bobbing up and down over the deep places with water running into their mouths, while taller soldiers behind them held them steady. I hear the shouts of Stonewall Jackson's men as they came through the woods and turned the tide to victory. I see the willow glade and the little branch where Dr. Miller and his assistants worked all night with their knives and probes and bandages, and every little while said, "next," like the barbers to their customers. I see the dead in the pine thicket and the wounded placed in the ambulances and hurried to the Lewis house for a hospital. I see the New York Zouaves in the field near the old stone house on the pike. How thick they laid upon the ground—how fat they seemed next morning as the burial squads rolled them into the shallow trenches. They had swollen in form and feature during the night until their corpses filled their loose clothes almost to bursting.

But when we all meet on the 21st we will talk over the misty past and rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. A sea of tears has already been shed, both north and south, but still the chalices are not empty nor the hearts of the veterans seared over by the iron hand of time.

BILL ARP.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Some Afternoon Calls.

Wednesday afternoon we looked over our diary and found that we had no less than five libel suits coming up at this term of court. Buckling on our guns we made our first call on Mr. George Thompson, the well-known attorney. He thought we were out of town, and was therefore unprepared for our visit. He was naturally inclined to argue the case, but we had no time to spare. Just what transpired need not be particularized, but in the course of ten minutes we disposed of a $50,000 suit. We then called at the office of Major Simcoe, and it did not take five minutes to do business with him. Mr. Henry Jones was courtesy itself as we entered his office, and Mr. Thomas White saw the point as soon as he noticed our guns. Mr. J. Shorter, who was counsel in a suit for only $5,000, was the only man inclined to be obstinate. We had to stand him against the wall and let him look into the muzzle of a gun for two or three minutes before his face took on a homesick look. Of the five he was the only one who refused to drink with us, but we think he will feel in better spirits after a few days. In the course of two hours we cleared the docket of libel suits aggregating $175,000, and are now ready for a new crop. We have our little way about these things, and we believe that other Arizona editors can copy it to their financial benefit.

How the Boys "Dropped."

Last Monday a party from Chicago arrived here with six slot machines and distributed them around town for future profit. Had he paid us a call we could have given him a pointer or two, but he thought he knew the great wild west and went ahead without consulting any one. Not three men in Giveadam Gulch had ever seen one of the machines before. They walked around them and looked them over, and finally concluded that it was a base attempt to force civilization down their throats. Nobody dropped a nickel in the slot. Instead of that, about forty of the boys began dropping bullets in the same. At the end of an hour's shooting the six slot machines were lonesome looking wrecks, and the Chicago man was flying out of town. It is twenty years too soon for the nickel-in-the-slot in this town. It will come along some day with the shirt which opens behind and the swallow-tailed coat, but any attempt to force the season is sure to end in disaster. We are as we are, and we must be softly and gradually led up to the higher planes. Give us time, and the plug hat will be an every day sight; attempt to overturn our institutions in a day, and there will be rebellion and bloodshed.

Dearly Bought Experience.

The Canon City people want a railroad, and a week ago some of the leading men of that town came over here and engaged Colonel Green to make a speech at a meeting to be held Thursday evening. We were also invited to go, but respectfully declined. The colonel was enthusiastic, and prepared a red hot speech, and asked us to look it over. When we found that he referred to Nero, Diogenes, Cicero and other old boys, we warned him to chop out the paragraphs, as Canon City is down on anything over twenty years old. The colonel refused to take our advice, and things happened just as we predicted. He was enthusiastically received, and all went well until Nero came in. Then they began to hoot him. As Diogenes followed they began throwing dead rabbits, and when Cicero came in the perverse orator had to dodge brickbats and fly for his life. He came home yesterday all bunged up and hardly able to move, but found no one in Giveadam Gulch to console him. We rather like the ancients here and can stand an hour's talk about them, but Canon City is right the other way, and all orators will do well to heed the fact and not go digging below the crust.

Tired of Walking.

We rode out with the coroner and several other eminent citizens Sunday morning to view an inquest on a body which had been found suspended to a limb of a tree on Three-Mile Hill. It was the general impression from the way the rope was fastened and other trifling circumstances, that something had happened to the man. He was a total stranger in these parts and he had nothing on his person by which he could be identified. As near as we could make out, after a patient examination, he was traveling about to see the country and got tired of walking. In this emergency he probably borrowed a cayuse from Major Callahan's drove and was getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances when some of the major's men ran across him. We don't suppose they asked him many questions, or made much effort to discover whether he had a poor old mother or not who would wonder why he never came back home. The boys out this way are always rushed for time. The body was cut down and buried, and the usual verdict of "heart failure" returned.

Magnifying a Trifle.

Our esteemed contemporary down the street is out with a sensational article this week about the affairs in the common council last Friday evening. The incident was of so trifling a nature that it passed out of our mind in an hour. As mayor we had just opened the session, when Alderman Thomas made a motion which was clearly out of order. We refused to entertain it because it was out of order. The alderman, who is known to be an impulsive man, went down for his gun, but before he could draw we had the drop on him and he threw up his hands and withdrew his motion. It was all over in a minute and no hard feelings left behind. Our contemporary might have seen us drinking with Alderman Thomas after the session closed had he been around, but he did not want to get at the truth. His assertion that four shots were exchanged, and that the alderman left the room threatening to kill us on sight is simply balderdash. Every one in town sees the animus of the article, and therefore, like many of his other sensations, it falls flat.

A Mountain Drug Store.

He had come down out of the mountains to Denver with a couple of pack mules, and as he entered a wholesale drug store he explained to the proprietor:

"We want a drug store up at Jordon's Gulch, and I'm here to git the outfit. I've run a saloon, and I've run a grocery and a butcher shop, and I think I can catch on to the drug business after a little. I shan't have to be as pertickler over thar' as you ar' here."

"Do you expect to fill any prescriptions?" was asked.

"Not a one. We've only got one doctor, and I'll let him put up his own stuff. You kin give me some p'inters in gineral as we go along. What d'ye think I need for stock?"

"Could you use any castor oil, do you think?"

"Yes; I'll take a bar'l. I've heard a heap o' talk about caster ile fur a month back. I'm posted on caster ile, and shan't fear to handle the stuff."

"Any call for hair dye over there?"

"Haven't heard of any; but I might try a dozen bottles. If it don't go off purty easy as hair dye, I'll wash the labels off and recommend it for rheumatic liniment. Anything I say goes at the Gulch. Wouldn't do any harm, I 'spose if some of the critters like ole Jim Lee took it fur fever an' ager?"

"You ought to have some sulphur," continued the druggist.

"What's it fur?"

"Good for the blood."

"Then I'll take about ten pounds. If it don't go off, I'll mix it up with the hair dye and make sunthin' to cure indigestion and take the kinks out of the jints. Got any copperas?"

"Yes, but what use can you make of it?"

"Never you mind, but put me up about ten pounds. I've got it down as one of the things I want, and if it's a slow sale I'll mix it with the caster ile and make a tanic or something or other of it. Anything will go with our boys at the Gulch. Let's see? I orter hev some camphor, hadn't I?"

"Of course."

"Then put me up five pounds. It'll be good to scent up the copperas and make it go. Don't you think that camphor and sulph'r and caster ile mixed up together might cure consumpshun?"

"I should hardly think so."

"Well, I kin recommend it, and it won't hurt if it don't cure. The boys over at the Gulch ar' allus anxus to try sunthin' new, and I'm goin' to help 'em out all I kin. Let's see? They was tellin' me to be sure and not forgit hartshorn. Gimme half a gallon of it and a lot of small bottles. If the boys don't want to snuff at, I'll mix it up with sunthin' else and sell it to cure catarrh."

"Anything else?" asked the druggist.

"Let's see? I've got caster ile, hair-dye, sulphur, copperas, camphor and hartshorn. I reckon that's about all I want."

"You won't make a very big display with those goods," observed the druggist.

"Oh, the display will be all right," smilingly returned the man from Jordan's Gulch. "I'll hev the postoffice on one side, a saloon on the other, the drug store in back, and by the time I get home with the twenty coffins I shall order today the boys will hev a shed built to store 'em in and a circus won't be nowhere. It's all right—all right; though I may come in again before I set out, and order more sulphur and copperas to help out the display."

To Color Natural Flowers Artificially.

From The Literary Digest.

The florists' abnormal "green carnations" have called attention to the facility with which natural flowers may be dyed. The following on the subject is quoted from The Gardeners' Chronicle, to which it is contributed by William Brockbank. Says this writer:

"The excitement about blue carnations led my neighbor, Mr. W. Derrington, and myself to endeavor to solve the mystery by imitating it, and we soon discovered that although flowers could not be tinted by immersing them in dye solutions, they could readily be colored by placing their stalks in anilin solutions.

"Anilin scarlet dissolved in water to about the transparency of claret has a very rapid action on flowers, coloring them pink and scarlet. Indigo carmine produces beautiful blue tints. The two combined dye various shades of purple, with curious mottled effects, some parts of the flowers becoming pink and other parts blue and purple. Greens are produced by using the blue dye with yellow. We also tried indigo and cochineal, with partial success. Lily-of-the-valley flowers became beautifully tinged with pink or blue in six hours; narcissi are changed from pure white to deep scarlet in twelve hours, and delicate shades of pink are imparted to them in a very short time. Yellow daffodils are beautifully striped with dark scarlet in twelve hours; the edges of the corona also become deeply tinged, and the veining of the perianth becomes very strongly marked. Coelogyne cristata, lapageria alba, calla aethiopica, cyclamens, snowdrops, leucojums, hycinths, Christmas roses, Solomon's seal, tulips and many leaves were found to become colored very quickly by the process.

"The more interesting question of how this rapid change is brought about soon attracted my attention and proved extremely interesting. The coloration is mainly confined to the vessels. There is a system of veins in plants, the vein tubes being clearly seen under the microscope passing through the leaves, petals and other parts of flowers. In these tubes the motion of the colored water can be seen, and it became evident that it was by these that the color is conveyed and left in every portion of the plans. In the case of cut flowers the action is very rapid, the water tubes beginning at once to absorb the fluid, which was passed along by either capillary attraction, contraction, or possibly by some more active life-force acting within the veins.

The veins when colored are beautifully seen under the microscope as clear tubes running in parallel lines, the interspaces filled by cellular matter. The tubes gradually branch out as they proceed and as they approach the margins they are finely branched. When the colored water reaches the margins of the petals they thus become deeply tinctured, especially in the narcissi, illustrating the cause whereby the daffodil so frequently obtains the deeper color at the edge of the corona. It is the same with the leucojum and the snowdrop.

"Very singular results were obtained in the variegated leaves of the aucuba and ivy plants, which at the winter season, one would suppose had the leaves quite dormant. Single leaves with their stalks placed in anilin dye water began to color in about three hours. They were thus shown to have the absorptive power, quite apart from the stem."

Among the other flowers mentioned by the writer which take the artificial colors readily are white tulips, daffodil, the Christmas roses, the double white camellia, white lilacs and primulas.

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	[illegible]	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡35	Washington	5 05 am	[illegible]	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
‡18	Jacksonville	5 20 am	[illegible]	Washington	5 30 am
20	Tallapoosa	5 30 am	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 45 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
1	Columbus	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡38	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 30 pm	‡20	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡7	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective March 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia			11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		1 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 35 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar- Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		6 25 am
Ar- Brunswick		7 55 pm		7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville		9 30 pm		8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm		7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 15 am		9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm		7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am		

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Eampa, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 06 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

GRANT HOTEL,
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

St. Charles Mansion
(NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.)
Strictly First-class. Cusine Unexcelled.
Transient Solicited. Moderate Rates.
All Rooms Light, Sunny and Airy.
Call Bells in Rooms. Polite Attendance.
822-826 St. Charles Street, near Julia,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
EMILE KUNTZ, Manager,
Lately Manager Victoria Hotel and Hotel Renaissance, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For House of Representatives.

TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY.—In an interview some two months ago announcing my candidacy for re-election to the legislature, I stated, if I entered the race, it would be impossible for me, because of the demands of my business, to devote the requisite time to a personal canvass of the county. Since that announcement was made, nearly three months ago, I have been almost continually absent from Atlanta. I only returned to the city today, after an absence of three weeks, and am compelled to leave again tomorrow. Nothing but the most imperative and immediate demands of my business would compel me to leave Atlanta at this time and prevent my personal solicitation of the support of the voters of this county.

In the emergency which confronts me, therefore, I can but appeal in this manner to my friends and those who approved of my course in the last legislature to give me their votes and influence. I can only refer to my record in the last house as indicating what Fulton county may expect of me if I am honored by re-election. Respectfully, CLARENCE KNOWLES.

Atlanta, Ga., April 4, 1898.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next session of the legislature of this state subject to the democratic primary April 21st. MORRIS BRANDON.

I announce myself a candidate for representative in the next general assembly and will be profoundly grateful for the support of the people. Subject to primary, April 21st. JOHN CLAY SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the house of representatives, subject to primary to be held on April 21st. J. H. BOOZER.

I am a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21st, and will gratefully appreciate the votes of my friends and the public. ED M. DURANT.

I announce myself as a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the primary to be held April the 21st. JOHN M. SLATON.

For Congress.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented. Yours to command, CHARLES I. BRANAN.

For Tax Collector.

In announcing myself as a candidate for state and county tax collector of Fulton, subject to the action of the democratic primary, I desire to call your attention to some of the reasons why I ask your support. Chief of these reasons is the record of services faithfully rendered. This record is open to the inspection of every citizen and taxpayer of Fulton county, and has already been passed upon by those officials whose duty it is to keep an eye on such matters. Several millions of dollars have passed through my hands, and for every cent of this money receipts are held in my office. The taxes due the state and county have been more closely collected by me than any former occupant of the office, and this has been done without oppressing the taxpayers individually or collectively. In every case where possible, timely notification has been personally served on individual taxpayers, so as to enable them to avoid the extra expense involved in fi. fa. issues.

I propose to make a clean campaign for renomination, and my pledge for the future is my official conduct in the past.

Thanking you for your support heretofore given, I respectfully ask your support and friendly co-operation in the present contest. Very respectfully, A. P. STEWART.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for state and county tax collector, subject to the democratic primary to be held April 21st.

Mr. W. R. Dimmock and Mr. Robert C. Clarke will be associated with me as assistants.

I respectfully solicit your vote, and promise faithful and courteous service. DEMPSE PERKERSON.

For County Commissioner.

I am a candidate for re-election as county commissioner, subject to primary April 21st. FORREST ADAIR.

I announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the democratic primary April 21st. If elected, will serve the people of the county to my best ability. My efforts will be in the direction of lower taxation by an economical and business-like administration of the county affairs. W. C. SANDERS.

For County Commissioner—Walter R. Brown is announced as a candidate for re-election for county commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic executive committee. The law requires one of the commissioners to be elected from the country, whose residence is outside of any corporate town. This is the place for which I am a candidate, and most respectfully ask the support of the voters of the entire county. B. F. WALKER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner from the city subject to the primary on April 21st. I respectfully ask the public to support me and promise faithful service if elected. EDWARD C. PETERS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner from the country, subject to the democratic primary to be held April 21st, next.

I favor as low a rate of taxation as the needs of the county will permit, and the exercise of economical and business methods in the administration of the county's affairs. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary. If elected will give my entire attention to the affairs of the office and conduct it in a business-like and careful manner. GEO. J. DALLAS.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer. My friends will please kindly nominate me for the office at the democratic primary. C. M. PAYNE.

As heretofore announced, I am a candidate for county treasurer and will greatly appreciate the votes of Fulton's democracy at primary, April 21st. The time is short, preventing me from seeing every voter, but shall be in the race to the finish. (D. V.) MARK W. JOHNSON.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time. THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21, 1898. G. H. TANNER.

For City Marshal.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city marshal, subject to the city democratic primary.

If elected, my entire time and attention will be given to serving the public to their entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

J. J. TOLBERT.
T. J. HOWELL, Deputy.

CORONER.

To the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner, subject to the democratic primary April 21st. BOB BRUCE.

PETER LYNCH.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

NOUNCEMENTS.

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CLARENCE KNOWLES.
April 4, 1898.

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democratic primary April
MORRIS BRANDON.

myself a candidate for rep-
the next general assembly
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people. Subject to primary.
JOHN CLAY SMITH.

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J. H. BOOZER.

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ED M. DURANT.

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JOHN M. SLATON.

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CHARLES I. BRANAN.

Tax Collector.

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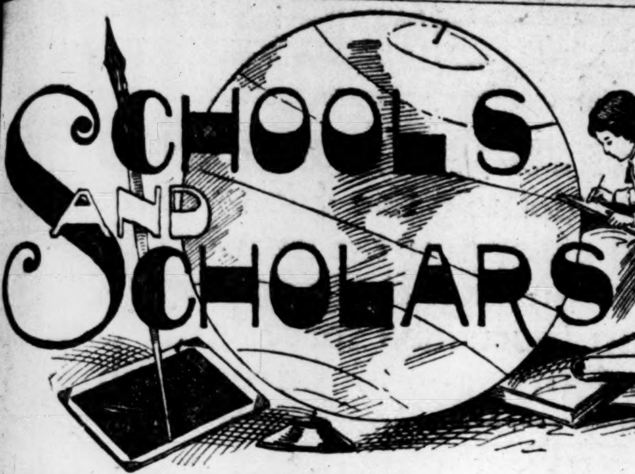
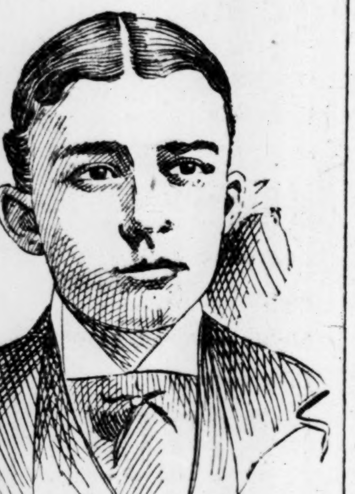
THE CONSTITUTION, JR.



Boys' High School.

Professor Slaton has decided to select without further delay a subject for the graduation debate. The month of April is fast drawing to a close and preparation for the final examinations will soon begin. In view of these facts it seemed advisable to select at once a subject, and conseqeuntly the first six members of the senior class were notified to be on the lookout for suitable topics for discussion.

They will probably hold their first session, as a committee, next Monday and it now seems probable that much trouble will be experienced in making the selection. So far only one subject has been proposed, and it has already thrown the probable debaters into a fever of excitement.



EDWARD RIDDICK,
A Bright Pupil in the Second Grade, Boys' High School, and Secretary of the A. L. and D. Society.

"Resolved, That Lady Macbeth was more guilty of the murder of Duncan than her husband," is the subject. This would certainly make a classical topic and at the same time interest the audience. The great objection to the question is its narrowness.

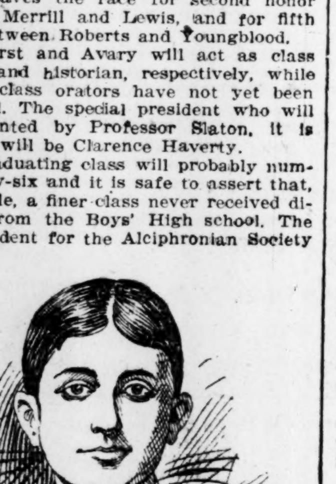
The line of argument, if the speakers closely follow the subject, would be very nearly the same in all six debates, and in all probability the same quotations would be used more than once.

As matters stand at present, four of the six speakers have declared unequivocally against it, while the other two are as yet in some doubt as to the course they will pursue.

Of course the final examinations may possibly make some change in the list, but were graduation to occur immediately the first six of the class would be Hillyer, Merrill, Lewis, Howell, Roberts and Youngblood. Of these Hillyer is practically sure of capturing first, as is Howell of fourth, which leaves the race for second honor between Merrill and Lewis, and for fifth honor between Roberts and Youngblood.

Parkhurst and Avary will act as class prophet and historian, respectively, while the two class orators have not yet been appointed. The special president who will be appointed by Professor Slaton, it is thought, will be Clarence Haverty.

The graduating class will probably number thirty-six and it is safe to assert that, as a whole, a finer class never received diplomas from the Boys' High school. The last president for the Alciphronian Society from the class of '98 will be elected within a week and as previously stated Harold Hirsch will secure the honor. The only race is between Parkhurst and Dickey for the position of treasurer.



JULIUS GOLDBERG,
A Studious Pupil of the Sixth Grade, Formwalt Street School.

Both of these young gentlemen are very popular, and the class is divided by their opposing claims.

The much-talked of flag has never been unfurled from the roof of the Boys' High school, and some impatience is manifested on account of this fact.

Several weeks ago the city appropriated $500 for the purchase of flags to be placed on the city public schools, but the matter has apparently been dropped. However, we presume that with a little reminder the flags will soon be purchased, and that before the class of '98 has left its alma mater the national ensign will be floating to the breezes of Gilmer street.

The debate of last Friday was, "Resolved, That the government should won the railroads." Arnold and Avary led the affirmative, while Cook and Hillyer supported the negative. The argument was characterized by many interruptions and good points. Vice President Dickey decided in favor of the negative.

For parliamentary reasons the discussion of the motion to change the constitution and by-laws of the society was again postponed. Jay P. Youngblood.

Boulevard School.

We have been very busy the past week with the regular examinations. The readers from the different grades last Friday were as follows:

Eighth grade—Cora Jones, Maud Jernigan, Elsie Tucker, Terry Cook, Vallie Gresham, Willie Belle Campbell and Daisy Harris, "April;" seventh grade, Cassie Greer, "The Prayer in Gethsemane;" sixth grade, Annie Spence; fifth grade, Jack Lochart, "The Charge of the Light Brigade;" fourth grade, Hennie Dull; third grade, Ethel Hope, "The Little Peddler;" second grade, Rob Roy Patillo; first grade, Mary Cochran, "Three Little Kittens."

Jack Lochart, of the fifth grade, was unanimously voted the best reciter, and he was vigorously applauded, especially by the boys, whose martial spirits were stirred by those inspiring lines, and the enthusiastic manner in which Jack delivered them.

The eighth has almost finished its grammar. The package party meets with ever increasing interest from the pupils, while the songs we are learning add fervor to the patriotic spirits of the children.

Rolls and lessons are becoming matters of little interest beside the greater one of war. Indeed, Mrs. Hill is complaining of the many failures in civil government she has had to hecord this week. Jessie Broward.

Hunter's School for Boys.

This week the class in rhetoric commenced "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith. The study includes the exercises in spelling, grammar and rhetoric. As Professor Hunter had to send off to Boston for the books, they did not arrive till Wednesday. Up to this time the class had reviews in grammar.

The highest spelling class was divided last week into two sections. Professor Hunter has promised in the highest class a premium to the boy who stays head five days. In the other classes he offers a prize and promotion to the next highest class to the one who stays head one week. In the second class Willis has been head for four days.

The mock trial, which will take place next Friday, will be very interesting. Hall is solicitor and Conley assistant solicitor. Moore and Atkins are attorneys for the defense.

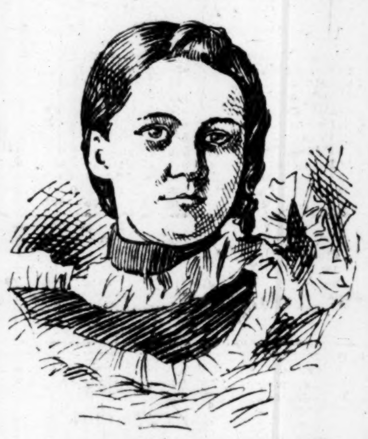
On Friday the boys had reviews in most of their exercises. The smaller boys in Latin grammar had an exercise in the declensions. After recess the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met and a good debate followed. The subject was 'Resolved, That the island of Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state."

The affirmative was led by Clarence Rosser and the negative by Cap Joyner. The subject was well debated and all the members took an active part.

The president gave his decision to the affirmative. Willis joined the society, and as there was no more business, the society adjourned. Robert Moran.

Calhoun Street School.

We have been very busy during the last week with our examinations, but as they are now over we once again breathe freely. Our composition subject proved interesting, and excellent compositions were written. It was the much talked of "Cuba."



VOLINA BUTLER,
Who Leads Class B of the Fifth Grade, State Street School.

What with the talk of war and the singing of "Dixie" we are feeling very patriotic, and it is a pleasure to write concerning this suffering people. Thanks to our civil government, we also understand much better the discussion in the papers in regard to the trouble between our country and Spain.

We feel much sympathy for the Cuban sufferers and are glad to demonstrate it by contributing to the "package party" on Saturday.

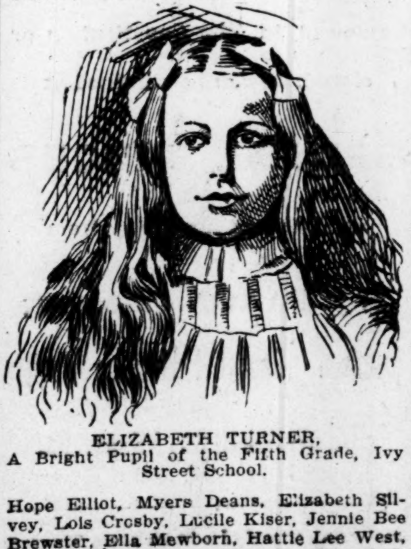
The children are all enthusiastic and have enjoyed the practice of the patriotic songs very much. "Dixie" has made the building ring.

We were honored on Wednesday by the presence of Messrs. Parks and Osborne, of the Augusta public schools Thursday. Professor Neely, of the Girls' High school of Augusta, Ga., with Professor Garret and Professor Otis, of the same city, spent the morning in our school. They were all very complimentary in their expressions concerning our work. We hope to have them with us again when they visit Atlanta.

Miss Dibble, teacher of the fourth grade, took twenty-nine children of that grade to normal class last Saturday. They first had penmanship with counting, and each child kept perfect time. They next had a grammar match and only three children missed. On their sight reading in music the teachers complimented them very highly.

The following are the names of the children who went:

Luther Ramsaur, Traylor Prince, Thomas Nelson, Edgar Morris, Negley Fitzgibbon, Hope Elliot, Myers Deans, Elizabeth Silvey, Lois Crosby, Lucile Kiser, Jennie Bee Brewster, Ella Mewborn, Hattie Lee West, Rob Mitchell, Clarence Knowles, John Redwine, Edward Lewis, Willie Lewis Crusselle, Marguerite Smith, Ruby Holmes, Al Wynn, Fay McManus, Alma Curtis, Clara Brantley, Elizabeth Brewster, Ethel Edmondson, Allene Gentry, Bessie Potts, Julia Goode. Rae C. Schlesinger.



ELIZABETH TURNER,
A Bright Pupil of the Fifth Grade, Ivy Street School.

West End School.

Our school has been busy all this week practicing for the package party and also with examinations. All the pupils were asked to bring their packages or money this morning and 300 responded with packages, while some brought money.

Godfrey Hall, a bright little pupil of the first grade B, entertained the fourth and seventh grades Friday by reciting for them.

The seventh grade received the highest average in attendance, both for the month and week. The monthly average of that grade was 98.9, and the weekly average was 100. The seventh grade has the attendance banner and is proud of it. Redona Ragsdale.

Walker Street School.

We had a visit from Professor Landrum last week and he was well pleased with the work of the whole school. He was especially pleased with the writing. He examined the eight grade in grammer. He heard us analyze sentences from "Civil Government" and praised us very highly.

The Emerson Literary Society of the seventh grade held its regular meeting last Friday and it was highly enjoyed by all. The eighth grade was invited in and the evening was very pleasantly passed.

The programme was as follows:

Recitation—Olive Mays.
Recitation—Margery Beck.
Recitation—Bertha Rauschenberg.
Recitation—Erbie Johnson.
Composition—Lillian Nichols.
Composition, "Our Troubles with Spain—Cause of the War Between Cuba and Spain"—Clyde Lowe.
Composition, "Maine Disaster"—Paul Jones.
Geography Guesses—Corinne Anderson.
History Guesses—Mamie Hodo.
Recitation—Annie Huff.
Reading Pathetic—Laura Hill.
Riddles—Mitchell Todd.

As the children are very busy with their examinations, there is not much news. Daisy Lester.

* * *

JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

John James Bailey, Doehead, N. C.—Dear Junior: My papa takes The Constitution and thinks it is a good paper. I am seven years old and love to go to school. My pet goat is named "Billie." He can draw me in a wagon. Papa is a farmer. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Lee Hancock, Jersey, Tenn.—Dear Junior: We live in the country eight miles from Chattanooga. My papa is a dairyman. I like to drive the cows to pasture, and sometimes papa takes me to town and lets me help him deliver the bottles of milk. I have several pets. Papa takes The Constitution.

Nolia Lee Russell, Hartsell, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old. I live in the country on a nice farm that papa owns. I have never lived in a city; I don't know how I would like it. I have no pets. I send 5 cents for Grady hopital.

Orpha Rogers, Carmack, Ky.—Dear Junior: I am nine years of age and live in the country about half way between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. My school closed just before Christmas. I am always anxious for The Constitution's arrival and always read the cousins' letters first. I would like to visit the Grady hospital. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Grady Strand, Haines City, Fla.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old. I am going to school now, but it will close in a few days. I live away down here in south Florida among the lakes, where they catch a great many fish. I went to the Polk county fair. I go to Sunday school and like my teacher.

Hattie J. Holmes, Statesville, Ala.—Dear Junior: I have been an admirer of the Junior for a long time. I think The Constitution the best paper printed. I would like ver much to get Blanche Almen's address. I will answer Madie S. Gatling's question. I am not sure, but I think the most wonderful sermon was preached on the Mount of Olives. Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Mattie Buster, Perry, Okla. Ter.—Dear Junior: I am seven years old. We live in a beautiful country, much prettier than Arkansas, where we came from. Here there are no trees in the way and one can see things several miles away. I read all the letters from the cousins and I like some of them very much. My papa takes The Constitution. He says it is the best paper he knows of. I inclose 5 cents for Grady hospital.

Annie Laura King, Cora, Ga.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "Flowers." Some flowers are prettier than others. I was out in the woods hunting violets. I did not find any, but found some honeysuckles and some white blooms I did not know the name of. I love flowers as well as any one. I have lots of roses, most of them are velvet roses. I am nine years of age. I have been going to Sunday school most all my life. I don't go to day school; my mamma teaches me at home.

Ida Thomas, The Oaks, near Milan, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I live four miles from the thriving little town of Milan, which has about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. It has one of the best graded public schools in the state. I will ask some historical questions. Who led our armies in the days of the revolution? Who laid the foundation of tht government? Who framed the constitution? and who drew up the declaration of independence?

Alice M. Sawyer, South Mills, N. C.—Dear Junior: Papa takes The Constitution, and it is always read with pleasure. Mamma says she thinks every mother ought to know how to raise her own child without the aid of another, and without so much whipping. If kindness will not do, the lash won't either. My mamma is an invalid, and I'm housekeeper. I have a sure cure for chicken or turkey cholera that I will give for anything useful or ornamental.

Ethel Murray, Beech Island, S. C.—Deah Junior: I take for my subject "Love." Love is a sweet attraction of the heart between two or more persons to promote each other's interest. The sweetest and most satisfactory connections in life are those formed by the ties of love. Love is the most sacred of all moral bonds. It relieves our cares and raises our hopes, and abates our fears. Love is a flower that blooms in all places and in all seasons, everywhere cheering us by its indescribable charms and affections. Oh, if we would only speak more kind words there would be more cheerless hearts gladdened by a sweet, kind word than a harsh one.

Ella T. Morton, Eddy, Tex.—Dear Junior: I read the letter about birthday parties. I thought those ladies of New York should not waste all that money on those old, useless dogs. They should give it to the poor little children that are better than dogs. I heard my aunty and my mamma say that some men love their dogs and horses better than their wives. Their mothers must have been like those ladies in New York. Auntie says rich people should imitate the noble Cosmo of Medicis. His riches were dedicated to the service of mankind. I read the letter you wrote when you were eleven years old and I want to write as well when I am eleven.

I inclose 5 cents for Grady hospital.

Ada Frost, Ebenezer, Miss.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "Mother." Mother's love should be regarded as the greatest blessing and most holy gift ever given to human being. We should all try to comfort and cherish a mother while we have her with us, for when she is gone our best friend on earth is gone. A child may steal or do anything mean or be disliked by everyone, but there is one who will still love him and that is mother. So, cousins, let us all be kind to her, for when she is gone there is one that can fill her place. I thank Louisiana Bill for what he said about the girls. He must be one of those "unworthy boys" he spoke of. Come again, Grummels. I think your letter was splendid.

Darien, N. Y.—Dear Junior: My name is Mary Yates. I live in western New York and a lady here who takes The Constitution saw the letter from the little girl in Key West. She asked me to answer it. I have two cousins there, and who knows but what you know them. Their names are Mabel and Mary Lee and they go to the Sears school. My aunt teaches in the same school. It must be nice to have flowers the year around and see the oranges grow. While everything is covered with snow and ice here we nearly freeze going to school. We have lots of fun sliding down hill in the winter and in the meadows and woods in summer. Our sap-buckets are hanging on the trees, as we make maple sugar. We live on a farm of 170 acres and raise pigs, calves and chickens. The steam cars run right by our door, thirty or more trains a day. The railroad is named Erie and our station is named Griswolds.

John Sawyer, Estucao Santa Barbara, Estado San Paulo, S. A., Brazil.—Dear Junior: I read The Constitution and enjoy it very much. This is a fine farming country. One hundred American families, more or less, live around and about this station, mostly farmers, all in a thriving condition, and well satisfied. Out of this number I haven't heard of a single farm that is mortgaged. I am a little boy twelve years old. My parents were born in South Carolina, but have lived in Brazil thirty-one years. Will be pleased to correspond with the cousins.

"A Junior," Newtonia, Miss.—Dear Junior: May Lewis's letter caused me to be brave enough to pen the following lines on "Correspondents Solicited." Dear little friends, let me tell you something. When you write your nice letters for this page leave out "correspondents solicited." Just write as nice and interesting letters as you know how to, and perhaps some one will think So-an-So writes a nice, interesting letter. I believe I will ask her or him to correspond with me. Then that somebody will write a note asking you to correspond with the writer of the note. If no one does this, then be content to do without, unless you are brave enough to write one of those notes. I think it is nice to have a few scattered correspondents, but I do not approve of girls and boys, who are not acquainted, corresponding. Let the girls correspond with each other and the boys do likewise. Do not ask again through the paper for correspondents. I do so much dislike to read a letter from a girl with "correspondents solicited from either sex" in it. Let the boys do the asking. Hoping you will read this carefully.

Paul L. Upshow, Pine Log, Ga.—Dear Junior: I wish to say a few words in behalf of the boys. Miss Grummels didn't say anything about the boys' "trials and tribulations," but she didn't leave out anything about the girls. I am like Henry Grady was when he was lecturing in the north. He didn't want to say anything against the north, but he just said one thing, and that was: "Sherman was a little reckless about 'fire' when he visited the south." And I say that the boys have a few trials and tribulations themselves. It seems that Miss Grummels lives on a farm. Well, if she does she surely ought to read the piece, "A Boy on a Farm," by Charles Dudley Warner. He says that the boy has to do this, and then go over there and do that, and then to another place and do something else, while the older ones are doing one steady thing all the time. The boy has to open and shut the gate, and many times sweep the floor, get up before day and make the fire, run off errands, go after the mail, and after all are done, he has to go in and do the finishing. In fact, he is the factotum of the whole business. Now, I am not meaning that the girls all have an easy time at all, for I know that there are some that have fully as hard a time as Miss Grummels. Correspondents solicited, especially from Kentucky.

"Karl," Sargent, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in the country, and I like country life, especially in spring. Flowers are blooming in the garden, and in the woods, too. Mocking birds, and other birds that go away in winter, have returned and their sweet songs mingle with the melody of the country boy's whistling as he toils in the field from early morn until the close of day, content with his lot. I like to hunt flowers in spring with some fair friend, and when we have gathered flowers to our heart's content, sit down on a mossy log near the brook and weave garlands, make bouquets, etc., and watch the clear, cool water as it flows in eternal melody over pebbles and sand, and winds away among the bays and alders until it is lost in the distance. I like to roam in the woods and look at the many beautiful trees and plants, and listen to the free birds as they sing and flutter among the trees. I think a steep little bluff covered with tall oaks and poplars, with a spring of clear, cool water bubbling up at its base is a grand resort and only country children can freely enjoy this precious gift of nature. When we wander far away from home to some city perhaps that has many beautiful parks that charm the observer, but all these lend not the enchantment that do the hallowed spots around our country homes where the dearest memories of our childhood cling. Find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

W. R. Neal, Stockesdale, N. C.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Harsh Words." Have often are tender-hearted people made to weep over the harsh words needlessly and thoughtlessly uttered, while others are made angry and hurl back sharp replies that would never have been thought of but for the provocation harshly given. I know some houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as yellow fever and much more to be dreaded in a household. The first words of a quarrel, which are generally too small to be remembered, are like the few sparks that fall upon the dry leaves of the forest. The angry retort is the puff of wind that blows them into a flame. Then the mischief is done past recall. Harsh words strike to the hearts of those to whom they are spoken and make wounds that are hard to heal. Correspondents solicited. I send 5 cents for Grady hospital.

Lula Smith Lottville, Miss.—Dear Junior: Let me tell you what I think of "Friendship."

Friendship is the very beginning of happiness in the heart. It is a rare and precious plant, and is found in its purity and power only here and there among the hosts of men and women who dot the earth's surface. Friendship is not love, but something finer and more divine. Friendship is never purely selfish, as love frequently is, although a measure of selfishness, perhaps, is inseparable from all things human. But the nearest thing to the loves and joys of the angels above is the earthly friendship of two human spirits, and each party must have a deep and thorough regard for the other before real friendship can exist. We must not only be able to say of our friends that we "like" them, but that we "value" them

We must greatly enjoy their society and presence. There must be the absolute conviction in the mind of each that the other could not and woudn't do anything that was wrong in regard to each other's welfare. It grows in no ordinary soil, and when it's once formed and ripened into a growing emotion, it is the most valuable possession which the heart can receive or enjoy.

M. E. W., Glenlynn, Miss.—Dear Junior: Your ideas on "school teaching," Mr. Terry, are very practical. I agree with you most decidely in what it requires to constitute a teacher's duty, though you handled only one side of the question. Belonging to that class of individuals known as teachers, I must say I am proud of the vocation. Of course there may be careless teachers and those who, as you suggest, labor only for pecuniary reward; but I am glad to believe they constitute a hopeless minority in our ranks of earnest, conscientious teachers. Remuneration should be a secondary consideration; the true teacher's first aim is to perform his work in a manner commendatory to God, and his real reward is the fruits of his first aim. When I enter the schoolroom, interest in my work banishes everything else from mind. I delight to surmount difficulties, overcome obstacles and roll stumbling stones out of the way. Young teachers often have tough times in the hard school of experience, yet it is gratifying to feel that one is brave enough to stand up for the right and conquer. It is a little odd to realize how few people really appreciate a teacher's efforts, but those who do are blessings to the teacher. I fear we sometimes lose our temper—and that is a cardinal fault—but often when thought cross or careless, we are praying for strength to meet our trials and wisdom to guide little feet in the path of truth and goodness. And when we make a failure in the training of those entrusted to our instruction, be lenient with us, and consider it only a mistake of the brain. None know how we teachers value a few words of kind encouragement. The sympathy and co-operation of one's patrons is like bread upon the waters, which never fails to drift back after many days have flown.

G. W. S., Box 95, Clearville, Pa.—Dear Junior: "Our Lives" is my subject. Our life is as a great school and in it each has the privilege to be enrolled as students in some of its different departments. The period we call our school days is but the room in life where our alphabet is learned, as the alphabet we learn at school is useless to us unless we can put it into words, so is the alphabet of life. We must apply the theories we learn in our daily lives or they are useless. Life to be truly useful must be a continued growth. Each experience we meet has its lesson to convey to us, and when this lesson is mastered we are ready for the next. One of life's most important lessons is contentment. We should be content with our present condition and enviroment in life.

The first thing necessary for a contented and harmonious state of mind is to be receptive to our lessons as they come. We are looking too much for the great things of life. Our growth and happiness consist in the quality of our daily lives.

We build our character by successfully mastering each of life's lessons and each one mastered takes us into a higher classroom and makes the next less difficult. As we develop our own powers we can give a helping hand to others, and our lives will be crowned with happiness and satisfaction as we help to lighten the burden of our fellow students in the same school.

Life has its mystery or problem and we are to solve it. Every problem is worked out by a certain principle. It is not the fault of the principle if we do not get a satisfactory result; the fault lies within ourselves.

I see in Miss White's and Miss Lewis's letters they think "unknown correspondence" an evil. Perhaps it is in some cases, but, cousins, I don't think there can be any harm in corresponding with the cousins of the different states, if they write interesting and respectful letters, of which you yourself must be the judge. So, cousins, don't be afraid to write to me. I solicit correspondents from some of the older cousins. I will answer your letters.

* * *

She Was Too Busy To Come.

He was a mere stripling of a lad. He might have been seven years of age or he might have been nine; nobody could tell by looking at his face. The only mark of certainty about the youthful countenance was the sure sign that some of his ancestors had come from old Ireland. The little fellow walked hastily into the office of the warrant clerk of Recorder Finnegan's court. He did not notice the four persons standing in line waiting to get affidavits made out against some bothersome relative, but the youth pushed through the crowd and engaged the attention of the clerk with this odd demand.

"I want to make an affidavit against my pa," said he, and pushed his little red head around the side of the desk.

"You want what " queried the clerk.

"I want to swear against pa," said the boy again.

"What has your pa done?"

"He has just been in a prize fight with ma."

"Well, why don't your ma swear out the warrant against pa? My boy, you are too young; you won't fill the bill."

"My ma can't come and she wanted me to fix it up for her."

"Why could she not come?" asked the clerk, getting interested en the youngster's story. He could not imagine why the wife would not be only too willing to swear out a warrant.

"My ma and pa, they got in the fight in the kitchen. That is how it happened. My pa made a dive for her, but didn't land, and then my ma she grabbed up the rolling pin and floored the old man. She is now setten' on him, holdin' him down, and that is why she couldn't come to swear against him. She sent me."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Mean Crawl.

From Judge.

Mother—Why, what grieves you, Willie?

Willie—I asked pa if he could spell hippopotamus.

Mother—And what did he do?

Willie (sobbing)—He thought hard a minnit an' then got mad an' said he'd lick me ef I bothered him again when he was readin'.

A Lingering Penalty.

The two men were agreed as to the political and moral status of Spain.

"What we ought to do," said one, "is to go ahead and annihilate them immediately."

"And put 'em out of their suspense?" was the rejoinder. "No, sir! Let 'em worry awhile!"—Washington Star.

Buncoed Again.

Employer—John, after this, when any one calls hand him the silver tray and bring the card back on it.

John—Dat's wot I fought, boss—but dot gemman kep' de tray.—Harper's Bazar.

Took His Last Cent.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Long experience behind the bar has taught Mike Dougherty, of Phoenixville, the difference between a deserving case and a counterfeit. He knows how to steel his heart against the earnest plea of a worthless character "for just one drink on tick." So when "Wry Face Mike," a notorious bum of the town, wandered into the bar over which Dougherty presides one night last week the experienced bartender was on the qui vive. "This is a touch," said Dougherty to himself, and he waited developments. The man with the picturesque pet name was in no hurry. He dwadled about, casually commenting from time to time on the condition of the weather, the likelihood of war with Spain, and the general political situation. The subject of politics naturally led up to the question of drink. Mike drew a coin out of his pocket, looked at it, sighed, and put it back again.

"He's got the price," thought Dougherty, with surprise.

"Say," remarked "Wry Face," by way of introduction, "I want a drink, and I want a night's lodgin'. I can't have both unless——"

"Save your breath," interrupted Dougherty, "you'll make no touch here."

"Would you take a man's last cent fur a drink?" asked the other pleadingly.

"Sure; in a minute."

"Huh! take a man's last cent?"

"Yes."

"So long as yer git de coin, ye're satisfied," he continued, with a sneer.

"Yes."

"Wry-Face,' paused and pondered for a minute, then he said: "Gimme whisky." He poured out a "snifter" and drank it off with a gusto. Then he drew the coin from his pocket and laid it on the bar. "There yer are. That's me last cent."

That's what it was, and nothing more. Simply a copper penny. He was gone before Dougherty recovered from the shock.

A Pert Question.

From Puck.

Willie Peck—Say, popper, Tommy Strongwill's father asked me a funny question the other day.

Mr. Henry Peck—Did he, my son? What was it?

Willie Peck—He asked me what your name was before you were married.

Dixie vs. Second Tech.

The game played Friday afternoon between the Dixies and the Second Tech on the grounds of the latter was very close and interesting. The fact that these teams are among the most popular in town was evidenced by the large crowd which was present. The grounds were in splendid condition, affording every facility for fine playing.

The features of the game were the heavy batting of Goss and Hulsey for the Dixies and Murphy and Robinson for the Techs and the good fielding of Brooks. The batteries were Avary and Finley, Paulsen and Murphy.

The Dixies did their best playing and were ahead until the beginning of the fourth inning, when the Techs made their best efforts and caught up with their opponents. After that the game was evenly played. It finally resulted in a victory for the Techs by a score of 15 to 11. Charley Andrews, an Athens man, umpired the game.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

IN AND AROUND THE CITY

BY W. T. WATERS

Communication pertaining to baseball, tennis or other sports to be placed in this department will be appreciated. Mailed matter must be received by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Address W. T. Waters, Jr., 36 West Baker street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sports are progressing rapidly on all sides. Several games were played during the past week and numerous new teams, both tennis and baseball, have been organized. Should the present rate of progress be maintained through the coming summer, the season of '98 will be the most prosperous in the history of the city.

Dixie Jr. vs Stars.

An interesting game was played last Saturday between the Dixies, Jr., and the Ponce de Leon Stars. Excellent pitching was done by Reeves, of the Stars. Cinders did some very good ball work for the Dixies.

The Dixies, like their seniors, did good work at the bat. The best playing of the Stars was in the field. The game was close, and until the eighth inning it seemed that the Dixies would come out ahead. In the first part of the ninth the Stars played in better luck and made several runs, making the score a tie.

Players deserving special mention for their work are: Harris, Glover and Cinders, of the Dixies, and Reeves, Askew and Griffith, of the Stars. The game was called at the dinner hour, leaving the score 14 to 14. Will Whatley was umpire.

The Cross-Country Club.

The cross-country club held its regular meeting April 10th at 48 East Hunter street, Mauck presiding. A suggestion that a club yell be chosen was offered by Magill. Several yells were presented, but it was finally decided to appoint a committee, composed of Magill, Daniel and Seals, to select and compose various songs and yells to be reported at the next meeting.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to select suitable cloth for the orange C's on the sweaters, and to report at the next meeting. Sutton, H. Spratling and Duncan were appointed. The names of Allen, Riordan and Cooper were proposed as candidates for membership. After some business of minor importance had been transacted, the club adjourned to meet again April 24th, at 70 Pulliam street.

On the day of the run the club members will take the 9 o'clock car for Lakewood. The run will start at 10 o'clock, sharp, from the intersection of the Jonesboro road and the Lakewood car line, and the finish will be reached about twenty minutes later. A large crowd will doubtless assemble at the corner of Loyd and Alice streets to see the boys cross the tape.

There are some fine runners in the club, and no doubt fast time will be made for the three miles. The running pants have already been ordered. They are of black sateen, and, combined with the black sweaters and orange C's, will make an attractive suit.

The mile relay race, which is to occur in May, is eagerly anticipated by the boys. This is to be a contest between the north side athletic club and the cross-country club. Four boys from each will be selected; each club will have a qualifying race among its own members, and the first four to cross the tape on this occasion will be the men to enter the relay race.

Two boys, representatives of each club, will be stationed at the starting point, two more at the quarter and two at the half and third quarter respectively. When the first two runners reach the quarter-mile post, the men stationed there act as relays of the original runners, who stop; this is repeated at the next station, and so on until the mile has been completed.

Very fast time will be maintained throughout the race by this method. The C. C. C. is steadily growing, and promises to become a power in local sporting circles.

Pythian Tennis Game.

The Pythian, represented by Dorsey and Adair, was defeated last Friday afternoon by Kingsbery and Berkeley on the grounds of the latter, corner of Howard and West Peachtree streets. The game was closely contested, although the score does not give an impression of very excited playing. Several games resulted in deuces.

The score was 3-6-2, in favor of K-B; second set 3-6-1, in favor of K-B.

The tennis team composed of Smith, Berkeley and Kingsbery is still open to challenges for both singles and doubles. Although not yet fully organized, these young gentlemen compose a strong team and one which is not to be despised by the older organizations of the city. This is the first match game in which they have engaged.

Pythian vs Olympic.

The game played between Adair and Dorsey, of the Pythian, and Mitchell and Blount, of the Olympic, last Saturday afternoon on the Olympic's grounds resulted in a victory for the Pythian boys by a score of two out of the three sets.

Sluggers vs Rock Hill.

An interesting game of ball was played Friday afternoon between the Rock Hills and the East Atlanta Sluggers on the grounds of the former, corner Yonge street and Edgewood avenue. It resulted in a victory for the Rock Hills. The game was tit for tat from beginning to end. Score 22 to 21.

The pitching of Hall for the Rock Hills was hard to beat, while Webb, left fielder for the Sluggers, knocked a home run. Fred Allen played a wonderful game at short, and Traylor did fine work behind the bat.

Charley Toy knocked two three-baggers, two two-baggers and one single. The pitching of Dickerson was excellent.

Sporting Dots.

A new tennis club has been organized on the north side. It consists of Julian Polak, Will Traynham, John Gordon and J. Freeman. All are excellent players. Their court is on Peachtree, near Eighth street.

These young gentlemen are not yet fully organized, and have not selected a name for their team, but will be open to challenges for singles and doubles by May 1st. They would like to secure games with any team in town. How would Lewis, J., and Dougherty like to meet them?

Wayne Moore, of Hapeville, pushes a Columbia pedal, and pushes it well. Moore is famed for his remarkable staying powers on the wheel. He is also a fine baseballist, being a member of the Barracks, Jr., and manager of that team.

Lee Duncan has been appointed correspondent from the Cross Country Club to this department. Duncan is a member of that club, and is a fine all-round athlete, and is eminently satisfactory for the position to which he has been elected by his club.

Among the fast "bike" riders of the city is Will Murphy, of Grant's park. Murphy will push the pedal of a Sterling racer this season, geared to 84.

A new ball team has been organized on the south side. It is of the junior class, and would be glad to receive challenges from all clubs composed of boys about fifteen years of age. Communications should be addressed to the manager, C. H. Tupper, 24 Pulliam street, city.

The lie-up is: Tupper, catcher; Murphy, W., pitcher; Goodwin, first base; Murphy, M., second base; Lewis, third base; Thornton, short stop; Kearney, left field; Blackford, center field; Williams, right field; substitutes, Creighton and Newsom.

How would a game between these boys and the Junior Dixies do?

The Atlanta admirers of the Atlanta Bantams will be glad to hear that they intend having one of the best teams in the city this season. The positions have not yet been filled. A few more men here have a chance to obtain places on a good team. Challenges and other correspondence should be addressed to this department.

Ed Cay, of the north side, will ride a Cressent racer, geared to 80, during the coming season. Cay is a fast man, and has done good riding in the past.

The S. O. B. was called to order at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon in its hall, by President Applewhite. Excellent debates were rendered on the subject, "Resolved, That the Darwinian Theory if Correct;" affirmative, Klein and Anderson; negative, Nobles and Berry. After adjournment refreshments were served. The boys then entered their studio next door to paint or read. Several of the members have painted pictures of the presidents of the United States. They are now painting pictures of famous generals.

William Hillyer, although not a sportsman, proper, is a fine all-round athlete. Hillyer rides a Hartford, and takes long spins through the country on his wheel.

A practice game of tennis was played near Grant's park on Thursday afternoon by Grant and Killian, and Cay and T. Killian. The Fair Oaks added an active member when they admitted Ed Cay to the club. The team, with its present membership, of Matthews, Killian, Grant and Cay, promises to do some good playing this year.

John Gordon, a well-known fast rider of this city, is mounted on a Sterling racer for the coming season. Gordon is not slow, by any means, and promises to keep some pretty fast men awake.

Lute Hulsey is fielding for the Dixies this year. Lute is a fine player, both in the field and at the bat.

Will Mauck is a fine all-round athlete. Mauck is one of the old south side stars' players, and that fact alone means that he is hard to match.

The Rock Hills are ready and anxious for challenges from any team in the city, composed of boys between fifteen and eighteen years of age. Communications should be addressed to R. A. Traylor, 39 East Harris street.

The Hunter school team suffered its first defeat Friday afternoon at the hands of the Colts. The game was played on the Ponce de Leon grounds and resulted in a score of 12 to 10 in favor of the Colts. The features of the game were the playing of Moore on first base for the Hunter team and the fielding of Witherspoon for the Colts.

The batteries were Hall and Greene for the Hunters, Waitte and McDade for the Colts. Johnson and King did good batting for Hunters and the pitching of Greene was excellent. A large crowd was present to see the boys play.

A fine game of tennis was played last Thursday afternoon in a single between J. Lewis and Howell on Howell's court, in West End. Both young gentlemen are well known as excellent players. They were evenly matched, the game resulting in a tie. It looked bad for Lewis during the first few games, but he soon showed himself the equal of Howell in every respect. The court on which the game was played is one of the best in the city. The game was very interesting, the score standing as follows:

First set, 13 to 11, in favor of Lewis; second set, 7 to 5, in Howell's favor; third set, 6 to 6, the game being declared a tie.

The Tech boys are still on the move. They are progressing rapidly in all lines of sports and are playing baseball with a determination to win. They are endeavoring to organize some intercollegiate bicycle races. Their idea is to conduct the meets on the exposition track or at any other place which may be selected by a committee of boys from Athens, Auburn, Mercer and their own college. It is thought this idea will meet with much success.

The suits of the second team have now arrived. They are both attractive and serviceable. A description of them has already been printed. The first team went to Athens to play yesterday afternoon. Although the game was played too late for the score to be published, the Tech boys doubtless put up a tight game.

The qualification races for definite positions on the track team will be held in a short time, probably early next month. Much interest is manifested in this event.

A game between Howell and J. Lewis, Grant and Killian was expected to occur last Wednesday afternoon, but on account of rain it was declared off. These boys are evenly matched and the game, when it is played, will no doubt be interesting.

The organization of Hunter's school team is now complete and the club is ready to meet all teams. No material changes have been made in its organization. Two new men, W. Jeffries and King, have been accepted as members of the team. Both of these young men are valuable additions to an already strong club.

The boys practice every Wednesday and Friday afternoons on the Ponce de Leon grounds and are steadily growing stronger in their playing. They are waiting for a challenge from the Dixies. How would that suit the Dixies?

A game between the Dixies Jr. and the Colts would be interesting. Why don't they play? A challenge sent to this office would reach either manager.

Warren Hall, of the Tech, is making a good reputation for himself as an athlete in all lines of work. He has always been of an athletic turn, but he is improving wonderfully of late.

The Cross Country Club is doing good in all branches of athletics for the young of the city. The organization may be termed "a long felt want," because it has a broader plane than athletic organizations have heretofore possessed. It does not confine itself to baseball, neither to football nor to tennis. It embraces all branches of athletics. Wrestling, jumping, running, boxing, fencing—all are recognized by it as legal sports.

It is feared that a false impression has been given by the communications from that club published in The Junior. Some people who do not understand it may think that the Cross Country Club is merely an organization of runners. But the reason that so much attention has been paid of late to running alone is due to the big race which will soon occur. But running is by no means the only forte of the club; it is ready and anxious for challenges to any sporting contest.

ATLANTA CHILDREN AID STARVING CUBA

Brilliant Scene at the Tabernacle Yesterday Afternoon.

EVERY CHILD HAD A PACKAGE

The Children Waved Their Flags in Sympathy for Suffering Cuba.

THEY SANG NATIONAL SONGS

Six Thousand of the White School Children Were on Hand—Governor Atkinson Speaks to Them.

THE patriotism of young America was strongly in evidence at the tabernacle yesterday afternoon. Six thousand small voices sang the songs of the republic and filled the auditorium with shouts for the cause of the starving Cubans. Every class of every white school in the city was there, and every child had an American flag to wave its sympathy to the distressed people of Cuba. The children came in classes with their teachers, and as early as 2 o'clock the tabernacle was well filled with smiling, jolly youngsters happy with the thought that they were doing their part in a national movement to aid humanity.

By the time the exercises began all the available standing room was taken and several hundred people were crowded around the entrance and windows of the building to get a view at the children within.

A busy conversation was kept up by the little folks from the time they came until the conclusion of the programme, although several efforts were made by Superintendent Slaton and Governor Atkinson to quiet them.

The Fifth Regiment band was there to accompany the school children in their songs and played a number of inspiring pieces during the intervals of the programme that set the young patriots to cheering wildly and waving their flags.

After quiet had been restored to some degree, Major W. F. Slaton made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and introduced Governor Atkinson, who was the speaker of the day.

Governor Atkinson's address was short, but it rang with patriotism and was to the point. He complimented the schools of Atlanta upon the bright and happy faces that were there uplifted to catch his words. He said:

"I am prouder of the children of Atlanta today in this wonderful display of their charity and patriotism than ever before since I have known them.

"The cause that brings you here this afternoon has touched sterner hearts than yours and moved men of iron to grief and tears. Looking upon this glad scene I am convinced more than ever before that Cuban independence is but a step ahead, and that Americans will yet drive the cruel power of Spain from the western world.

"I am glad that the children of Atlanta have done their part in the noble movement all over our land to send succor to the starving Cubans. It tells the world that we teach our children charity and patriotism with their daily lessons and turn out from our schools men and women who do honor to their names and to their native state."

The most inspiring and beautiful feature of the occasion was the singing of "America" by the children and the waving of flags at its conclusion. Just as the song died away every flag was in the air and every voice gave forth a cheer that seemed distinct in the great shout that rose to the dome of the tabernacle.

The same scene was re-enacted when "Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" were sung.

Nearly every child in the vast audience brought a package of something non-perishable, most of the contributions being carried to the schools throughout the city and to the tabernacle during the early part of the day. On the south side of the tabernacle at the meeting yesterday was a mountain of packages twelve feet high and covering a space twenty feet square—the tribute of the children of Atlanta to the starving people of Cuba.

An orchestra composed entirely of young people of the Southern Female college under the leadership of Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton performed several beautiful selections during the exercises.

The singing was led by Professor B. C. Davis, instructor of music in the public schools:

The programme follows:

Overture, "Raymond," Thomas—Fifth Regiment band of twenty-five musicians, Fred Wedemeyer, leader.

Grand opening chorus, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," six thousand pupils of the schools accompanied by the Fifth Regiment band and the pipe organ of the Southern Female college.

Overture to "Stradella," Flotow, young ladies' orchestra of the Southern Female college, Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton, leader.

Grand chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner"—Six thousand voices, accompanied by Fifth Regiment band and pipe organ.

March from "Norma"—Juvenile orchesta, Mme. Grant, leader.

"Reminiscences of Meyerbeer," Heinicke—Fifth Regiment band.

Mandolin Club of Southern Female college, with sixteen instruments.

Grand chorus, "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean"—Six thousand voices, band and pipe organ.

"In the Swim"—Juvenile orchestra.

"Hearts and Flowers," the new "Flower Song," Tobani—Fifth Regiment band.

(a) "Spring Morning," Lacombe: (b) "Southern Female College March," Crenshaw—Southern Female College orchestra.

Cornet solo—Master Perry Bremer, of the Juvenile orchestra.

Grand chorus, "Dixie"—Six thousand voices, with band and orchestra.

As a finale to the entertainment, the Fifth Regiment band played the march, "Salute to Atlanta," composed by Mr. Fred Wedemeyer, the leader of the band.

The Antarctic Expedition.

It is rumored in official circles that the government contemplates sending an expedition to the Antarctic Circle during the ensuing year. This, it is said, will comprise eminent navigators, geographers, naturalists and astronomers. There can be little doubt that discoveries will be made of the utmost importance to science. However useful these may be, they can never exceed the value of that discovery so fraught with benefit to the human race—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This truly estimable medicine has achieved a reputation for curative and preventive efficacy in cases of inorganic diseases which has never had a parallel in the history of medicine. It cures and prevents malaria, chronic dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, kidney and bladder complaints and nervous ailments.

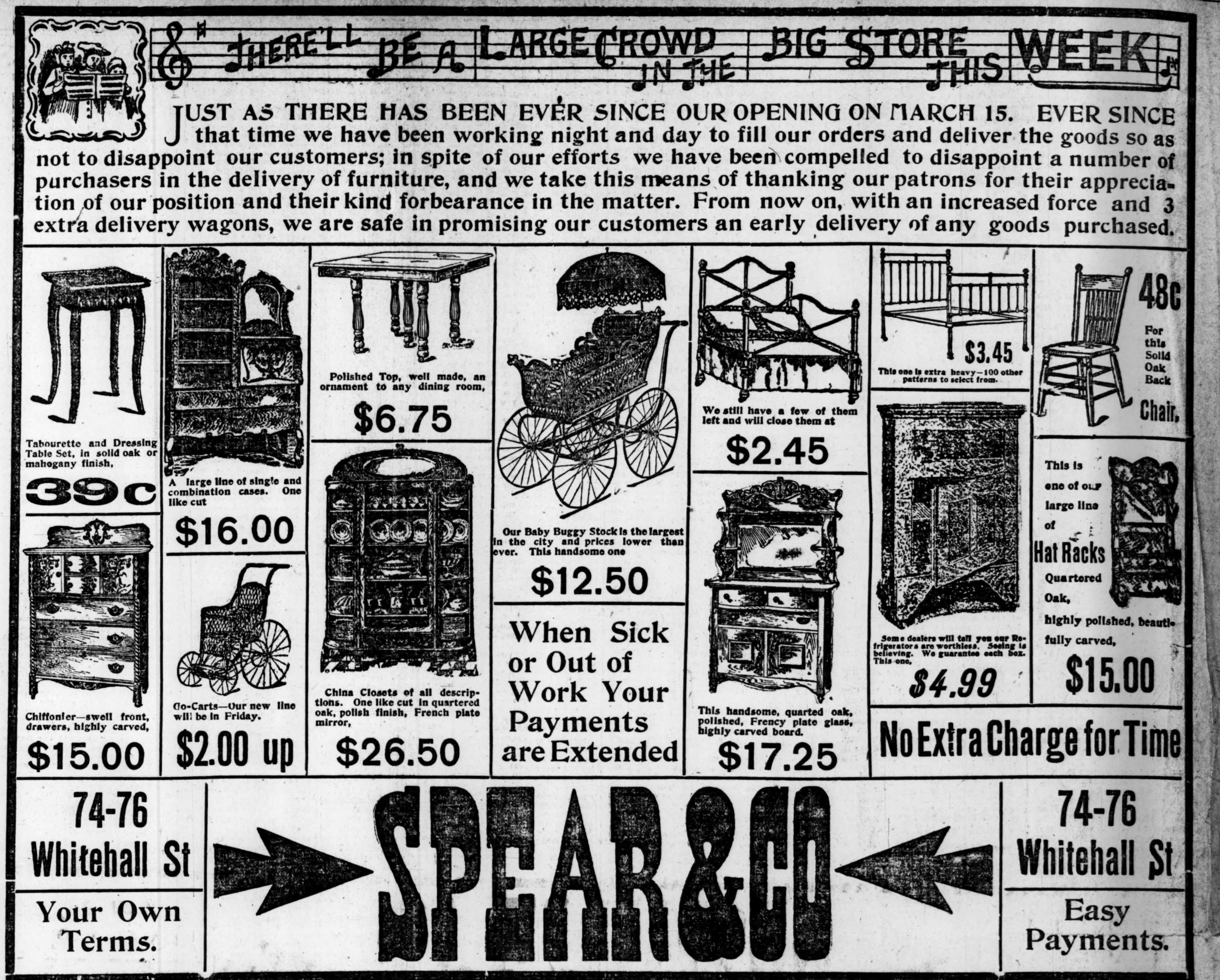
(Communicated.)

Confident of Success.

Hon. Charles I. Branan is receiving many notices from the press of the district. Mr. Branan is confident of his success, and if elected will be a representative of the common people.—The New South.

Cheap Rates to Savannah, Central of Georgia Railway.

$8.37—Atlanta to Savannah and return—account convention Georgia T. P. A. and other attractions at Savannah and Tybee. Tickets on sale April 19th, good returning April 23d. For other information, call on Albert Howell, U. T. A.; Sam B. Webb, T. P. A., or James Freeman, C. T. & P. A., 16 Wall street. apr17—sun-mon


THERE'LL BE A LARGE CROWD IN THE BIG STORE THIS WEEK

JUST AS THERE HAS BEEN EVER SINCE OUR OPENING ON MARCH 15. EVER SINCE that time we have been working night and day to fill our orders and deliver the goods so as not to disappoint our customers; in spite of our efforts we have been compelled to disappoint a number of purchasers in the delivery of furniture, and we take this means of thanking our patrons for their appreciation of our position and their kind forbearance in the matter. From now on, with an increased force and 3 extra delivery wagons, we are safe in promising our customers an early delivery of any goods purchased.

Tabourette and Dressing Table Set, in solid oak or mahogany finish,
39c

A large line of single and combination cases. One like cut
$16.00

Polished Top, well made, an ornament to any dining room,
$6.75

Our Baby Buggy Stock is the largest in the city and prices lower than ever. This handsome one
$12.50

We still have a few of them left and will close them at
$2.45

$3.45
This one is extra heavy—100 other patterns to select from.

48c
For this Solid Oak Back Chair.

Chiffonier—swell front, drawers, highly carved,
$15.00

Co-Carts—Our new line will be in Friday.
$2.00 up

China Closets of all descriptions. One like cut in quartered oak, polish finish, French plate mirror,
$26.50

When Sick or Out of Work Your Payments are Extended

This handsome, quarted oak, polished, Frency plate glass, highly carved board.
$17.25

Some dealers will tell you our Refrigerators are worthless. Seeing is believing. We guarantee each box. This one,
$4.99

This is one of our large line of Hat Racks Quartered Oak, highly polished, beautifully carved,
$15.00

No Extra Charge for Time

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CURRENT LITERATURE

By Mary Brent Read

The First Peach.

The ripest peach is highest on the tree;
And so her love beyond the reach of me
Is dearest in my sight. Sweet breezes, bow
Her heart down to me, where I worship
now.

She looms aloft where every eye may see
The ripest peach is highest on the tree.
Such fruitage as her love I know, alas!
I may not reach here from the orchard
grass.

I drink the sunshine showered past her lips,
As roses drain the dewdrop as it drips.
The ripest peach is highest on the tree
And so mine eyes gaze upward eagerly.

Why—why do I not trun away in wrath,
And pluck some heart here ranging in my
path?
Love's lower boughs bend with them—but
ah me!
The ripest peach is highest on the tree.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The many readers and admirers of Mr. Henry Wood will gladly welcome the arrival of such a dramatic and interesting piece of fiction as "Victor Serenus." The author announces in his preface that the work is not in agreement with the conventional requirements of the realistic novel of today. He claims that idealism in fiction is artistic, that "a didactic element is admissible," and that philosophizing should have its unquestioned place.

The story opens with a description of a religious procession in Tarsus. The occasion of the procession is that a babe, Saulus Paulus, is forty day old, and in accordance the Jewish ritual, was being taken to the synagogue for the service of presentation.

The mysterious, the occult, appear to surround the infant even at so early a date. Before the procession quitted the house of Benoni, the father of Saulus, the priest, who took the infant in his arms and blessed him, was inspired with prophetic utterance. In the midst of his declaration that the child should "vex the enemies of the circumcision and bring them to naught," he hesitates, becomes confused, and then appears as one in a trance. A voice which does not seem his own, utters these words: "I behold—judgment—defeat—darkness. The uncircumcised shall prevail!"

Paul is the only historical character of note in the story. Victor Serenus is in the beginning a Jew of the Dispersion. But he washes his hands of the "mint, anise and cummin" of the sect of the Pharisees, and pleads for spiritual freedom. The contrast at this period between the hot, impetuous, partisan, vindictive Paul, and the large, calm, liberal Victor Serenus is presented in a masterly manner by Mr. Wood.

Victor Serenus at an early age adopts the doctrine of the gentle Nazarene, and his splendid and lofty personality pervades the book like a benediction, even Saulus, his one-time enemy and persecutor, cries out that he has been his life and salvation.

In a way that is almost magical, the author has blended art and religion, romance and mystery, psychology and philosophy. The book is five hundred pages long, yet I am sure that few reflective minds will resist its combined grace and power. Students of the manners and customs of other people's will be richly rewarded by its perusal, while those interested in the play of mental and psychical phenoma will be fascinated and exalted by Mr. Wood's unfoldment of what he calls the spiritual laws of man's constitution.

Mr. Wood's philosophy is so well known to his reading world, that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon it, but as it is the basic thought of th story of Victor Serenus, I shall make a few extracts from the chapter dealing with the conversion and illumination of Paul.

"Each soul rears its own dwelling place, and puts in furnishings which correspond. The objective divine order is good, and only good. Those specters and distortions which are called wrong, evil and even hell, which shrivel and blast human lives, are the creations of disorderly and unregulated thought forces. The beautiful stuff out of which both our inner and our outer paradise may be builded is strewn around in endless profusion. It is misdirection which makes it 'evil.'"

Again he says, "Hell is corrective rather than vindictive, a condition of mind and not a place. It is as possible in this realm as the next, and Saulus was there. He was a realist, and had lived entirely from the outside."

The victory of what the author calls the soul-force of Saulus is fraught with peculiar interest. The expansion of the inner spirit bursts the bonds and standards of the outer or material world. When Saulus, the persecutor, died, the apostle was born, and the light spread westward.

"VICTOR SERENUS; A Story of the Pauline Era." Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston. Price $1.50.

The essays which have been contributed to The Philistine Magazine under the nom de plume of Dr. Phil, and written by Mr. William McKintosh, the editor of The Buffalo Evening News, have been collected in book form of rare taste and beauty by the Roycroft Printing Shop.

These sermons deal with man in his numberless relations to life; with the paradox that seemingly lies at the root of human destiny; with the doubts, fears, hopes and aspirations of the human soul. From the foreword to the closing sermon the reader is charmed by the many graces of the author's lucid, nrvous prose, as well as by his liberal, comprehensive attitude to the problems discussed.

Regarding transition as the energizing spirit of things, Mr. McKintosh does not cling to the traditions of the past, though always recognizing their place and worth. Like Emerson, he regards no virtue as final; all are initial. "The virtues of society are vices of the saint. The terror of reform is the discovery that we must cast away our virtues or what we have always esteemed such, into the same pit that consumed our grosser vices."

In this eternal game that we call life, Mr. McIntosh reads Home of the Puzzles—one is "From the beginning mankind has been confronte dwith the problem of having his cake and eating it, too."

"The supreme classic of humanity," he writes, "is the tale of the prodigal. It is true in all ages, and of all men. Like him all have forfeited a heritage of simple living and have experience for payment. The goods that were to come to him some day were put into the wasting fund of riot. He knew that blessing when it had flown. But the elder brother—he had no measure of such a forfeiture. He lived in the narrow range of self-content. Had he the harebrained junior's contact with sweet and bitter, he might have gauged the father's love. The law he never broke was his limit."

It is difficult to do justice to the wealth of experience and reflection in which these sermons abound. It is simply marvelous how so much spelndid thought can be condensed in what one might call thumb-nail sermons—so short are they.

Mr. McKintosh's style is clean-cut as a cameo, and clear and pure as a crystal. One illustration of it will suffice:

"In all and under all human purpose, limited in its achievement by universal law that bars man from the infinite, is the aspiration that whispers a perpetual promise. Blindly we follow it. In our works and in our lives we proclaim our undying faith in what lives etrnally. The grind of care and labor wastes our forces. The unceasing operation of change goes on while we sleep. But mankind ever seeks the permanent; and in a thousand forms of petition the cry goes up from human souls that stand balked at the last barrier:

"Change and decay in all around I see,
Oh, Thou that changest not, abide with
me."

"SERMONS FROM A PHILISTINE PULPIT," by William McKintosh (Dr. Phil). Printed on hand-made paper, antique type; bound in boards. Price $1. The Roycroft Shop, East Avenue, New York.

It speaks well for the liberal-minded public, that it should have demanded a reprint of some of Mr. Elbert Hubbard's essays. The essays originally appeared in magazines and books now out of print. This demand has been met with a beautiful response from "The Roycroft Shop" in the shape of a book so attractively made that it will be a delight to book lovers forever. It bears the modest title "As It Seems to Me."

Leisurely and gratefully turning the pages, I note the index, which affords something of an insight into the contents of the book. It may not be out of place to give out.

By Rule of Three.
The confessional in letters.
An Experiment in Communism.
Why I am a Philistine.
The Song of Songs.
The Book of Ecclesiastes.
The Book of Job.
The Bigotry Bacillus.

The spirit of all these essays is so fearless and original, the humor so subtle, delicate and delicious, that one is tempted to dwell upon them separately. But time presses and lack of space forbids. So I mention first "Why I am a Phillistine."

Before the essay is half finished a sympathetic seeker after truth will shake hands with Mr. Hubbard, and when it is finished will say with pleased self-appreciation—as well as appreciation of Mr. Hubbard's way of stating the matter—"Why I am a Philistine, too."

"The Song of Songs" seems to ask for recognition, and should surely have it, because it manifests the qualities of justice and understanding. Coupled with these qualities is a clearness of insight into the heart of things that suggests Whitman. Like Whitman, Mr. Hubbard recognizes that "a kelson of creation is love."

The book of Ecclesiastes draws me quite, though it does not seem to me just as it seems to Mr. Hubbard. He closes his interesting point of view with these words: "And it is this superior strength of moral fiber, combined with a directness of insight into existing conditions which, together with its wistful, unswerving honesty makes the book so valuable to us. The precepts of Koheleth are few and simple; they belong to the domain of natural religion. Do the duty that lies nearest thee, and leaves the future to God. Our times are in His hand."

These last words bring Browning vividly to mind. What a strange juxtaposition of faith and denial! Browning claiming, "This world is no blot, nor blank, but means intensely and means good," and Koheleth beginning and ending the book of Ecclesiastes with the words, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." This sentence is its theme. It seems to me that everything else the book contains is only a variation of it.

That this book is more variously interpreted than almost any other in the Bible only adds to its rich and peculiar interest. As it seems to me, the philosophy of Koheleth is of this kind: We have been dragged out of nothingness, and made to endure the heartaches and the ills of life, only to be tossed back into nothingness at last. We may struggle bravely and heroically, but it is the climbing wave we climb. We shall never be able to realize the improvement for which we vainly strive. The fruit of our labors we shall never taste. We are cast "as rubbish to the void."

Omar gives us the same bitter wine to drink:

"With them the seed of wisdom did I sow,
And with my own right hand wrought to
make it grow;
And this was all the harvest that I reaped—
It came like water, and like wind I go
Into the universe; and why not knowing,
Nor whence, like water willy nilly flowing;
And out of it, as wind along the waste,
I know not whither, willy nilly blowing."

It seems to me that I have moralized long enough.

"AS IT SEEMS TO ME," by Elbert Hubbard. Price $2.50. The Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y.

In the April Bookman we find an interesting interview with Mr. Israel Zangwill, enriched by a cut of the author, that cannot fail to please any student of physiognomy. The face indicates self-reliance firmness, determination, openness, sincerity and benevolence, as well as intellect.

Isadore Harris, the yriter of the interview, in speaking of Mr. Zany-Will's ability to command large prices for his work, says that he refuses numbers of commissions. With him writing is an art, and he never considers anything upon which he has not bestowed infinite pains and labor as worthy of a market.

"In proof of the sincerity of his views," writes Mr. Harris, "one need only to look to his home life, which is simplicity itself. He lives in an unfashionable London suburb, and in a house the visitor to which is at once struck by the complete absence from his surroundings of anything betokening snug prosperity. Horse riding and travel are the only two luxuries he permits himself, and both are indispensable to his work. A highly temperate liver, he does not even smoke. His library is a barely furnished and untidy-looking apartment, filled with books that are for use, and not for ornament. There are no first editions, no leather bindings; but his collection contains the best and most serviceable things that have been written in three or four languages, and a preponderance of works on metaphysics, of which he is a close student."

In the note of congratulation sent to Mr. George Meredith on his seventieth birthday, the names of some of Mr. Meredith's most devoted admirers and friends were left out. Mr. W. E. Henly, a stanch advocate, was omitted. Mr. Edward Clodd, a life-long friend, was not on the list. Mr. William Rossetti, who it is said was the first to recognize Mr. Meredith's genius, was also omitted. Though it may be a source of regret to these friends to have been accidentally omitted, it must have been at the same time a great pleasure to them to note how many new friends Mr. Meredith had gained.

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They Say They Are Their Own Masters

The following communication, signed by a committee from the street car motormen, explains itself:

"Editor Constitution—We have seen several cards in the papers refering to certain candidates for county commissioners, and giving it out that the Consolidated Street Railway Company would control the votes of its employees in the election. We are employees of this company, and we wish to explain our indignation at this charge. It is not only an insult to them, but to every honest laboring man of this city and county. No friend to the laboring man would make such a charge as this against them. It is a slander and a reflection upon our intelligence, and no one but a cheap pot-house politician would be guilty of saying such a thing.

"The officers of that company do not attempt to make us vote for any candidate. We have been connected with it for a good many years, and have always voted for the men of our choice.

"We believe that the laboring men of this county will resent this insult at the polls. Respectfully,

"J. E. TOOLE,
"J. E. GOWER,
"W. W. CAMPBELL,
"J. J. ALBERT."

Mark W. Johnson's Card.

To the Democratic voters of Fulton County—By announcement in the papers and through the mails, I have informed you that I am a candidate for treasurer of Fulton county. The campaign came on just in the very busiest season of my line of trade, thereby rendering it impossible for me to get out among the people, to see them in person, without thereby neglecting an imperitive duty here in the store. Not seeing me out among the voters of the county, but rarely, some of my friends not understanding my situation, have said to me that I was not making the canvass warm enough and it is for this reason that I feel constrained to publish this card. I do so to assure you that I am in deep earnest, for I sincerely desire and very much need the office for a legitimate and commendable purpose, and ask my friends and the voters generally in our democratic primary on the 21st instant to be so considerate as to have my name on their ballots when they cast their votes. All who believe that "turn about" in our public servants "is fair play," will not think my request unreasonable, I am sure, Fulton's population being amongst the brightest, most intelligent, warm hearted and generous in the state, will do right, I feel sure. Being the first to announce for the place, and not knowing that any others would offer, I ask your votes. With confidence,

MARK W. JOHNSON.

(Communicated.)

Protect the Motorman.

Mr. Branan's bill requiring the street railway companies to place glass fronts to their cars shows plainly that he is a friend to the laboring man, and since his agitation of the matter, the Traction company has placed them on their cars, and the men are delighted. Mr. Branan's election means the success of those who love and desire to protect his brother from the blustering and deadly weather.

Cheap Rates to Savannah, Central of Georgia Railway.

$8.37—Atlanta to Savannah and return—account convention Georgia T. P. A. and other attractions at Savannah and Tybee. Tickets on sale April 19th, good returning April 23d. For other information, call on Albert Howell, U. T. A.; Sam B. Webb, T. P. A., or James Freeman, C. T. & P. A., 16 Wall street. april7—sun-mon

For City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.

JOSEPH T. ORME.